

THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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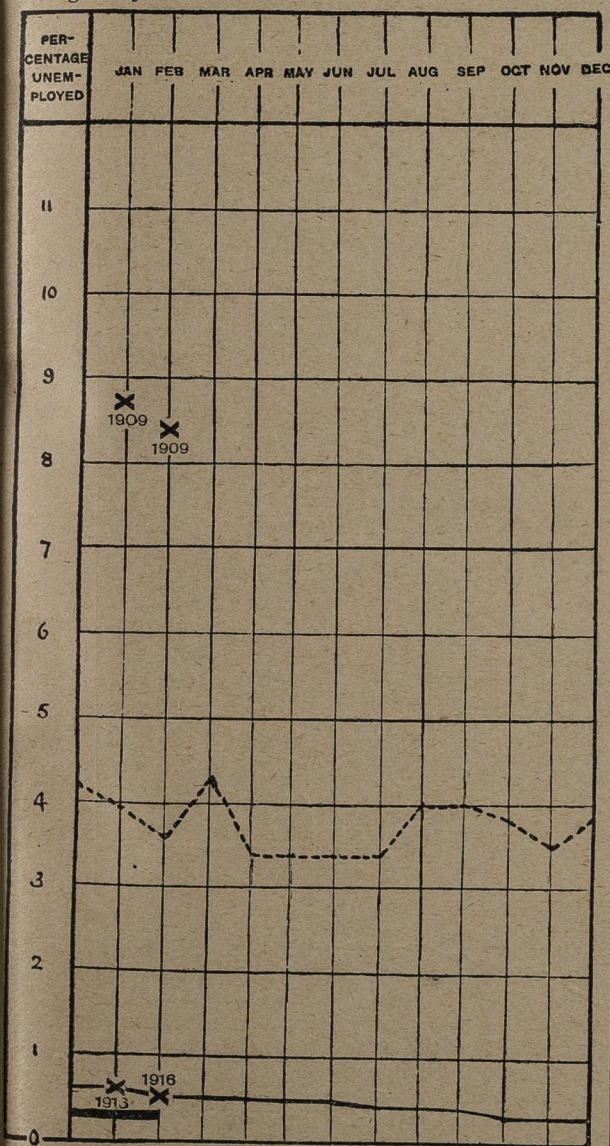
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

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.

ALL the principal industries continued to be fully employed in February, and much overtime was worked. The shortage of men, owing to further enlistments, increased, and the need for effective measures for making the best possible use of the man-power of the country became still more apparent.

Employment at coal mines was good, but showed a decline as compared with January. It was also good at shale, tin and lead mines, and very good at iron mines. At quarries employment continued fairly good on the whole.

In the pig-iron industry employment was good. At iron and steel works it continued very good. The engineering and shipbuilding trades, as in previous months, were working at high pressure, with much overtime. In the tinplate and steel sheet trade there was a further decline in the number of mills in operation owing to the restriction in steel supplies, but most of the other metal trades were busy.

Employment continued good in cotton spinning and fair in weaving. The woollen and worsted trades were brisk. In the linen trade employment was good in Scotland, but short time was still worked in Ireland. Employment in the hosiery, jute, bleaching, calico printing and dyeing trades was good, and a shortage of labour was reported; in the silk and carpet trades it continued fairly good. In the plain net section of the lace trade employment was very good; it was fairly good in the curtain branch, but was still bad in the levers section.

The boot and shoe trades showed great activity, and the shortage of labour continued. Employment in the leather industry was good except with some branches of the saddle and harness trade. It continued fair in ready-made tailoring, and in the shirt and collar and wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades. It was good in the corset and felt hat trades; in the silk hat trade it was bad.

The men remaining in the building and brick trades were generally well employed. In mill-sawing and coachbuilding employment was good generally; the furnishing trades showed an improvement, and coopers and brushmakers continued to be fully employed. Employment continued good in printing and bookbinding and fairly good in the paper trades. A shortage of labour was general in these trades. Employment was good generally in the glass trades and in the pottery trades, though short time was worked by makers of tiles and sanitary ware. In the food preparation trades employment continued good generally and much overtime was worked. In agriculture the frost stopped ploughing and sowing during the greater part of the month, and cultivation became backward. Employment with fishermen showed some improvement on the previous month. It was fair on the whole with dock labourers. The supply of seamen and firemen for mercantile ships was not quite equal to the demand.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership at end of Feb., 1917, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces.	Unemployed at end of Feb., 1917.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Number.	Percentage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building* ...	71,892	267	0.4	...	- 1.1
Coal Mining ...	117,742	13	0.0	...	...
Iron and Steel ...	39,483	225	0.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Engineering ...	273,222	362	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Shipbuilding ...	72,733	134	0.2	...	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Metal	41,542	32	0.1	...	...
Textiles :-					
Cotton ...	79,912	827	1.0	+ 0.2	...
Woolen & Worsted	7,784	2	0.0	...	- 0.2
Other ...	57,939	64	0.1	...	- 0.2
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	48,925	180	0.4	- 0.1	- 0.7
Furnishing ...	14,187	134	0.9	- 0.4	- 1.7
Woodworking ...	27,075	101	0.4	...	- 0.5
Clothing ...	77,114	65	0.1	...	...
Leather ...	3,724	99	2.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Glass ...	625	...	...	- 0.1	- 0.5
Pottery ...	10,100	6	0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Tobacco ...	2,146	23	1.1	+ 0.6	...
Total ...	946,145	2,534	0.3	...	- 0.2

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for February, 1917.	February, 1917.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining ...	548,437	5.46	- 0.20	- 0.25	
Iron ,, ...	14,036	5.88	- 0.02	+ 0.05	
Shale ,, ...	2,669	5.98	- 0.04	+ 0.01	
Pig Iron ...	27,500	Furnaces in Blast. 290	No. 2	No. 25	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	21,000	Mills Working. 307	- 20	- 176	
Iron and Steel ...	113,912	Shifts Worked (One Week). 653,790	Per cent. + 0.1	Per cent. + 6.6	

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople.				Wages.			
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Textiles :-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Cotton ...	143,584	- 1.3	- 6.7	173,714	+ 2.0	+ 2.9		
Woolen ...	20,154	- 0.5	- 3.2	26,928	+ 4.3	+ 11.3		
Worsted ...	31,225	+ 0.1	- 2.5	36,749	+ 4.5	+ 19.6		
Linen ...	35,318	+ 0.2	- 0.4	28,674	+ 0.2	+ 15.0		
Jute ...	13,085	+ 0.3	- 0.9	15,127	+ 0.3	+ 9.0		
Hosiery ...	17,540	- 0.3	- 3.5	17,720	+ 1.0	+ 3.4		
Lace ...	6,881	- 1.5	- 10.1	8,006	- 0.1	- 1.4		
Other Textiles	14,408	- 0.5	- 9.3	14,433	+ 1.8	+ 2.2		
Bleaching, &c.	24,313	- 0.9	- 2.0	44,886	+ 5.3	+ 15.6		
Total, Textiles	306,508	- 0.7	- 4.8	366,237	+ 2.5	+ 7.5		
Boot and Shoe ...	59,501	- 0.8	- 1.8	82,820	+ 0.4	+ 9.0		
Shirt and Collar...	15,172	- 1.7	- 9.7	12,718	+ 1.0	- 0.7		
Clothing (Ready-made)	26,660	- 1.2	- 14.8	27,422	+ 1.1	- 5.1		
Printing and Book-binding	16,920	- 0.8	- 12.9	24,556	- 0.1	- 2.7		
Pottery ...	14,894	- 0.9	- 8.2	17,427	+ 1.6	+ 4.5		
Glass ...	10,124	+ 0.5	- 0.7	18,043	+ 0.1	+ 7.3		
Brick ...	5,096	+ 0.8	- 8.7	8,288	+ 2.9	+ 6.0		
Cement ...	5,878	- 2.4	- 10.3	10,824	- 3.4	- 4.5		
Food Preparation	44,997	- 0.9	- 12.1	55,461	+ 2.3	+ 3.2		
Grand Total ...	505,750	- 0.8	- 6.3	623,796	+ 1.8	+ 5.7		

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

UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED" TRADES.

(1) Workpeople insured under the National Insurance Act, 1911.

Trade.	Number Insured, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces.	Unemployed at end of February, 1917.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed on a	
		Number.	Percentage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ...	449,475	5,217	1.16	- 0.21	- 0.65
Construction of Works	95,243	378	0.40	...	- 0.01
Shipbuilding ...	222,901	571	0.26	- 0.05	- 0.22
Engineering and Iron-founding	1,118,545	6,205	0.55	+ 0.05	+ 0.15
Construction of Vehicles	176,608	737	0.42	- 0.01	- 0.14
Sawmilling ...	9,113	36	0.40	- 0.07	- 0.34
Other Insured Workpeople	42,995	50	0.12	+ 0.02	- 0.16
All Insured Workpeople	2,114,880	13,194	0.62	- 0.02	- 0.20

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

Trade.	Numbers Insured exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces.	Unemployed at end of February, 1917.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage Unemployed on a month ago.
		Number.	Percentage.	
Metal Trades :-				
Iron and Steel Manufacture	136,000	227	0.17	+ 0.02
Tinplate Manufacture ...	14,000	11	0.07	+ 0.01
Wire Manufacture ...	21,000	66	0.31	+ 0.07
Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Screws	22,000	112	0.51	+ 0.11
Brass ...	21,000	48	0.23	- 0.05
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc and other Metals	30,000	84	0.28	+ 0.06
Hardware and Hollow-ware Tools (excluding Machine Tools), Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	82,000	559	0.68	+ 0.10
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery	21,000	47	0.22	+ 0.09
Needles, Pins, Typefoundry, Dies, &c.	12,000	38	0.32	+ 0.27
Electrical, Scientific, Mathematical, Optical, Surgical Instruments, Appliances and Apparatus	8,000	15	0.19	+ 0.07
Miscellaneous Metal ...	47,000	243	0.52	+ 0.04
Total—Metals	421,000	1,485	0.35	+ 0.05
Ammunition and Explosives	221,000	2,297	1.04	+ 0.26
Chemicals ...	88,000	401	0.46	+ 0.11
Leather and Leather Goods ...	86,000	407	0.47	...
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	26,000	96	0.37	+ 0.14
Sawmilling, Machined Wood-work and Wooden Cases*	66,000	796	1.21	- 0.02
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	40,000	351	0.88	+ 0.12
Other Insured Workpeople ...	141,000	2,194	1.56	+ 0.28
All Insured Workpeople ...	1,089,000	8,027	0.74	+ 0.13

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as taking effect in February affected over 660,000 workpeople and resulted in a net increase of nearly £57,000 per week. Increased bonuses were granted during the month to coal miners in Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Midlands, to cotton spinners in Lancashire, and boot and shoe operatives in Northamptonshire.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in February was 27, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 11,165, as compared with 6,774 in the previous month, and 12,831 in February, 1916. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 43,300 days,

* Excluding those insured under the National Insurance Act, 1911.

as compared with 24,500 days in January and 102,600 days in February, 1916.

Employment Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the four weeks ended 9th February was 42,004, as compared with 35,296 in the previous five weeks, and with 45,948 in the four weeks ended 11th February, 1916. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods was 33,856, 25,714, and 28,902 respectively.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

LARGE numbers of comparatively unskilled but vigorous men are employed on work of national importance, and they cannot be withdrawn without endangering the output of munitions and other essentials unless a sufficient number of men who are doing work of less importance in other trades will come forward as National Service Volunteers to take their places. The Army requires the men who are fit for military service, but the only way to obtain them is to induce other men, who are not fit, either on account of age or physical disability, for serving in the Army to do the work of the men withdrawn. In addition to the men required in order to release men for the Army, others are wanted to reinforce the present staffs at certain very important works.

Accordingly the Director-General of National Service has taken steps to obtain a pool of male labour, which can be utilised for these two purposes. As it is of great importance that this labour should not be absorbed in the wrong way, two lists of trades have been prepared. The first, which appears as a schedule to the Restricted Occupations Order, enumerates certain industries and occupations into which additional male labour of 18 to 61 years is not to be allowed to go except with the permission of the Department of National Service, or unless the men have enrolled as National Service Volunteers. The other list, called Trades and Occupations of Primary Importance, shows, on the other hand, where the new labour can be best used in the national interest. There are, of course, many other trades of national importance, but having regard to the nature of the output of such trades and the requirements of the war services, they are not so urgently in need of substitutes as those named in the list. Further, in many trades the only men of military age and fitness now remaining are so highly skilled as to be quite irreplaceable by substitutes from other trades.

The trades and occupations in the two lists referred to are as follows:—

RESTRICTED OCCUPATIONS.

I.—METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND CONVEYANCES.
Carriage building for private purposes (exclusive of repairs).
Enamelled iron advertisement manufacture.
Furnishing ironmongery, including bedsteads and parts thereof, manufacture of.
Gas and electric light fittings, manufacture of.
Metal articles for garden use (other than garden tools necessary for food production), manufacture of.
Safes and steel office furniture, manufacture of.
Sheet metal domestic utensils, manufacture of.
Sheet metal japanning, lacquering and decorating.
Steam or hot water heating apparatus for domestic or horticultural use, manufacture of.
Machinery for trades scheduled in this list, manufacture of.

II.—WOODWORKING.

French polishing.
Furniture and cabinet making and upholstery.
Garden seats, summer houses and horticultural buildings, manufacture and erection of.
Picture and show card frames, manufacture of.
Show cases, manufacture of.
Shop fronts and fittings, manufacture and erection of.
Venetian blinds, manufacture of.
Wood-carving.
Wood moulding, manufacture of.

III.—STONE AND SLATE.

Enamelled slate manufacture.
Stone, marble, granite and slate quarrying.
Stone, marble, granite and slate cutting and polishing.

IV.—POTTERY, BRICKS AND GLASS.

Bottles for beer, wine, spirits and aerated waters, manufacture of.
Bricks (other than firebricks) and tiles, manufacture of.
Glass bevelling, embossing and silvering.
Glass staining and stained glass fitting.
China and earthenware, manufacture of.
Table and decorative glass, manufacture of.

V.—HOUSE BUILDING AND REPAIRING.

Building (including horticultural houses).
House painting and decorating.

VI.—PAPER, PRINTING, &C.

Bookbinding.
Letterpress and lithographic printing.
Paper-making.
Wallpaper, manufacture of.

VII.—TEXTILE AND ALLIED TRADES.

Carpets, floor rugs, furniture hangings, and upholstery materials, manufacture of.
Linoleum, oilcloth and table baize, manufacture of.

VIII.—CLOTHING, &C.

Dress, mantle and blouse making (bespoke).
Furs, preparing and making up.
Millinery.
Patent leather and fancy boot, shoes and slipper making.
Tailoring (bespoke).
Umbrellas and parasols, and parts thereof, manufacture of.

IX.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO.

Aerated waters, manufacture of.
Beer, wines and spirits, bottling of.
Brewing and malting.
Biscuits, baking of.
Cakes and confectionery, baking of.
Sugar and chocolate confectionery, manufacture of.
Cigars, manufacture of.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

Brushes, manufacture of.
Church organ building.
Clock making.
Electro-plating.
Fancy leather articles, manufacture of.
Games and sports apparatus manufacture.
Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares and jewellery, manufacture of.
Musical instruments, making of.
Photographic apparatus and materials, manufacture of.
Sporting guns and ammunition therefor, manufacture of.
Trunk and portmanteau making.

XI.—COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.

All foregoing trades:
Distribution and sale of products of.
Other trades:—
Advertising agents.
Commercial travellers and canvassers, commission agents, hawkers and pedlars.
Shop assistants.
Clerks, except those with technical knowledge of a high order, or acting in a managerial or administrative capacity.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Flowers and ornamental shrubs and plants, production and sale of.
Domestic servants, indoor, including waiters and servants in clubs, hotels, lodging-houses, restaurants and cafés.
Domestic servants, outdoor.
Employees at theatres, music halls, cinemas, and other places of amusement.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE.

I.—MINING AND QUARRYING.

Coal mining.
Patent fuel works.
Oil shale mining, including shale oil works.
Iron mining and quarrying.
Copper mining.
Tin and wolfram mining.
Lead mining.
Fireclay and silica stone mining and quarrying.
Ganister mining and quarrying.
Limestone quarries (mainly supplying iron, steel or chemical works).

II.—METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS AND CONVEYANCES.

METAL MANUFACTURE:—
All classes of workers engaged in the manufacture of the following metals or their constituent parts from the treatment of the ore to the production of the metal in standard

METAL MANUFACTURES (continued)—

forms, such as ingot, billet, bloom, bar, rod, sheet or section:—

Aluminium, copper, iron, steel, lead, nickel, tin (smelting only), spelter, zinc and other metals (e.g., tungsten, vanadium, wolfram) needed for war purposes, and their alloys (e.g., brass, phosphor bronze).

TUBE AND TUBE FITTINGS, MANUFACTURE OF, FOR USE IN TRADES SCHEDULED ON THIS LIST.

SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING, INCLUDING REPAIRING:—

Ship and barge building.
Marine engineering.
Boiler making.
Railway locomotive construction.
Railway carriage and wagon building.
Traction engines, manufacture of.
Internal combustion engines, manufacture of.
Motor wagon making and repairing.
Agricultural implements and machinery, manufacture and repair of.
Electrical engineering.
Mining plant and machinery, manufacture and repair of.
Iron foundries and steel smelting works and rolling mills.
Other engineering works engaged in repairing machinery or plant for use in industry.

AIRCRAFT, INCLUDING ENGINES, MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR OF.
SHELL FORGING.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES:—

Anchor making.
Chain making—
Block chains.
Other chains ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter and over).
Scythe, sickle, reaping hook, hay knife, and agricultural machine knife manufacture.
Heavy edge tool, pick, spade, shovel, and hoe manufacture.
Dairy appliance manufacture.
Electrical accumulator manufacture and repairing.
Hosiery machine needle manufacture.
Scientific instrument making.
Springs, volute and spiral, steel wire over 10 British wire gauge, manufacture of.
Slag wool making.
Blacksmiths and farriers, including blacksmiths' strikers.
Wheelwrights.
Wire drawing, steel and copper.
Wire rope manufacture.

III.—WOODWORKING.

Felling, hauling, sawing, and creosoting of timber.
Saw sharpening and setting.
Wood wool, manufacture of.

IV.—POTTERY AND GLASS TRADES.

Chemical ware (stoneware and fireclay) manufacture.
Furnace firebrick (including ganister and silica brick) manufacture.
Optical and chemical glass manufacture.
Optical lens and prism making.
Other glass manufacture (except table and decorative ware and bottles for beer, wine, spirits and aerated waters).

V.—BUILDING AND WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Building trade, Government work or licensed work for war purposes.

VI.—TEXTILE AND ALLIED TRADES.

Woollen and worsted manufacture and finishing.
Hosiery manufacture and finishing.
Rope and binder twine, manufacture of.
Silk shalloon and noils, manufacture of.
Transmission belting, manufacture of.

VII.—CHEMICAL, OIL, & C., TRADES.

Coal tar products, manufacture of.
Dyestuffs, manufacture of.
Explosives and propellants, manufacture of.
Other chemical products, manufacture of.
Lubricating oils and other lubricants, manufacture of.
Oil-seed crushing.
Soap and candles, manufacture of.
Fertilisers, manufacture of.

VIII.—LEATHER TRADES.

Hide and skin markets and fat and bone factories.
Fellmongery.
Tanning and currying of heavy leather.
Leather transmission belting manufacture.

IX.—TRANSPORT TRADES.

Dock and wharf labour.
Bargemen, lightermen, on rivers and canals.
Mercantile marine.
Railway service.
Coal trade (wholesale and retail distribution).
Carters, lorrymen and draymen engaged in carrying heavy goods.

X.—AGRICULTURE.

All occupations on farms and in market gardens.

XI.—FOOD TRADES.

Flour, oatmeal and rice milling.
Machine creameries and condensed milk and milk powder factories.
Margarine manufacture.
Edible oils and fats, preparation of.
Sugar refineries working under Government.
Bacon curing.
Cold stores.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

Coke, manufacture of.
Rubber trades.
Waterproofing of fabrics for war purposes and of paper.

XIII.—PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.

Police.
Fire brigades.
Salvage corps.
Electrical generating stations.
Tramways, omnibuses and char-à-bancs in connection with munition works.
Gas works.
Waterworks.
Asylums and hospitals.
Grave digging.

XIV.—UNSPECIFIED MUNITION TRADES.

Munition trades not mentioned above.

NOTICE.

With reference to the Restricted Occupations Order which was made by the Minister of Munitions at the instance of the Director-General of National Service on the 28th February, the Director-General has decided that a man may be engaged to work in any of the Restricted Occupations on his producing a certificate (obtainable at the Employment Exchange for the district in which he lives) that he has enrolled as a National Service Volunteer, until such time as he may be called upon to undertake work as a National Service Volunteer.

Where a man already possesses the card N.S.V. 26, which is handed to National Service Volunteers when they have been interviewed, it may be accepted in lieu of the above-mentioned certificate.

The certificates will be obtainable at the Employment Exchanges on and after Friday next, the 16th March.

THE MIGRATION OF WOMEN'S LABOUR THROUGH THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

DURING 1914 the number of women who obtained employment in other districts through the Employment Exchanges was 32,988; in 1915 the number increased to 53,096, and in 1916 to no less than 160,003.

In some cases these figures merely indicate a transference of labour from, e.g., one village to the next, or from one district of London to another; in others they indicate a complete change of residence and of occupation. (The number of women at present being transferred away from home through the Employment Exchanges to work at a distance amounts to an average of between 4,000 and 5,000 a month.) In general the figures illustrate the increasing mobility of women's labour due to war conditions.

Two main difficulties have been experienced by the Exchanges in the past in attempting to move even women without domestic ties from areas where there was unemployment or a lack of staple industries employing women's labour to centres where their services were in demand. In many cases the wages offered were too low to support a woman living in a strange town, or to attract a woman from a district where the men of her household normally earned high wages. In others, even where the wages offered were compara-

tively high, there was a lack of a compelling motive strong enough to counteract the working woman's natural distrust of new conditions of employment amongst strange surroundings.

These difficulties have been in great part lessened by the increasing competition during the last two years for women to carry out Government contract work, or to act as substitutes for men, which has resulted in a growing demand for their services on favourable terms. At the same time, economic pressure in the early days of the war and the patriotic desire of women of all classes to undertake work directly in connection with the manufacture of munitions and other war supplies have been powerful incentives to women to volunteer for work away from home if necessary.

The migration of women has also been very considerably facilitated by the arrangements made for their housing, welfare and recreation in the larger demand centres, through the activities of the Ministry of Munitions and of the local Advisory Committees on Women's War Employment appointed under the Labour Exchanges Act (details of whose work in this connection were described in an article in the November, 1916, issue of this journal).

Some incidents of this war-time migration of women's labour are described below.

In the early days of the war women thrown out of employment in the pottery districts were moved to silk mills in neighbouring towns, cotton operatives and carpet weavers were transferred to the Yorkshire woollen mills, and tailoresses from Cambridge, Cardiff, Belfast and elsewhere were imported into Leeds for work in the local clothing factories.

In the West Midlands district alone, where before the war the migration of industrial women was practically unknown, over 4,000 women were during 1915 placed by the Employment Exchanges in employment away from their own districts, the greater number on munitions work, and others as artificial silk workers, rubber workers, chocolate makers, farm hands, and as substitutes for men in various kinds of work.

In the great majority of cases the occupations were entirely new to the workers, who were drawn from such diverse occupations as carpet weaving, chair making, domestic service, dressmaking, fustian cutting, lock making, millinery, shop work, tailoring, web weaving, and pottery decorating.

Similarly much useful work was accomplished during this early period by the Exchanges in transferring inland to other employment women from seasonal resorts on the East Coast, and fisher girls and other women engaged on subsidiary industries in fishing towns.

For example, women from Scarborough and Grimsby were moved to Keighley and the Colne Valley, and between March, 1915, and the end of the year no less than 700 women from the North-East Coast towns and villages in Scotland were found employment in the Dundee jute mills and other industries of the town.

During the last year women have been transferred through the Exchanges in steadily increasing numbers to act as substitutes for men in clerical and commercial occupations or in staple industries, and to meet the growing demand for their services in agricultural districts and in different large munitions centres.

Some 300 women, for example, have been transferred from the provinces for work in Government offices in London, in addition to the 11,000 or so who have been drawn into this work from London and its suburbs. Over 200 women have been imported from other northern districts into Huddersfield to act as pieceners, and a successful experiment was made at Barwell in drawing in some dozens of women from other East Midlands towns and villages to undertake work on various processes in the boot trade hitherto entirely performed by men.

During the summer of 1916, partly as the result of a specially organised scheme for vocational land workers, 1,225 women were moved to rural areas for fruit picking, harvesting and other seasonal work,

in addition to the very large numbers who were found permanent employment on the land.

The effort made by the Minister of Labour and the Ministry of Munitions in recruiting for munitions work to avoid as far as possible disturbing the labour employed on other important work in munitions centres or in other areas has in many cases necessitated the transference of women over considerable distances. Special propagandist campaigns have been undertaken appealing to unoccupied women in non-industrial areas remote from the centre where their labour is required. For example, efforts have been made to enrol the services of women in Eastern and Southern Coast towns, in London suburbs and in Tyneside towns where there is normally little outlet for women's industrial activity.

During the last month 5,118 women from some 200 different Exchange areas were brought into eight large munitions centres alone.

To one factory, for example, in the South of Scotland 1,641 women were brought during this period from 63 different districts, including 228 from two Tyneside towns alone, 40 from Berwick, 55 from Inverness, and 9 from one small Fifeshire village. To another in the West Midlands 772 women were imported from centres as far apart as Aberdeen and Penzance.

In this responsible work of transferring large numbers of women away from home, the Exchanges have had valuable assistance from Local Authorities, from Women's County Committees for Agriculture, from the Central and Local Advisory Committees on Women's War Employment, and from other voluntary workers co-operating with them unofficially in meeting emergency problems.

As a general result, the Employment Exchange Authorities are able to guarantee that no woman is sent forward for employment away from home without suitable arrangements having been made as to reception and transit at the other end, lodging or hostel accommodation, and general welfare. Women submitted for work in national factories have to pass a medical test before they leave home, and in all cases before proceeding on their journey women are fully informed as to the conditions of employment, the details of the journey, the address of the Exchange at the other end, and the nature and approximate cost of the lodging accommodation available.

The Exchanges also have general powers under the Labour Exchanges Act to advance money for travelling expenses by means of railway warrants.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRIES.

THE Board of Trade and the Home Office have prepared a number of pamphlets concerning the substitution of women in industry for enlisted men. The industries dealt with are the following:—

China and earthenware trade.	Leather tanning and currying trade.
Pottery (coarse ware) and brick trade.	Soap and candle trade.
India-rubber trades.	Glove trade.
Colour, paint and varnish trade.	Heavy clothing trade.
Wool industry.	Tobacco manufacture.
Paper making.	Flour milling.
Cotton trade.	Boot and shoe manufacture.
Hosiery manufacturing and finishing trade.	Chemical industries.
Woodworking trades.	Sugar refineries.
	Silver and electroplate trades.

Copies of the collection of pamphlets can be obtained on application to the Officer in Charge, H.M. Stationery Office, Underwood Street, Shepherdess Walk, City Road, London, N.1; the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S.W.1; or to the Employment Department, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, London, S.W.1.

Copies of any of the pamphlets separately can be obtained from the District Inspector of Factories or the local Employment Exchange Manager.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

GERMANY.*

Employment in December.—The following is the general conclusion arrived at by the German Department of Labour Statistics as to the course of employment in Germany during December: "The state of employment in the last month of 1916 showed on the whole no change from that recorded of its predecessors; if anything, there was rather an increase in activity. The decline in the number of persons employed at the end of each year, which is reflected in the statistics of sickness insurance societies, was again apparent, but the falling off was even less serious than in 1915.

"In mining the same strong demand was experienced as in past months. The metal trades and the engineering trades were as busy as in preceding months, while there was even a further partial increase in employment both as compared with November, 1916, and with December, 1915. A similar statement holds good in regard to the electrical trades. Employment in the chemical trades continued good on the whole; it was better than in December, 1915, and somewhat better than in November, 1916. There was no change of any importance in conditions in the clothing trades."

Returns from Trade Unions.—Returns relating to unemployment were furnished by 39 trade unions, the membership covered being 804,114. Of these, 12,555, or 1.6 per cent., were out of work at the end of December, as compared with 1.7 per cent. in the preceding month and 2.6 per cent. in December, 1915.

Unions.	Membership reported on at end of month.	Percentage of Membership reported as Unemployed at end of month.		
		December, 1916.	November, 1916.	December, 1915.
All Unions making Returns...	804,114	1.6	1.7	2.6
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:				
Building trade operatives ...	59,581	0.8	0.6	4.2
Painters ...	7,016	3.4	2.3	7.3
Glass workers ...	5,561	0.3	0.6	6.9
Metal workers (Soc. Dem.)...	243,256	0.5	0.5	1.1
Engineers and metal workers (Hirsch-Duncker) ...	12,179	0.5	0.4	0.6
Metal workers (Christian) ...	19,839	0.3	0.3	0.7
Textile workers (Soc. Dem.) ...	48,937	11.8	13.7	8.5
Hat makers ...	7,996	9.2	13.1	10.5
Boot and shoe makers ...	16,765	2.1	1.5	2.0
Transport works ...	58,649	0.3	0.4	0.9
Printers (book and job) ...	26,299	0.6	0.1	0.6
Printers and lithographers (Soc. Dem.) ...	6,405	0.2	0.3	1.9
Lithographers ...	6,172	1.3	1.2	1.9
Bookbinders ...	16,739	2.5	3.0	6.2
Saddlers and bag makers ...	7,342	0.8	0.8	2.4
Leather workers (Soc. Dem.) ...	5,934	8.0	3.4	7.9
Wood workers (Soc. Dem.)...	68,718	1.0	0.9	2.3
Porcelain workers ...	4,411	10.2	7.7	22.2
Bakers ...	7,484	1.5	1.7	2.5
Brewery & corn-mill workers ...	17,946	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tobacco workers ...	24,286	0.7	...	0.5
Engine-drivers and firemen... ..	5,293	0.3	0.3	0.7
Factory workers, irrespective of trade (Soc. Dem.) ...	79,282	0.6	0.4	1.3
State and municipal workers	25,588	0.5	0.4	0.7

Among male members of trade unions the percentage unemployed at the end of December was 0.7, as compared with 0.6 in the preceding month and with 1.5 in December, 1915; among female members the percentages for these months were respectively 5.0, 6.3 and 7.8.

Returns from Labour Exchanges.—Returns relating to the operations of labour exchanges during December show the proportion of applications for employment to every 100 situations registered as vacant to have been as follows:—

	Applications for employment to every 100 situations vacant.		
	December, 1916.	November, 1916.	December, 1915.
Males ...	58	60	90
Females ...	123	156	151

* Reichsarbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Department of Labour Statistics), January, 1917.

Returns from Employers of Labour.—Returns relating to 370 industrial firms showed a total of 317,838 workpeople employed on the last day of December, as compared with 305,264 on the last day of November, an increase of 12,574, or 4.1 per cent. For a comparison between December, 1916, and December, 1915, returns from 376 firms are available. These employed 348,044 workpeople on the last day of 1916 and 290,746 on the corresponding day of 1915, an increase of 57,298, or 19.7 per cent.

BERLIN LABOUR EXCHANGES MUNICIPALISED.

Soziale Praxis, of 1st February, states that the Municipal Labour Exchange has at length become an established fact in Berlin. The Municipal Authority is to take over the Labour Exchanges of the Central Exchange Union, together with all the affiliated Trade Union Registries for skilled labour. It has been decided further to appoint a special director with an initial salary of £425. It appears that the Central Union could no longer be maintained, the grants-in-aid from the Municipality having to be increased yearly. For the current year alone the Municipal grant exceeded £10,000. The 93 officials attached drew salaries amounting in the aggregate to £7,140.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in December.—Returns relating to employment in December were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from Trade Unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 122,856. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 6.8, as compared with 4.1 in the preceding month, and with 10.3 in December, 1915:—

Group of Trades.	Number of Members insured against Unemployment in Dec., 1916.	Percentage actually Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed.		
		Dec., 1916.	Nov., 1916.	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Nov., 1916.	Dec., 1915.
		All Unions paying Unemployment Benefit, and Municipal Unemployment Funds making Returns	122,856	6.8	4.1	10.3	4.3	5.3	5.1
Do. do., excluding Diamond Workers	112,167	5.1	2.3	6.4	3.5	4.6	4.6
Working in Diamonds, &c.	10,689	24.4	26.5	47.0	5.9	5.5	5.9
Printing, Lithography, &c.	11,652	0.4	0.3	2.5	5.4	5.0	3.4
Building Trades (including Roadmaking)	22,807	9.1	6.0	17.3	5.2	5.0	5.3
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	17,266	2.5	0.9	3.0	3.7	5.3	3.4
Textile	9,473	8.9	2.1	6.5	1.4	3.6	2.1
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	20,401	9.1	2.2	0.5	2.2	3.5	4.1
Woodworking, &c.	5,403	1.5	1.2	5.7	5.1	5.9	4.8
Leather, Oilcloth, &c.	2,703	0.3	0.2	0.1	5.8	5.9	6.0

The comparison between December, 1916, and the previous month yields slightly different results when based upon data furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not), and when further limited to returns received from Unions making returns for both months. On this basis the percentage of unemployment is found to be 7.2 in December, as compared with 4.7 in November. Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was in December 5.3 per cent. and in November 4.2 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

NORWAY.†

Employment in December.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of December in certain Trade Unions making returns to the Statistical Office of the Norwegian De-

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st January, 1917.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Department of Labour.

partment of Labour, comparative figures being added for the previous month and for December, 1915:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	31st Dec., 1916.	30th Nov., 1916.	31st Dec., 1915.	31st Dec., 1916.	30th Nov., 1916.	31st Dec., 1915.
	Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	791	809	725	0.8	0.2	5.5
Carpenters, &c.	1,796	1,816	1,392	...	...	4.5
Painters (Christiania)	428	459	383	10.3	1.3	20.6
Metalworkers	9,360	9,344	8,853	0.5	0.3	1.0
Boot and shoe makers	875	870	855	0.2	0.3	1.9
Printers	2,224	2,235	2,080	1.4	0.5	2.5
Bookbinders (Christiania)	723	713	650	0.8	0.3	0.9
Cabinetmakers	759	610	633	...	...	2.2
Bakers (Christiania)	469	460	420	3.0	2.6	6.2
TOTAL	17,425	17,316	15,991	0.9	0.4	2.4

DENMARK.*

Employment in December.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 5.8 per cent. of the 148,900 members of the Trade Unions reporting were unemployed at the end of December. The corresponding figure for the previous month was 3.2 per cent., while that for December, 1915, was 11.8 per cent. The average time lost through unemployment in December was about one day per member.

RUSSIA.

Rise of Wages, 1914-16.—The following Table, showing the average rates of wages per day of men employed in certain skilled trades in the Moscow industrial region, is based upon figures furnished by H.M. Acting Consul-General at Moscow in a dispatch to the Board of Trade, dated 17th February:—

Occupation.	June, 1914.	Nov., 1915.	Nov., 1916.
Blacksmiths	s. d. 3 2	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 10 7
Locksmiths	3 2	6 4	12 8
Fitters (machine shops, &c.)	3 4	5 3	12 8
Stokers	2 1	3 5	5 10
Joiners	4 0	6 4	12 2
Masons	4 4	6 4	12 5
Painters	3 2	5 0	10 10

For day labourers the rate of wages has risen from 2s. 7d. per day in June, 1914, to 9s. in November, 1916.

UNITED STATES.†

Employment in December.—The following tables, giving comparisons as to the volume of employment in representative establishments in certain industries, (a) between December, 1916, and the preceding month, and (b) between December, 1916, and the corresponding month of 1915, are summarised from returns furnished to the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics.

(a) Comparison of December, 1916, and November, 1916.

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.‡		
		Nov., 1916.	Dec., 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Nov., 1916.	Dec., 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
		Iron and steel ...	93	138,221	139,623	+ 1.0	1,135,314	1,186,038	+ 4.5
Car building and repairing	27	40,826	41,280	+ 1.1	279,401	286,941	+ 2.7
Automobile manufacturing	24	49,421	51,703	+ 4.6	205,115	209,431	+ 2.1
Cotton manufacturing	48	52,112	52,873	+ 1.5	109,245	118,772	+ 6.9
Cotton finishing	17	14,336	14,712	+ 2.5	37,836	42,015	+ 11.0
Hosiery & underwear	52	29,977	30,310	+ 1.1	63,668	66,693	+ 4.8
Woolen ...	44	39,020	39,666	+ 1.7	99,473	109,434	+ 10.0
Silk ...	47	15,693	15,906	+ 1.4	72,559	75,499	+ 4.1
Men's ready-made clothing	37	23,151	24,455	+ 5.6	69,946	75,836	+ 8.4
Boots and shoes	68	59,703	62,513	+ 4.7	174,131	192,433	+ 10.5
Cigar making	57	18,774	19,942	+ 6.2	45,590	49,948	+ 9.6
Leather manufacturing	24	12,056	12,709	+ 5.4	36,723	40,056	+ 9.1
Paper making	36	12,931	13,493	+ 3.9	41,361	43,745	+ 5.8

* Statistiske Efterretninger, 1st March, 1917. Danish Statistical Department.
† Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, February, 1917. Washington.
‡ These figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and silk industries, and for one week in other cases.

In all thirteen industries the number of persons employed was greater in December than in November. The figures relating to cigar making are influenced by strikes both in November and in December. The aggregate wages bill was greater in December in all industries, the largest relative increase being 11 per cent. (cotton finishing).

(b) Comparison of December, 1916, with December, 1915.

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.*		
		Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
		Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.
Iron and steel ...	95	132,951	162,709	+22.4	957,724	1,365,515	+42.6
Car building and repairing	29	39,457	42,213	+ 7.0	251,347	293,493	+16.5
Automobile manufacturing	32	54,030	67,529	+25.0	197,341	265,980	+34.8
Cotton manufacturing	50	51,863	51,740	- 0.2	90,905	113,439	+24.8
Cotton finishing	16	12,326	12,794	+ 3.8	28,966	36,616	+26.4
Hosiery & underwear	53	30,347	31,624	+ 4.2	58,964	69,990	+18.7
Woolen ...	43	39,548	40,261	+ 1.8	85,273	111,392	+30.6
Silk ...	48	15,997	16,206	+ 1.3	68,688	76,792	+11.8
Men's ready-made clothing	37	22,744	25,925	+14.0	62,715	79,551	+26.8
Boots and shoes	72	65,853	64,596	- 1.9	164,270	198,495	+20.8
Cigar making	57	21,947	19,805	- 9.8	47,264	49,680	+ 5.1
Leather manufacturing	26	11,764	13,458	+14.5	31,177	42,799	+37.3
Paper making	45	18,210	21,606	+18.6	43,887	67,960	+39.0

In ten of the above thirteen industries the number of workpeople on the pay-roll was greater in December, 1916, than in December, 1915; the greatest relative increase occurred in automobile manufacturing (25.0 per cent.), while decreases were shown by boots and shoes, cotton manufacturing and cigar making. The total wages paid in December in each of the industries were greater in 1916 than in 1915, the greatest increase reported being 42.6 per cent. for the iron and steel industry.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

LABOUR STATISTICS: THIRD QUARTER OF 1916.

The following particulars are summarised from the Labour Bulletin, No. 15 (the quarterly journal of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Labour and Industrial Branch). The figures relate to the third quarter of 1916.

Employment.—According to returns received from Trade Unions, the percentage of persons unemployed in the Commonwealth owing to lack of work was 4.3 in the third quarter of 1916, as compared with 4.4 in the preceding quarter and 7.8 per cent. in the third quarter of 1915. The proportion in the period under review varied from 1.8 per cent. in the wood, furniture, etc., trades, to 9.1 per cent. in the building trades. Taking all groups of trades together, the degree of unemployment was least (1.8 per cent.) in Tasmania, and greatest (6.6 per cent.) in Victoria.

During the quarter 20,792 applications for employment were received by the State Government Free Employment Bureaux. The number of positions filled during the same period was 11,179.

Industrial Disputes.—The total number of labour disputes which began during the third quarter of 1916 was 161, as compared with 122 in the preceding quarter and 91 in the third quarter of 1915. Of the new disputes 124 occurred in New South Wales. The total number of persons affected by new disputes during the quarter was 39,829 (24,088 directly and 15,741 indirectly), as compared with 24,700 in the preceding quarter, and 20,082 in the third quarter of 1915. During the quarter 215,458 working days were lost in new and old disputes, the corresponding totals for the second quarter of 1916 being 238,732, and for the third quarter of 1915, 107,645. Of the 161 disputes which began during the third quarter of 1916, 16 were still in progress at the end of that period.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—During the third quarter of 1916 particulars were recorded concerning 206 changes in rates of wages, 94 of which occurred in

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

New South Wales; the corresponding changes in the preceding quarter numbered 225, and, in the third quarter of 1915, 96. The total number of workpeople affected in the quarter under review was 130,195, and the aggregate change was equivalent to an average increase of 7s. 3d. per head per week. The largest number of persons affected in any single group of trades was in the rail and tramway services, in which 24,392 persons obtained in the aggregate increases amounting to £3,249 (or 2s. 3d. per head) per week. Other groups of trades largely affected by changes in wages were clothing, hats, boots, etc. (16,553 persons affected), pastoral, agricultural, etc. (13,100), and mining, quarrying, etc. (11,438).

Variations in Retail Food Prices and House Rent.— [Particulars as to the movement of retail prices of food in November, 1916, are given on p. 97 of the present issue of THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.]

The index number for food, groceries, and house rent combined for thirty of the more important towns fell from 1,310 in the second quarter to 1,294 in the quarter under review, a decrease of 1·2 per cent. As compared with the third quarter of 1915, the index number shows a decrease of 2·9 per cent., but as compared with the third quarter of 1914 an increase of 24·4 per cent. The combined index number for the latest quarter was slightly higher than for the preceding quarter in the towns of Western Australia as a whole; it was the same as in the second quarter in New South Wales, and lower in the remaining States. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1915, it was lower in all States except Western Australia.

There was a decrease in the price of groceries in the quarter under review in all States except New South Wales and Victoria, and a decrease in the prices of dairy produce in all States. Prices of meat were higher in Western Australia and lower in all other States. House rents remained practically stationary.

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

In the following paragraphs relating to the course of retail prices in this and other countries the latest available statistics are given in every case, but it will be observed that while the returns for this country relate to the beginning of March, those for the other countries relate to various earlier dates. As prices in all countries are moving upwards, this difference of date is important, and should be borne in mind in making comparisons as between one country and another.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Retail prices of food at 1st March were about 2 per cent. higher than a month earlier. Cheese again headed the list of increases with a rise of 10 per cent., while bacon was 8 per cent. dearer. The average prices of margarine and tea rose about 5 per cent. during the month. The increases in the prices of butchers' meat varied, according to description, from about 2 to 5 per cent. The prices of flour and bread both rose by about 2½ per cent., and an advance of about 3 per cent. was recorded for butter. Milk and sugar remained practically unchanged in price.

These increases were offset by reductions in the prices of eggs, averaging 8 per cent., in those of fish, averaging 4 per cent., and in those of potatoes, averaging 4 per cent. in the large towns and 8 per cent. in smaller places. The decrease in the price of potatoes follows the recent Orders of the Food Controller, the maximum price of 1½d. per lb. having become the sole price almost throughout the Kingdom.

COMPARISON WITH A YEAR AGO.

A comparison of retail prices of food at 1st March, 1917, with those of a year ago shows an increase of about 32 per cent. Potatoes more than doubled in price during the twelve months; cheese and eggs were about 45 per cent. dearer on 1st March, 1917, than a year earlier. On the average, meat, bacon and butter rose in price by 30 to 35 per cent.; flour, milk and

sugar by 20 to 25 per cent.; and bread, margarine and fish by 13 to 18 per cent. An advance of about 7 per cent. was recorded in the price of tea.

COMPARISON WITH JULY, 1914.

In the following Table is given a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st March, 1917, in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914:—

Article.	Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to 1st March, 1917.		
	Large Towns (populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British—			
Ribs	76	74	75
Thin Flank	113	92	102
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	102	96	99
Thin Flank	134	115	124
Mutton, British—			
Legs	70	67	68
Breast	126	89	107
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	104	97	101
Breast	157	139	148
Bacon (streaky)	76	69	73
Fish	144	100	122
Flour	92	99	95
Bread	85	74	80
Tea	61	56	59
Sugar (granulated)	173	169	171
Milk	62	58	60
Butter—			
Fresh	79	81	80
Salt	77	79	78
Cheese	106	106	106
Margarine	36	36	36
Eggs (fresh)	127	110	118
Potatoes	134	101	118
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	97	88	92

The increases recorded for butchers' meat over the war period varied from 68 per cent. for British legs of mutton to 148 per cent. for frozen breasts of mutton. The rise in average prices ranged, according to cut, from 6d. to 7½d. per lb. The price of bacon rose over 70 per cent., or 8d. per lb. The average price of granulated sugar on 1st March, 1917, was 5½d. per lb., as compared with 2d. per lb. in July, 1914, the increased duty accounting for 1½d. of the advance. The prices of fish, eggs, potatoes and cheese were more than double those prevailing just before the war.

Flour and bread showed increases of 95 per cent. (10½d. per 7 lb.) and 80 per cent. (4½d. per 4 lb.) respectively. Butter was nearly 80 per cent. (over 11d. per lb.) dearer on 1st March than in July, 1914. The price of tea has been affected to the extent of 7d. per lb. by increased taxation during the war, and, including this, the advance in price at 1st March was 10½d. per lb., or nearly 60 per cent. At the same date milk was 60 per cent. and margarine 36 per cent. above the pre-war level.

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 considerable economies resulting from changes in dietary which have been widely effected since the beginning of the war, especially in those families in which the total income has not been increased by advances in rates of wages, greater regularity of employment, increased output, or the working of overtime. As an illustration of the possible extent of economies in this direction, it may be stated that if, for example, 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 percentage increase since July, 1914, instead of being 92 would be about 55.

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 March, 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 65 per cent., taking the same quan-

titles and descriptions of the various items at each date and eliminating advances arising from increased duties.

BERLIN AND VIENNA.

No particulars regarding the movement of retail prices of food in Berlin and Vienna can be published this month, as official figures had not been received at the time of going to press.

ITALY.

During December retail food prices as a whole in Italy increased by 4·5 per cent. above those of the preceding month, and were 38·5 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. Bacon was dearer by nearly 16 per cent., olive oil by 7 per cent., and milk by 8 per cent., while on the other hand beef was 7 per cent. cheaper. The percentages in the following Table are computed from index numbers published in the issue for 16th February of the journal of the Italian Labour Department (*Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro*), which are based on returns from forty-three towns in Italy.

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Average Price on 15th Dec., 1916, as compared with	
	15th Nov., 1916.	15th July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wheat bread	+ 2·6	+ 20·2
Wheat flour	+ 2·1	+ 23·8
Macaroni, &c.	+ 3·9	+ 47·1
Beef	— 7·0	+ 62·9
Bacon	+ 15·5	+ 57·0
Olive oil	+ 7·1	+ 41·3
Milk	+ 8·2	+ 17·3
ALL ARTICLES COMBINED ...	+ 4·5	+ 38·5

CANADA.*

The cost of food in Canada in December, measured by the weekly expenditure of a family, as computed from returns of retail prices in about sixty towns in the Dominion, showed an increase of 3·0 per cent. as compared with the previous month and of 36·3 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

Taking the total family expenditure—food, fuel, lighting and rent—the December figures show an increase of 1·6 per cent. as compared with the previous month and of 15·3 per cent. over July, 1914.

The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food alone on the one hand and the total family expenditure on the other is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become dearer, there has been a reduction of 15·3 per cent. in the item house rent.

AUSTRALIA.†

During the month of November the index number representing the average retail price of food in the thirty principal towns of the Australian Commonwealth showed a rise of 0·8 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but was 25·9 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 the computation of the index numbers is consumed throughout the Commonwealth, and also of the respective populations of the thirty towns.

NEW ZEALAND.‡

The index number of retail prices of articles of food in November, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New Zealand, shows, on the whole, an increase of nearly 2 per cent. as compared with the preceding month. The rise of 4·5 per cent. in "groceries" shown in the Table below is stated to be mainly due to the increase in the price of potatoes which occurred in every town from which reports were received. In the "dairy produce group," butter and bacon fell in price, but eggs were dearer.

As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, and the combined index number for November was 22·7 per cent. higher.

* The LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1917. Issued by the Department of Labour.
† Labour Bulletin, No. 15 July—September, 1916. Issued by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Labour and Industrial Branch, Melbourne.
‡ Journal of the (New Zealand) Department of Labour, December, 1916, Wellington, N.Z.

Group of Articles.	Increase in Price in November, 1916, as compared with	
	October, 1916.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Groceries	4·5	23·5
Dairy produce	11*	20·0
Meat	0·9	23·5
TOTAL (WEIGHTED AVERAGE) ...	1·9	22·7

UNITED STATES.†

Between 15th November and 15th December a rise of about 1 per cent. took place in retail food prices as a whole in the United States, and on the latter date the general level was nearly 24 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The figures are based on returns from forty-five of the principal industrial towns of the United States.

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Average Price on 15th Dec., 1916, as compared with		Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Average Price on 15th Dec., 1916, as compared with	
	15th Nov., 1916.	15th July, 1914.		15th Nov., 1916.	15th July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef—			Cheese	+ 7	+ 13
Sirloin steak	No change	No change	Milk, fresh	+ 3	+ 3
Round steak	— 1	— 2	Bread	+ 1	+ 1
Rib roast	No change	+ 1	Flour, wheat	— 4	+ 70
Chuck roast	— 1	— 2	Meal, maize	+ 6	+ 27
Plate boiling beef	No change	+ 1	Rice	+ 1	+ 1
Pork chops	— 6	— 4	Potatoes	No change	+ 27
Bacon, smoked	— 1	+ 9	Onions	+ 10	+ 10
Ham, smoked	No change	+ 10	Beans, navy	+ 5	+ 5
Lard, pure	+ 2	+ 41	Prunes	No change	+ 1
Hens	No change	+ 9	Raisins, seeded	+ 1	+ 1
Salmon, tinned	+ 2	+ 7	Sugar, granulated	— 4	+ 60
Eggs, strictly fresh	+ 3	+ 74	Coffee	No change	+ 1
Tea	+ 3	+ 31	Tea	No change	+ 1
Butter, creamery	+ 3	+ 31	TOTAL (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	+ 1	+ 24

FOOD CONTROL ORDERS.

SINCE the last issue of THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE Orders have been made by the Food Controller relating to flour, bread, potatoes, and milk.†

The *Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order* (No. 2), 1917, dated 24th February, deals with the manufacture of wheaten flour. The *Bread Order*, 1917, dated 26th February, and coming into force on 12th March, provides that: 1. No bread which has not been made at least twelve hours shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale. 2. No loaf of bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale except in the shape of either of a one piece oven bottom loaf or a tin loaf. 3. No currant bread, sultana bread or milk bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale. 4. No sugar shall be used in the making of bread. 5. No baker or seller of bread shall exchange any bread for other bread which he has sold. 6. All bread shall be sold by weight and not otherwise, except bread sold for consumption on the premises of the seller. 7. No loaf of bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale unless its weight be one pound or an even number of pounds. 8. No roll of bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale except a roll weighing two ounces. 9. Any person authorised by the Food Controller or any Inspector of Weights and Measures may require any person offering or exposing any bread for sale to weigh such bread in his presence, and may also require any person in the course of delivering any bread to permit him to weigh such bread. 10. For the purpose of this Order bread may be weighed at any time within thirty hours of the completion of the baking thereof, but not later.

* Decrease.
† Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, February, 1917, Washington.

‡ Not included in the official prices statistics at this date.
§ Not included in the official prices statistics at this date. The earliest month in 1914 with which a comparison can be made is September. The rise in bread prices since that date amounts to 33 per cent.

¶ Copies of these Orders may be obtained (price 1d. each) through the channels mentioned on the cover of this GAZETTE.

The Potatoes 1916 Main Crop (Prices) Order (No. 2), 1917, dated 24th February, prescribes with regard to retail prices that the maximum price applicable on the occasion of a retail sale by or on behalf of a retailer of potatoes shall be: (a) For potatoes agreed to be delivered in February or March, 1917, at the rate of 1½d. per lb.; and (b) for potatoes agreed to be delivered after the 31st March, 1917, at the rate of 1d. per lb. No charge may be made for delivery to the buyer or for bags or other packages, and no person shall in connection with a sale or proposed sale of potatoes: (a) enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction; or (b) impose or attempt to impose any condition relating to any other article; or (c) make or demand any unreasonable charge.

The Seed Potatoes (Prices) Order, 1917, dated 24th February, makes regulations with regard to the prices and conditions of sale of seed potatoes.

The Price of Milk Order (No. 2), 1917, dated 20th February, varies the previous Milk Order in regard to wholesale prices.

PROHIBITION OF NIGHT WORK IN AUSTRIAN BAKERIES.

ACCORDING to a statement in the issue of *Die Zeit* for 11th February, the Austrian Government has decided to forbid night work in bakeries. The Order will not come into force until the middle of May, 1917, so that master bakers may have time to make the necessary re-arrangements. For the present the Order is to be regarded as a war measure, but the official communication announcing the issue indicates that the Government intends to make preparations for permanent legislation to secure the object of the Order.

The new measure affects all bakeries and confectionery-making establishments, as well as all hotels, coffee-houses, &c., which produce bread, cakes, &c., for consumption on or off the premises. Work between nine p.m. and five a.m. is prohibited as a general rule. In regard to preliminary operations—setting the sponge, heating the ovens, &c.—exceptions are conceded; but these are subject to the proviso that only indispensable men shall be employed at night, the employment of apprentices and of young assistants being forbidden. Army bakeries are not affected by the Order.

Provincial Administrative Authorities are empowered to modify the time limits in the whole or in any part of their jurisdiction, so that night work may be prohibited between ten p.m. and six a.m. The same Authorities are empowered, upon the application of employers, to sanction night work in cases of unforeseen interruptions of business due to causes beyond human control; the number of such cases, however, must not exceed thirty in any one year. The National Food Supply Department, moreover, is empowered to grant temporary exemptions from the operation of the Order to specified bakers, or to all bakers in a particular district, when that course appears to be necessary for the purpose of ensuring a sufficient supply of bread for the Army or for the civilian population. It is intended that the last-mentioned provision shall obviate all difficulties that may be met with locally owing to temporary interruptions in the delivery of corn and flour.

The journal mentions as the causes that led to the issue of the Order: the exigencies of war, the shortage of labour, the necessity for the utmost economy in the use of fuel, and the recent prohibition of the baking of fancy bread.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE IN DENMARK: NEW LAW.*

HITHERTO the liability of employers in Denmark to provide compensation according to a fixed scale in respect of accidents sustained by their workpeople has been regulated by a series of laws commencing with

* Based upon a copy of the law enclosed in a despatch from H.M. Minister at Copenhagen.

the Act of 7th January, 1898, applying the principle to factories and workshops, quarries, building and land transport, and ending with the Act of 27th May, 1908, extending it to agriculture and cognate industries. Fishing and seafaring had meanwhile been brought in by Acts dated 3rd April, 1900, and 14th April, 1905, respectively.

By an Act which comes into force on the 1st of April next, the whole of the previous legislation is consolidated, and certain modifications are introduced, the most essential of which are noted below.

1. The range of persons coming within the system of compensation for accidents is widened, and the principle of compulsory insurance (hitherto applicable to seafaring and the agricultural industries only) is extended to all employers of labour by Sections 49-51 of the new Act. In future, "every person who carries on any enterprise in this country whether for gain or not, or who employs in his service other persons, as, for instance, workpeople, officials, clerks, shop assistants, servants, &c.," is required to secure to his employees the statutory compensation in respect of accidents by means of insurance with an approved society. In the case of domestic service, even part-time employment counts as insurable provided it is regular and not merely casual. A further extension is in respect of foremen, managers and similar persons. Under the previous laws the obligation to insure persons of these classes ceased with regard to those whose annual wages, in industrial and seafaring undertakings, exceeded £133, and in agriculture £83. The limits have now been extended to £167 in industry, trade, &c., £150 in seafaring, and £111 in agriculture.

2. The range of accidents considered to be incidental to employment, and therefore creating a claim to compensation, is widened. It now includes those resulting from attempts to save human life, to save property, or to prevent accidents, when such attempts are made in connection with the injured person's employment. Moreover, deaths and short periods of illness due to the nature of the work or to the conditions in which it is carried on are now deemed to be "accidents" within the meaning of the law.

3. Provision is made for State contributions in respect to premiums and compensation payable under the law, and facilities are granted for voluntary insurance by persons not subject to its compulsory provisions. The State contribution in aid of premiums is fixed at two-fifths of the premium, and is limited to persons obliged to insure, whose income or property does not exceed certain figures laid down in the law. The State grant in aid of compensations payable under the law amounts to one-half of the sum due, and is contributed only in respect of persons employed on sailing vessels, or in fishing, lighterage, and the like.

4. The allowance payable during complete but temporary disablement has been increased. Formerly it was fixed at three-fifths of the daily wages of the injured person, and was not to exceed 2s. 3d. nor to be less than 1s. 1d. per diem. The amount is now increased to two-thirds of the daily wages, the maximum allowance being 3s. 4d. Compensation payable in respect of permanent disablement has also been increased, the amount varying according to the proportion of working power lost. The amount of the yearly wages forming the basis of computation for the compensation to be paid is not to be less than £33 6s. 8d., nor more than £66 13s. 4d., the old law fixing the lower limit at £16 13s. 4d.

5. A new provision prescribes that in defining the extent of the loss of working power the Insurance Council shall have regard to special skill possessed by the injured person in his or her trade, and to any pre-existing weakness (including the effects of an earlier accident, if any) which may be regarded as aggravating the results of the later accident.

6. The capital sum payable to the dependent relatives when death takes place as the result of an accident has been increased to five (formerly four) times the yearly wages. Such sum is not to be less than £167 nor more than £333, as compared with £67 and £178 in the former law. The amount payable in aid of burial expenses is also increased.

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

THE number of paupers relieved in one day in February, 1917, in the thirty-five selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 150 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 1 per 10,000 on a month ago, but a decrease of 12 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with a month ago, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 1,706 (or 0.6 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 752 (or 0.6 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers increased by 954 (or 0.7 per cent.). The most marked changes were increases of 6 per 10,000 in the Dublin district, of 4 per 10,000 in Central Metropolitan, Hull, and Cork, Waterford and Limerick districts, and a decrease of 5 per 10,000 in the Paisley and Greenock district. Compared with February, 1916, the total number of paupers decreased by 19,803 (or 6.6 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 6,121 (or 4.3 per cent.). The number of outdoor paupers decreased by 13,682 (or 8.8 per cent.). There was a considerable increase in the Dublin district and a slight increase in Belfast, but a decline in every other district. The most marked decreases were in the Stockton and Tees and Paisley and Greenock districts (31 per 10,000 of population), and in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (25 per 10,000).

Selected Urban Areas.*	Paupers on one day in February, 1917.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
	ENGLAND & WALES,†					
<i>Metropolis.</i>						
West District	9,863	1,569	11,432	141	+ 1	- 8
North District	12,237	5,320	17,557	175	+ 1	- 13
Central District	3,677	1,273	4,950	355	+ 4	- 8
East District	11,440	4,113	15,553	235	+ 3	- 9
South District	19,496	10,872	30,368	160	+ 1	- 13
TOTAL, Metropolis	56,713	23,147	79,860	177	+ 1	- 12
<i>West Ham</i>	<i>4,066</i>	<i>9,380</i>	<i>13,446</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>- 16</i>
<i>Other Districts.</i>						
Newcastle District	2,053	3,435	5,488	112	+ 2	- 4
Stockton & Tees District	1,080	2,516	3,596	141	+ 1	- 10
Bolton, Oldham, &c.	3,787	2,735	6,522	80	...	- 7
Wigan District	1,787	4,406	6,193	139	+ 1	- 7
Manchester District	5,510	4,817	10,327	128	+ 1	- 15
Liverpool District	9,772	9,807	19,579	170	+ 2	- 13
Bradford District	1,832	1,356	3,188	85	...	- 9
Hull District	1,014	1,999	3,013	78	- 2	- 15
Leeds District	2,297	2,422	4,719	98	+ 1	- 15
Barnsley District	767	2,890	3,657	115	- 1	- 4
Sheffield District	2,681	2,563	5,244	105	...	- 18
Hull District	1,744	5,019	6,763	212	+ 4	- 5
North Staffordshire	1,944	4,341	6,285	153	+ 2	- 10
Nottingham District	1,951	3,431	5,382	114	...	- 15
Leicester District	1,351	2,171	3,522	149	- 2	- 10
Wolverhampton District	3,362	5,289	8,651	123	+ 3	- 15
Birmingham District	6,570	3,381	9,951	116	+ 1	- 11
Bristol District	2,629	3,169	5,798	147	- 1	- 14
Cardiff & Swansea	2,185	4,983	7,118	157	+ 1	- 13
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	57,316	70,760	128,076	127	+ 1	- 12
<i>SCOTLAND,†</i>						
Glasgow District	3,145	16,276	19,421	203	...	- 14
Paisley & Greenock District	713	2,034	2,747	142	- 5	- 31
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,315	4,735	6,050	150	+ 2	- 6
Dundee and Dunfermline	613	1,897	2,510	125	+ 1	- 8
Aberdeen	426	2,461	2,887	171	- 3	- 15
Coatbridge and Airdrie	288	1,290	1,578	151	+ 2	- 25
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	6,500	28,693	35,193	173	- 1	- 15
<i>IRELAND,†</i>						
Dublin District	5,833	5,313	11,146	270	+ 6	+ 13
Belfast District	2,704	834	3,538	82	+ 1	+ 2
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District	3,240	3,820	7,060	284	+ 4	- 19
Galway District	286	149	435	127	- 3	- 1
TOTAL for the above Irish Districts	12,063	10,116	22,179	197	+ 4	+ 3
Total for above 35 Districts in Feb., 1917	136,658	142,096	278,754	150	+ 1	- 12

* 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, and in the Aberdeen district. † Exclusive of Paupers in the Fever and Smallpox Hospitals of Asylums, Registered Asylums, Boards, and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Asylums, and Houses. ‡ Includes persons maintained in Institutions for the blind, deaf, and insane, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the blind, deaf, and insane, who are classified as not able-bodied.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales* in Fourth Quarter of			Per cent. Increase or Decrease on Year ago.
	1916.	1915.	1911.	
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—				
Distributive Departments...	15,639,302	12,378,026	7,971,986	26.3
Productive Departments...	4,741,545	3,544,680	1,807,797	33.8
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—				
Distributive Departments...	4,252,564	3,140,544	2,158,965	35.4
Productive Departments...	1,539,755	1,172,760	723,240	31.3
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:—				
Productive Departments ...	107,020	94,647	54,667	13.1
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—				
Distributive Departments...	111,698	75,369	16,290	48.2
TOTAL—Distributive Departments	20,003,564	15,593,939	10,147,241	28.3
TOTAL—Productive Departments	6,388,320	4,811,987	2,585,704	32.8
GRAND TOTAL...	26,391,884	20,405,926	12,732,945	29.3

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN FEBRUARY. INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS.

THE number of claims to unemployment benefit at Employment Exchanges and other local offices Unemployment Fund during each of the four ended 23rd February, 1917, was 2,512, 2,775, 2,472, 2,039; a total of 9,783 claims, of which 7,566 were in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, and 2,217 were made in trades insured under the National Insurance (Munition Workers) Act, 1916. The weekly number of claims during the period for direct payment to workpeople insured under the Insurance Act, 1911, was 1,299, and for payment through associations of workpeople claiming under Section 105 of the Insurance Act, 1911, was 539. The corresponding claims by workpeople under the Act of 1916 were 539 and 15 respectively. The weekly amounts paid to workpeople under the Acts of 1911 and 1916 respectively were £568 and £326 and 4s.

Division.	Trades Insured under the Act of 1911.				Trade Unions.
	Average Weekly Number of Claims.				
	Feb., 1917.	Jan., 1917.	Feb., 1916.	Jan., 1916.	
London	717	860	1,516	374	3
South-Eastern	151	175	374	137	2
South-Western	145	134	416	137	2
West Midlands	58	52	137	137	2
East Midlands	96	110	128	128	2
Yorkshire	111	159	225	225	2
North-Western	218	231	547	547	2
Northern	17	24	75	75	2
Scotland	75	93	225	225	2
Wales	31	29	54	54	2
Ireland	273	365	543	543	2
UNITED KINGDOM	1,892	2,238	4,240	558	2
Division.	Average Weekly Amount of Payments.				
	£	£	£	£	
	1917.	1917.	1916.	1916.	
London	245	246	407	183	
South-Eastern	92	68	183	146	
South-Western	65	53	146	146	
West Midlands	24	16	46	46	
East Midlands	40	33	39	39	
Yorkshire	48	45	65	65	
North-Western	93	96	239	239	
Northern	12	16	21	21	
Scotland	32	23	97	97	
Wales	10	9	22	22	
Ireland	233	237	473	473	
UNITED KINGDOM	894	842	1,758	1,758	

* The figures given for the productive departments relate to transfers to distributive departments. † Revised for comparison. ‡ The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades are based on the total number of insured persons. § The figures for Association Payments relate to periods earlier than the periods to which the Direct Payments relate.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

FOUR WEEKS ENDED 9th FEBRUARY, 1917.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

During cases in which persons were re-registered again becoming unemployed, there were on the Registers of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges (380 in number) at some time or other during the period 442,709 workpeople† (men 157,672, women 117,411, boys 25,445, and girls 29,731), as compared with 376,129 in the previous five weeks, and 387,328 in the four weeks ended 11th February, 1916.

The number of vacancies filled was 135,425, a daily average of 5,643, compared with 4,286 in the previous five weeks and 4,817 in the four weeks ended 11th February, 1916.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers on 9th February was 159,921, as compared with 133,154 on 12th January, 1917, and 130,154 on 11th February, 1916. These comprise workers in industrial, commercial and clerical, as well as in other occupations.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
At beginning of period	53,590	64,779	6,552	8,233	133,154
During period	106,917	167,688	19,306	21,830	315,741
Re-registered	104,101	164,889	18,885	21,538	308,413
Registrations	2,816	3,299	421	318	6,854
At end of period	68,415	77,173	5,943	8,390	159,921
Notified during period	72,415	71,782	11,895	11,925	168,017
Filed during period	51,370	65,163	9,529	9,363	135,425
Placed in other trades	14,133	20,496	1,571	1,488	37,678

The following Table are shown, for men and women, the proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified, and of vacancies filled to registrations (in those on the Registers at the beginning of the period), in the principal groups of trades:—

Trades.	Proportion of Vacancies filled to Vacancies notified.		Proportion of Vacancies filled to Registrations.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Construction of sawmilling, and making	73.4	95.4	40.0	72.5
Shipbuilding and construction of	74.1	98.7	50.3	96.7
Explosives, &c.	87.8	110.0	53.7	24.4
Trades—				
...	49.4	72.5	15.7	35.1
...	32.1	77.4	1.3	16.6
...	67.3	81.5	26.4	20.9
...	27.7	49.2	9.1	11.1
...	32.7	64.8	7.5	26.8
...	42.6	87.4	10.2	42.3
Clerical	63.8	82.2	9.0	17.9
...	51.3	68.5	15.8	30.3
...	79.7	87.0	22.7	4.5
...	70.9	90.8	32.0	27.9

The average daily number of registrations and vacancies filled for the periods stated are shown in the following Table:

Period.	Registrations in Period ended			Vacancies Filled in Period ended		
	9th Feb., 1917.	12th Jan., 1917.	11th Feb., 1916.	9th Feb., 1917.	12th Jan., 1917.	11th Feb., 1916.
...	4,455	3,944	4,376	2,141	1,631	2,442
...	6,987	4,881	5,270	2,715	2,048	1,619
...	804	696	749	397	324	394
...	912	677	882	390	282	362
...	13,158	10,198	11,277	5,643	4,286	4,817

The figures for these trades relate to workpeople who are now insured or uninsured as the case may be.

Men in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (and cloth porters); these are dealt with in the last paragraph.

The Registers over 11.0 per cent. were known to be in employment, and 4.0 per cent. were reported never to have been in employment.

INSURED TRADES.*

The number of registrations effected during the period was 146,283 (men 57,291, women 82,489, boys 3,730, and girls 2,773). Excluding 2,279 cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed during the period, the total number of individual workpeople on the Registers was 202,151 (men 79,892, women 113,543, boys 4,913, and girls 3,803).

Of the registrations among men, 40.4 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 35.0 per cent. in engineering, and 5.3 per cent. in shipbuilding, while of the women registered, 14.9 per cent. were in engineering and 77.3 per cent. in ammunition and explosives.

The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 98,206. Building and construction of works account for 37.1 per cent. of the total vacancies notified for men, engineering for 37.9 per cent., and shipbuilding for 5.9 per cent.

The number of vacancies filled was 86,409, 36.6 per cent. of the vacancies filled for men being in building and construction of works, 37.6 in engineering, and 5.3 in shipbuilding, while 48.9 per cent. of the total vacancies filled for women were in ammunition and explosives.

The number of workpeople remaining on the Registers at 9th February was 70,044, as compared with 56,313 on 12th January and 57,257 on 11th February, 1916.

UNINSURED TRADES.

The number of registrations during the period was 162,630 (men 46,810, women 81,900, boys 15,155, and girls 18,765). Excluding 4,599 cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, the total number of individual workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 240,558 (men 77,780, women 116,318, boys 20,532, and girls 25,928).

Among men, 25.3 per cent. of the total registrations were in the transport trades and 25.9 per cent. as general labourers; while of the women registered, 29.1 per cent. were in domestic offices or services. Commercial and clerical occupations accounted for 12.2 per cent. of the registrations among men, and 12.5 per cent. among women.

The number of vacancies notified during the period was 69,811. Of the vacancies notified for men, 33.0 per cent. were in the transport, &c., trades, and 22.8 per cent. as general labourers. Among women, 51.1 per cent. of the vacancies notified were in domestic offices or services, and 7.2 per cent. in the textile trades.

The number of vacancies filled was 49,016. Of the vacancies filled for men, 35.8 per cent. were in the transport, &c., trades, and 29.4 per cent. as general labourers; 46.6 per cent. of the vacancies filled for women were in domestic offices or services.

Of the vacancies filled, 3,876 were known to be for less than a week's employment, while of the 13,577 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 3,951, or 29.1 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

The number of workpeople on the Register at 9th February was 89,877 (men 42,039, women 35,818, boys 4,806, and girls 7,214), as compared with 76,841 on 12th January, 1917, and 72,897 on 11th February, 1916.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men who obtained employment through the Exchanges was 657, and the number of casual jobs found for them was 2,529, a daily average of 105, compared with 106 in the preceding five weeks and 106 in the 4 weeks ended 11th February, 1916. During the period there were also 2,945 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

* The figures for these trades relate to workpeople who are now insured or uninsured as the case may be.

and stirrup makers, but slack with saddle, &c., furniture makers.

Tubes.—Employment with tube makers was good at Wednesbury and very good at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley Heath employment was fair with cable chain and very good with block chain makers. Motor chain makers were well employed at Walsall. Employment was good with anchor-smiths at Cradley Heath and with anvil, &c., makers at Dudley. Employment was fair with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment continued very good on the whole, and a large amount of overtime was again reported.

Wire.—Wire workers were again fully employed, with a scarcity of labour in some centres.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment was fair in the lock trade at Wolverhampton. There was a further decline in the Midland galvanised hollow-ware trade, but cast iron, tin and enamelled ware makers continued well employed at Wolverhampton.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment continued quiet on the whole, with a slight improvement on a month ago.

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in the spinning and carding departments, and fair in the weaving department. The shortage of labour became more acute during the month.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Preparing ...	17,098	- 0.2	- 3.8	20,163	+ 6.1	+ 11.6		
Spinning ...	30,897	- 0.6	- 2.1	38,911	+ 6.5	+ 13.5		
Weaving ...	69,758	- 2.0	- 8.8	78,940	- 1.4	- 4.2		
Other ...	12,758	- 0.9	- 7.5	18,628	+ 1.3	+ 3.1		
Not specified ...	13,073	- 0.7	- 8.2	17,072	+ 4.7	+ 6.2		
TOTAL ...	143,584	- 1.3	- 6.7	173,714	+ 2.0	+ 2.9		

DISTRICTS.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
A Ashton ...	8,508	- 0.9	- 8.8	10,378	+ 3.5	+ 1.9		
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	9,627	- 0.7	- 8.0	12,071	+ 8.3	+ 7.4		
Oldham ...	11,519	- 0.3	- 4.1	16,043	+ 7.9	+ 11.8		
Bolton and Leigh ...	21,504	- 0.6	- 2.2	23,914	+ 3.4	+ 9.5		
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	11,560	- 0.1	- 6.2	14,529	+ 5.7	+ 5.9		
Manchester ...	9,714	- 0.6	- 8.9	11,125	+ 2.5	+ 2.0		
Preston and Chorley ...	11,172	- 0.6	- 4.9	12,656	- 0.1	+ 2.9		
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	23,508	- 3.1	- 10.0	28,639	- 2.2	- 5.0		
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson ...	18,585	- 2.9	- 8.0	25,758	- 2.1	- 2.1		
Other Lancashire Towns ...	5,405	- 0.8	- 7.6	5,326	+ 3.1	+ 7.5		
Yorkshire Towns ...	5,797	- 1.0	- 6.4	6,250	+ 2.6	+ 3.6		
Other Districts ...	6,685	+ 0.3	- 3.4	6,995	- 0.2	+ 2.9		
TOTAL ...	143,584	- 1.3	- 6.7	173,714	+ 2.0	+ 2.9		

In the Oldham district employment continued very good in the spinning department, and good in the weaving section. The shortage of labour became more acute, and as a result there was an increase in the number of spindles stopped during the month. In the Bolton district employment continued good with spinners and fair with weavers and card-room workers. About 16 per cent. of the spinning machinery was idle owing to the shortage of men.

In the Preston, Blackburn, Darwen and Burnley districts employment in the weaving departments was fair, but not so good as a month ago in Blackburn and Burnley; a large number of looms were standing for want of labour.

The average price of "middling American" cotton in February was 10.90d. per lb., as compared with 10.98d. in January and 7.87d. in February, 1916; the corresponding figures for "good fair Egyptian" cotton were 21.66d., 20.53d. and 11.31d. respectively.

* Comparison of earnings with a year ago is affected by advances in rates of wages and war bonuses.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued very brisk, but the supply of labour was in many cases insufficient.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Wool Sorting ...	540	- 1.5	- 3.7	758	+ 0.9	+ 3.2		
Spinning ...	5,224	- 0.8	- 1.5	7,458	+ 4.5	+ 4.6		
Weaving ...	7,619	- 0.7	- 4.7	9,135	+ 1.7	+ 8.8		
Other Departments ...	5,491	- 0.5	- 1.7	7,815	+ 1.6	+ 1.6		
Not specified ...	1,280	+ 1.6	- 6.3	1,732	+ 1.6	+ 1.6		
TOTAL ...	20,154	- 0.5	- 3.2	26,928	+ 4.3	+ 4.3		

In the Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Batley and other districts all available operatives were for the part fully employed, largely on Government work, and much overtime was worked, but in some districts looms were standing because the men had been up, and occasional loss of time was reported. In Leeds district owing to shortage of material, the flannel mills in the Stockport and Rochdale districts work continued at high pressure, and in Scotland employment was very good.

WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade employment continued very good, all available labour was very fully employed.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	4,204	+ 1.2	- 0.9	6,767	+ 8.4	+ 3.2		
Spinning ...	14,700	+ 0.1	- 4.0	13,731	+ 3.6	+ 3.6		
Weaving ...	7,351	- 0.2	- 1.5	9,376	+ 3.0	+ 5.5		
Other Departments ...	2,966	+ 0.2	+ 3.0	4,532	+ 2.7	+ 2.7		
Not specified ...	2,004	- 0.8	- 5.3	2,343	+ 2.7	+ 2.7		
TOTAL ...	31,225	+ 0.1	- 2.5	36,749	+ 4.5	+ 4.5		

In the Bradford district employment in all departments continued very brisk, but the labour supply was inadequate. In the Keighley, Halifax and Huddersfield districts the operatives were very fully employed, and employment was everywhere above the level of a year ago.

LINEN TRADE.

In Ireland there was little change in employment compared with a month ago, but it was better than a year ago. In Scotland employment continued very good. The labour supply was insufficient in both countries.

* Comparison of earnings with a year ago is affected by advances in rates of wages and war bonuses.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
...	5,356	- 0.1	+ 2.3	4,163	- 0.7	+ 20.5
...	10,877	+ 0.7	+ 1.1	7,161	+ 0.8	+ 18.9
...	10,924	- 0.2	- 3.1	9,294	+ 0.3	+ 12.2
...	5,422	- 0.2	- 2.0	5,856	+ 0.1	+ 10.8
...	2,739	+ 0.6	+ 2.7	2,200	- 0.1	+ 16.0
TOTAL	35,318	+ 0.2	- 0.4	28,674	+ 0.2	+ 15.0
DISTRICTS.						
England	16,023	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	12,581	- 1.0	+ 17.0
Wales and Scotland	10,292	+ 0.3	+ 2.8	7,739	+ 2.9	+ 21.7
TOTAL IRELAND	26,315	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	20,320	+ 0.4	+ 18.7
England	3,645	- 0.4	- 7.7	3,086	- 1.8	+ 1.6
Wales and Scotland	5,025	- 1.1	- 4.5	4,980	+ 0.6	+ 11.2
TOTAL IRELAND	8,670	- 0.8	- 5.9	8,066	- 0.3	+ 7.3
England	333		- 8.5	288	+ 2.9	- 8.0
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	35,318	+ 0.2	- 0.4	28,674	+ 0.2	+ 15.0

The Belfast district there was little change compared with a month ago, and a considerable amount of overtime was still worked. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement. Employment was reported as good with flax roughers and dressers, and with weavers and winders, and as dull with mill tenters. Inferline and Brechin employment continued

JUTE TRADE.

Employment, which was mainly on Government work, was good, and the supply of both men and women workers was inadequate.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
...	3,012	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	3,290	+ 0.2	+ 9.6
...	3,614	+ 0.1	- 0.3	3,731	+ 0.3	+ 9.9
...	4,616	+ 0.4	- 0.4	5,418	+ 0.6	+ 9.5
...	1,843	+ 0.3	- 4.9	2,688	+ 0.4	+ 6.0
TOTAL	13,085	+ 0.3	- 0.9	15,127	+ 0.3	+ 9.0

HOSIERY TRADE.

Employment continued good, and showed little change compared with a year ago. The supply of skilled workers was insufficient.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Manchester	7,120	- 0.3	- 2.8	7,462	+ 1.2	+ 2.0
Staffordshire and Derbyshire	1,500	+ 0.1	- 3.2	1,590	+ 0.4	+ 4.3
Leeds and Bradford	4,734	+ 0.6	- 5.2	4,439	+ 0.7	- 0.3
Other Districts	3,074	+ 0.5	- 1.8	3,281	+ 2.0	+ 12.6
TOTAL	11,112	- 2.1	- 6.0	948	- 0.9	+ 2.6
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	17,540	- 0.3	- 3.5	17,720	+ 1.0	+ 3.4

* Comparison of earnings with a year ago is affected by advances in rates of wages and war bonuses.

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was bad in the levers section, fairly good in the curtain branch, and very good with plain net workers; it was on the whole not so good as a year ago. The supply of labour was unequal to the demand.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Levers...	1,457	- 2.2	- 10.0	1,740	+ 2.4	- 9.1
Curtain...	1,817	- 3.0	- 19.0	2,311	- 1.1	- 7.6
Plain Net...	2,688	- 0.5	- 2.9	3,058	- 0.5	+ 7.1
Others...	919	- 0.3	- 10.1	897	- 1.3	+ 5.2
TOTAL	6,881	- 1.5	- 10.1	8,006	- 0.1	- 1.4
DISTRICTS.						
Nottingham City	2,520	- 2.5	- 11.0	2,742	+ 0.6	- 3.4
Long Eaton and other outlying Districts	714	- 2.9	- 14.3	998	+ 3.6	- 11.6
Other English Districts	2,258	- 0.4	- 0.2	2,506	- 2.0	+ 5.3
Scotland	1,389	- 0.8	- 19.4	1,760	- 0.8	- 0.8
TOTAL	6,881	- 1.5	- 10.1	8,006	- 0.1	- 1.4

SILK TRADE.

In this trade employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. In all the principal districts there was a scarcity of men and women operatives.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing...	1,171	- 0.3	- 4.3	688	+ 4.2	+ 8.2
Spinning...	2,643	+ 0.9	+ 3.2	2,809	+ 2.4	+ 14.2
Weaving...	2,784	- 0.9	- 6.8	2,424	+ 3.0	+ 4.2
Other...	1,703	- 0.3	- 5.8	1,727	+ 3.7	+ 11.2
Not specified...	308	- 1.3	- 6.4	302	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
TOTAL	8,609	- 0.2	- 3.2	7,950	+ 3.0	+ 10.2
DISTRICTS.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,706	+ 0.1	- 1.5	3,076	+ 4.3	+ 14.9
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	2,317	+ 1.4	- 4.5	2,150	+ 4.1	+ 7.1
Eastern Counties	1,889	- 1.5	- 2.2	1,492	+ 1.4	+ 10.6
Other Districts, including Scotland	1,697	- 1.1	- 5.4	1,232	- 0.2	+ 4.3
TOTAL	8,609	- 0.2	- 3.2	7,950	+ 3.0	+ 10.2

In the Macclesfield district and in the West Riding employment was good, except with weavers in the former district, with whom employment was only moderate. At Halstead, Braintree and Sudbury employment was fair; at Norwich and Yarmouth it was on the whole good.

CARPET TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 5,799 workpeople in the week ended 24th February and paying £6,483 in wages showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 16.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 6.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Kidderminster employment continued fairly good, and in the West Riding it was good. In Scotland employment for those still in the trade was good, but there was a considerable decline in numbers compared with a year ago owing to enlistments.

* Comparison of earnings with a year ago is affected by advances in rates of wages and war bonuses.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good. A considerable number of firms reported a shortage of labour, especially in the dyeing and finishing sections.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

TRADES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bleaching...	2,600	- 0.2	- 2.0	3,730	+ 5.0	+ 12.3
Printing...	627	+ 1.3	+ 6.1	1,174	+ 5.0	+ 20.8
Dyeing...	11,991	- 1.1	- 3.8	25,790	+ 6.2	+ 15.8
Trimming, Finishing and other Departments	7,987	- 1.0	+ 0.2	10,905	+ 5.4	+ 18.1
Not specified...	2,008	- 1.3	- 1.2	3,287	- 0.7	+ 8.7
TOTAL	24,313	- 0.9	- 2.0	44,886	+ 5.3	+ 15.6
DISTRICTS:						
Yorkshire...	12,232	- 0.8	- 4.0	26,328	+ 6.5	+ 16.5
Lancashire...	7,711	- 1.1	+ 2.1	12,578	+ 4.4	+ 17.3
Scotland...	1,830	- 0.5	- 4.2	2,378	+ 0.9	+ 13.0
Ireland...	663	- 0.2	- 1.6	616	- 0.6	+ 5.8
Other Districts...	1,877	- 1.1	- 3.2	2,986	+ 4.1	+ 6.3
TOTAL	24,313	- 0.9	- 2.0	44,886	+ 5.3	+ 15.6

Employment in the bleaching trade was good in Lancashire and in the hosiery section at Basford; at Dundee it continued fair.

With machine calico printers employment in England was good; in Scotland it was fair with printers and good with engravers.

Woollen, worsted, and cotton dyers in Yorkshire and Lancashire, silk dyers in the Macclesfield district, and lace and hosiery dyers in the Nottingham district all reported employment as good, and overtime was worked.

In the trimming and finishing trades employment was fairly good at Leicester and Basford but hampered by the shortage of yarn at the former place. At Dundee calender workers continued busy.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

GREAT activity continued in all the principal districts, chiefly on Government contracts, but also on civilian work, and employment was quite up to the level of a year ago, when there was also much pressure of work. An acute shortage of labour continued, in spite of the fact that in some cases further arrangements have been made for the increased employment of women on operations hitherto performed by men.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
ENGLAND AND WALES						
London	1,883	+ 2.0	- 3.4	2,935	+ 0.4	+ 6.5
Leicester	11,709	- 1.5	- 1.3	18,056	- 0.6	+ 6.5
Leicester Country District	2,825	- 0.5	- 0.6	3,929	+ 1.3	+ 10.5
Northampton	8,876	- 2.0	- 0.1	12,937	- 2.5	+ 13.4
Northampton Country District	7,729	- 1.2	- 7.0	11,200	+ 4.0	+ 9.1
Kettering	2,883	+ 1.2	- 4.3	4,014	+ 3.0	+ 3.6
Stafford and District	2,527	- 1.2	- 0.3	3,228	- 0.7	+ 7.3
Norwich and District	3,894	+ 0.0	- 3.9	4,610	+ 1.0	+ 5.5
Bristol and District	1,734	- 1.1	- 1.5	2,190	+ 0.4	+ 11.2
Kingswood	1,634	- 3.8	- 3.7	2,395	+ 1.4	+ 17.2
Leeds and District	2,185	- 3.3	- 7.1	3,043	+ 0.9	+ 7.7
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,803	+ 0.1	+ 3.3	4,907	- 0.0	+ 14.0
Birmingham and District	905	- 0.4	- 1.4	1,069	+ 5.0	+ 15.3
Other parts of England and Wales	3,314	+ 2.5	+ 4.6	3,721	+ 2.3	+ 11.2
ENGLAND AND WALES	55,901	- 0.9	- 2.0	78,274	+ 0.5	+ 9.3
SCOTLAND	3,017	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	4,005	- 1.8	+ 2.9
IRELAND	583	+ 1.2	+ 7.8	541	- 3.6	+ 16.3
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	59,501	- 0.8	- 1.8	82,820	+ 0.4	+ 9.0

* Comparison of earnings with a year ago is affected by war bonuses and

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, but a scarcity of men, and in many districts overtime worked. Employment remained quiet, however, for a short time, in some branches of the saddle and harness trade in the Walsall and Birmingham district, and in London a number of men in this trade were out of employment.

Trade Unions with 3,724 members reported 2.5 per cent. as unemployed at the end of February, compared with 2.3 per cent. in January and December and with 1.4 per cent. a year ago. Those unemployed were chiefly saddle and harness makers.

TAILORING TRADE. BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during February showed a usual seasonal slackness, and was about the level of a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms paying £6,416 in wages to their workpeople (including indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended 24th February showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a year ago and of 0.7 per cent. compared with a month ago.

Other Centres.—At Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow employment was reported as quiet; at Edinburgh and Cork it was fair; at Sheffield it continued good.

READY-MADE.

In this branch employment continued fair, but not so good as a year ago; there was an insufficient supply of cutters and machinists.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: READY-MADE.

District.	Indoor Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leeds...	7,142	- 0.5	- 17.9	7,731	+ 3.4	+ 3.4
Manchester...	3,005	- 0.3	- 18.1	3,583	+ 4.8	+ 4.8
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	3,701	- 2.6	- 16.7	3,392	- 0.3	- 0.3
Bristol	912	- 3.7	- 14.8	752	- 8.4	- 8.4
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	2,649	+ 1.0	- 8.6	2,466	+ 3.8	+ 3.8
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,491	- 1.2	- 6.7	2,198	- 1.1	- 1.1
London	3,082	- 4.6	- 15.5	3,877	- 0.1	- 0.1
Glasgow	1,614	+ 1.1	- 19.1	1,771	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rest of United Kingdom	2,064	- 1.0	- 5.5	1,652	+ 2.1	+ 2.1
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	26,660	- 1.2	- 14.6	27,422	+ 1.1	+ 1.1

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fair.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2,573	- 2.9	- 5.7	2,584	- 0.4	- 0.4
Manchester	2,280	- 3.9				

HAT TRADE.

Employment in this branch continued bad. In this branch employment continued good at the principal centres, and on the whole was better than a year ago. At Denton the shortage of labour restricted the output.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

Employment with dressmakers in retail firms in London continued fair. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,795 dressmakers in the week ended 24th February showed an increase of 4.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 7.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. In the court and private dressmakers employment was slack; with milliners in the West End it was better. In both trades it was worse than a year ago.

HAT, GOWN, COSTUME, BLOUSE, ETC., TRADES.

Employment in this section continued fair. Firms in London employing 4,127 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 24th February showed an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 5.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. In Manchester, returns from firms employing 4,391 workpeople in the week ended 24th February showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. In Glasgow, returns from firms employing 1,776 workpeople in the week ended 24th February showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 14.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued good at all the principal centres. Returns from firms employing 6,092 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 24th February showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 8.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

Employment remaining in the building trade were generally good, partly owing to Government requirements, and in some cases a scarcity of carpenters, joiners, plumbers and labourers was reported. Private building work (except repairs) continued slack. Employment was better on the whole than a month ago, especially with painters.

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

Occupations.	Number Insured at end of February, 1917.	Percentage Unemployed at end of February.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Month ago.	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
...	95,239	0.54	- 0.10	- 0.59
...	42,277	0.96	- 0.18	- 0.78
...	22,146	1.81	- 0.19	- 0.86
...	11,313	3.08	- 0.23	- 2.42
...	73,305	2.92	- 1.02	- 0.61
...	26,302	0.25	- 0.17	- 1.05
...	30,484	0.59	- 0.01	- 0.46
...	30,534	0.41	+ 0.03	- 0.01
...	163,118	0.76	- 0.01	- 0.21
TOTAL	544,718	1.03	- 0.18	- 0.54

London the general percentage unemployed was compared with 2.2 a month ago and 2.7 a year ago. In Ireland the corresponding figures were 5.7, 8.1. For the remaining nine districts the percentages unemployed were in the Eastern and Southern Counties (1.0) and the South-Eastern Counties (1.0), while the lowest percentages were in the Northern Counties (0.1) and Scotland (0.3). In the month ago four of these nine districts showed an increase and the others showed a decrease

of 0.1 or 0.2; compared with a year ago one district showed no change, and the others a decrease of from 0.1 to 0.5.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment continued good generally, showing an improvement on a month ago and a more marked improvement on a year ago. Overtime, largely on Government orders, was reported in some districts, especially in Scotland.

The percentage unemployed at the end of February among workpeople engaged in saw-milling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 0.4 compared with 0.5 in the previous month and 0.7 in February, 1916.

Furnishing.—Employment showed, on the whole, an improvement on the previous month. Cabinetmakers continued fully employed, with overtime at Glasgow and other centres; many had left the industry for Government work. With upholsterers employment was dull at Glasgow and Dublin, but fairly good in most other large centres. French polishers in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow were well employed.

Coach Building.—Employment was good generally, and was better than a year ago; overtime, due largely to Government work, was very general, and in many centres a scarcity of labour was experienced. Employment was still very good in London and at Glasgow, and much overtime was worked. It was quiet at Belfast. There was a further improvement at Belfast.

Coopers.—Coopers continued fully employed generally. Employment was again fair at Burton-on-Trent.

Brushmakers were well employed generally; there was a shortage of labour in some cases, and overtime was worked, especially in London. **Wheelwrights and smiths** were well employed. With **packing-case makers** employment was good generally, and overtime was frequently reported. Employment continued bad at Belfast. **Skip and basket makers** were exceptionally busy in London and at Oldham and Leicester.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

Employment continued fairly good for those remaining in the industry, but was again affected by bad weather. There was a very frequent scarcity of labour, and the amount of short time reported was very small.

Employment was very good in the Stourbridge district, and continued slack in the Eastern Counties, and quiet in the Plymouth district and in North Wales.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire	2,593	+ 2.2	+ 2.9	4,470	+ 4.0	+ 18.9
Midlands and Eastern Counties	1,053	- 1.0	- 17.8	1,491	+ 1.7	- 7.4
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	807	- 0.1	- 18.5	1,258	+ 0.2	- 3.3
Scotland	446	- 2.0	- 5.9	782	+ 1.7	+ 7.3
Other Districts	197	+ 4.2	- 37.9	284	+ 6.8	- 31.6
TOTAL	5,096	+ 0.8	- 8.7	8,288	+ 2.9	+ 6.0

CEMENT TRADE.

There was a continued shortage of all kinds of male labour; female labour was being employed to a considerable extent, and much overtime was worked, especially in the Thames and Medway district.

Returns from firms employing 5,878 workpeople in the week ended 24th February showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 10.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, largely owing to the scarcity of labour, men being lent from one office to another in certain cases. Practically no short time was reported, and in London, where hardly a Trade Union member was unemployed, a considerable amount of overtime was worked in the letterpress section. At Dublin, where employment was poor, there was a reduction in the number unemployed, some having found work in London.

The following Table summarises returns received from Trade Unions:—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Feb., 1917.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Feb., 1917.	Jan., 1917.	Feb., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	18,524	0.0	0.0	0.5	...	- 0.5
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	4,062	0.1	0.3	0.7	- 0.2	- 0.6
Lancashire and Cheshire	5,339	0.3	0.3	2.0	...	- 1.7
East Midland and Eastern Counties	1,864	0.2	0.3	0.9	- 0.1	- 0.7
West Midlands	2,187	0.2	0.4	0.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	2,975	0.3	0.4	0.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Scotland	3,634	0.1	0.1	1.6	...	- 1.5
Ireland	2,088	5.1	8.0	7.1	- 2.9	- 2.0
UNITED KINGDOM	40,673	0.4	0.6	1.2	- 0.2	- 0.8

The following Table summarises returns received from employers:—

Districts.	Workpeople.			Wages.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
London	3,360	- 0.9	- 12.2	7,249	+ 1.3	+ 1.0
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	85	- 0.1	- 17.4	1,311	+ 1.8	- 8.1
Lancashire and Cheshire	1,459	- 2.0	- 10.4	2,361	- 0.5	- 1.3
Midland and Eastern Counties	1,670	- 1.6	- 11.9	2,351	- 1.7	- 9.6
Scotland	1,007	+ 0.2	- 14.7	1,533	- 0.3	- 3.9
Other Districts	1,702	+ 0.2	- 11.9	2,268	- 1.6	- 7.6
UNITED KINGDOM	10,097	- 0.9	- 12.6	17,073	+ 0.1	- 3.2

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

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

The following Table summarises returns received from employers:—

Districts.	Workpeople.			Wages.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
London	2,119	- 0.7	- 11.1	2,973	+ 0.5	+ 0.1
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	507	+ 1.4	- 17.8	504	+ 1.8	- 9.2
Lancashire and Cheshire	1,227	- 2.5	- 12.7	1,164	- 4.4	- 5.1
Midland and Eastern Counties	771	- 1.5	- 9.0	712	- 2.5	- 0.7
Scotland	1,530	- 0.6	- 19.9	1,563	- 1.1	- 0.7
Other Districts	669	+ 3.2	- 5.6	562	+ 4.5	+ 2.6
UNITED KINGDOM	6,823	- 0.6	- 13.3	7,483	- 0.6	- 1.5

The following Table summarises the returns from Trade Unions:—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Feb., 1917.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Feb., 1917.	Jan., 1917.	Feb., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	2,566	0.2	0.3	0.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Other Districts	2,153	0.4	0.3	0.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
UNITED KINGDOM	4,719	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	- 0.3

PAPER TRADES.

Employment continued fairly good on the whole, a shortage of labour was commonly reported.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Branches.	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
MACHINE-MADE PAPER AND MILLED BOARDS: Northern Counties	3,760	- 1.5	- 8.1
Midlands, Wales, and Ireland	1,369	...	- 8.1
Southern Counties	5,345	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Scotland	3,094	- 1.5	- 14.1
TOTAL MACHINE-MADE PAPER, &c.	13,577	- 0.8	- 6.0
Hand-made Paper	591	- 0.3	- 0.1
TOTAL	14,168	- 0.8	- 5.9

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued good, showing a change on the whole compared with a month ago. Overtime was worked by makers of tiles and sanitary ware, but in other departments overtime was reported largely due to the continued shortage of men.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture	1,660	- 1.1	- 3.9	2,225	+ 6.0	+ 0.1
Earthenware Manufacture	10,555	- 0.9	- 6.6	12,209	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,679	- 0.5	- 16.0	2,993	+ 1.7	+ 1.7
TOTAL	14,894	- 0.9	- 8.2	17,427	+ 1.6	+ 1.6
DISTRICTS.						
Potteries	12,098	- 0.9	- 6.4	13,745	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
Other Districts	2,796	- 0.5	- 15.0	3,682	+ 1.9	+ 1.9
TOTAL	14,894	- 0.9	- 8.2	17,427	+ 1.6	+ 1.6

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, with a scarcity of labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Glass Bottle	7,478	+ 0.3	- 1.0	14,087	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Flint Glass	1,720	+ 0.8	+ 3.4	2,705	- 0.4	- 0.4
Other Branches	926	+ 1.4	- 5.3	1,271	- 3.8	- 3.8
TOTAL	10,124	+ 0.5	- 0.7	18,043	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
DISTRICTS.						
North of England	1,015	- 1.0	+ 2.2	1,953	- 5.0	- 5.0
Yorkshire	4,863	- 0.6	- 3.4	8,789	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
Lancashire	1,092	+ 1.2	+ 4.8	1,721	- 0.1	- 0.1
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	857	- 3.6	- 11.3	1,281	- 4.5	- 4.5
Scotland	991	+ 7.3	+ 1.0	1,893	+ 3.7	+ 3.7
Other parts of the United Kingdom	1,306	+ 3.2	+ 10.9	2,406	- 0.6	- 0.6
TOTAL	10,124	+ 0.5	- 0.7	18,043	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

The glass bottle trade remained very active, especially in the "medical" section, but some work was lost out of employment owing to stoppage of repairs. With flint glass makers...

glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, and plate glass workers at St. Helens, employment continued good.

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued good generally, but a scarcity of labour, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Trade.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 24th Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Refining, &c.	4,320	+ 1.4	+ 11.9	8,306	+ 7.7	+ 25.5
Tea, and Sugar	20,284	- 1.9	- 21.3	24,888	+ 0.4	- 4.7
Confectionery, &c.	9,106	+ 0.2	- 8.0	9,798	+ 2.6	+ 2.2
Pastry, &c.	6,764	- 1.3	- 2.5	7,043	+ 3.2	+ 10.4
Preserved Meats	3,642	- 0.8	- 5.0	4,561	+ 2.2	+ 6.4
Sauces, &c.	881	...	- 3.2	865	+ 1.4	+ 11.6
TOTAL	44,997	- 0.9	- 12.1	55,461	+ 2.3	+ 3.2

sugar confectionery trades, and in some measure manufacture of biscuits, cakes, jams, and marmalade continued to be hampered by the restricted supply of sugar.

AGRICULTURE.*

A frosty weather over all England and Wales prevented ploughing and sowing during February until the latter part of the month, and cultivation became backward for the time of year. Some corn was sown in certain districts in the last few days, but generally spring sowing had hardly commenced, owing to the condition of the ground. Labour continued very scarce, the deficiency being severely felt and work was resumed.

In Scotland, owing to frost, ploughing was at an end still—except on some of the coast lands—for the latter part of the month. Good progress, however, was made with carting and threshing. In parts of Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kintyre and Bute the supply of labour is considered fairly adequate, but in almost all remaining districts the shortage is regarded as more or less serious.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

Employment showed on the whole a decline on both months ago and a year ago. It continued fair at London and Liverpool, and was slack at the East of England and Scottish ports.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
ended Feb. 3rd	6,511	2,243	8,754	6,724	15,478
" 10th	6,791	2,489	9,280	6,915	16,195
" 17th	6,771	2,586	9,357	6,727	16,334
" 24th	6,508	2,230	8,738	6,658	15,456
for 4 weeks ending Feb. 1917	6,660	2,450	9,110	6,756	15,866
for Jan., 1917	6,804	2,879	9,683	7,044	16,727
for Feb., 1916	7,298	3,172	10,470	7,980	18,390

* It will be understood that the numbers given are for the whole of the country, and not of separate individuals.

London.—Employment continued fair, but was not so good as a month ago, and considerably worse than a year ago.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during February was 2,114, compared with 2,252 in January and 2,281 in February, 1916.

East Coast.—Employment was moderate on the Tyne and Wear, and slack at Blyth. It was fairly good at Hartlepool, and very good at Middlesbrough and Stockton. Employment was very slack at Hull, Grimsby and Goole. It continued slack generally at the East Anglian ports.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment continued very good at Plymouth and Dartmouth, and good at Bristol. At Liverpool employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was slack at Dundee, and very slack at Glasgow, but was still fair at Ayr and Troon. It was fair at Belfast and Limerick, and bad at Londonderry, Cork and Waterford.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

Employment on the whole showed some improvement compared with the previous month.

East and South Coasts.—Employment with fishermen continued moderate at Hartlepool and good at Hull and Grimsby. At Yarmouth fishing operations were practically suspended, but there was an improvement at Lowestoft. Employment was fair at Brightonsea. Off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall it was fairly good in trawl fishing and good with drift fishing.

Scotland.—Employment showed a decline at Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose owing largely to unfavourable weather. It was good and better than a month ago at Aberdeen, fair at Peterhead and Macduff, and bad at Fraserburgh.

The total value of fish landed from fishing vessels in the United Kingdom during February was £1,002,422, showing an increase of £245,421 as compared with February, 1916.

SEAMEN.

The supply of seamen and firemen for mercantile ships during February was again not quite equal to the demand.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Two months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1916.	Feb., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1917.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports ..	1,990	+ 425	+ 279	3,561	3,555	- 6
Sunderland ..	207	+ 35	- 118	610	379	- 231
Middlesbrough ..	410	- 27	+ 236	736	847	+ 111
Hull ..	873	- 232	- 122	2,059	1,978	- 81
Grimsby ..	42	- 32	+ 34	83	116	+ 33
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol ..	665	- 300	- 128	1,769	1,630	- 139
Newport, Mon. ..	1,121	- 47	+ 209	1,687	2,289	+ 602
Cardiff ..	3,961	- 1,041	+ 535	8,210	8,963	+ 753
Swansea ..	124	- 167	- 10	493	415	- 78
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool ..	8,539	- 4,216	- 2,280	21,628	21,294	- 334
London ..	6,015	- 913	- 498	14,592	12,943	- 1,649
Southampton ..	732	- 111	- 81	1,947	1,575	- 372
SCOTLAND:						
Leith ..	349	+ 89	- 240	1,401	609	- 792
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ..	1	- 59	- 53	149	61	- 88
Glasgow ..	1,987	- 1,337	- 55	4,695	5,311	+ 616
IRELAND:						
Dublin ..	79	- 10	- 13	205	168	- 37
Belfast ..	135	- 80	+ 43	275	350	+ 75
TOTAL	27,230	- 8,023	- 2,262	64,100	62,483	- 1,617

* It will be understood that the numbers given are for the whole of the country, and not of separate individuals.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as taking effect in February affected over 660,000 workpeople and resulted in a net increase of nearly £57,000 per week.

The industries accounting for the largest number of workpeople were coal mining and cotton spinning, which together accounted for nearly 87 per cent. of the total number of workpeople affected.

Changes in January and February.—The following Table summarises by trades the changes reported to the Department as taking place during these two months of the year. It will be noticed that the textile and coal mining industries account for by far the largest number of workpeople affected:—

Group of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) per week.
Building ..	22,000	3,600
Coal Mining ..	461,000	27,000
Iron, and other Mining ..	9,000	250
Quarrying ..	3,000	150
Pig Iron Manufacture ..	10,000	250
Iron and Steel Manufacture ..	40,000	1,850
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	21,000	3,900
Other Metal ..	8,000	1,250
Textile ..	693,000	56,500
Clothing ..	49,000	3,100
Transport ..	9,000	1,250
Printing, Paper, &c. ..	5,500	650
Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c.	1,500	200
Other Trades ..	5,500	1,000
Local Authority Services ..	6,500	800
TOTAL ..	1,344,000	101,750

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1917.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.†
	ENGLAND AND WALES:—			
	Bolton and District ..	1 Feb.	Bricklayers ..	War bonus of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.). Increase of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.).
	Bournemouth ..	2 Feb.	Painters ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.).
	Chester ..	3 Feb.	Labourers ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (6¾d. to 7¾d.).
	Chesterfield ..	19 Feb.	Painters ..	Increase of ¾d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.).
	Dartford, Erith and Bexley ..	7 Feb.	Bricklayers ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.).
	Hull ..	5 Feb.	Carpenters and joiners and woodcutting machinists ..	Increase, as war wages, of ¾d. per hour (10¾d. to 11½d.).
Building ..			Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, slaters, and plasterers ..	Increase, as war wages, of ¾d. per hour (banker hands, 10¾d. to 11¼d.; fixers, 11¼d. to 1s.).
	Leeds ..	16 Feb.	Masons ..	Increase, as war wages, of ¾d. per hour (8¼d. to 9¼d.).
	Macclesfield ..	1 Feb.	Builders' labourers ..	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (10¾d. to 11¼d.).
	Manchester and Salford ..	1 Feb.	Bricklayers and masons ..	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (10¾d. to 11¼d.).
	Plymouth ..	2 Feb.	Carpenters and joiners, plasterers, woodcutting machinists and cabinetmakers ..	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (10¾d. to 11¼d.).
Coal Mining ..			Painters ..	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.).
	Dundee ..	1 Feb.	Plasterers' labourers ..	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.).
	Glasgow ..	1 Feb.	Bricklayers', masons', and general builders' labourers ..	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (8d. to 9d.).
	Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Midlands ..	19 Feb.	Carpenters and joiners ..	Increase of ¾d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.).
Iron Mining ..	N. Lincs ..	4 Feb.	Masons ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (banker hands, 11d. to 1s.; fixers, 11¼d. to 1s. 0½d.).
Quarrying ..	West Cumberland ..	10 Feb.	Painters ..	War bonus of 2s. per week, making rate 8½d. plus 2s. bonus.
	N. Lincs ..	4 Feb.	Painters ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (10d. to 11d.).
Pig Iron ..	S. Staffs ..	5 Feb.	Painters ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (10¾d. to 11¼d.).
	England and Scotland ..	4 Feb.	Hewers, other underground workers, and surface workers; also coke workers in Cumberland ..	War bonus of 13.8 per cent. on current wages increased 18 per cent., making wages 45.5 per cent. above the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture ..	Midlands (including parts of S. Yorks and S. Lincs) ..	5 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2¾ per cent., making wages 57¼ per cent. above standard of 1909.
	England and Wales ..	5 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen ..	War bonus of 4d. per shift.
	London ..	19 Feb.	Blastfurnacemen ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2¾ per cent., making wages 57¾ per cent. above standard of 1909.
Engineering and Ship-repairing ..	Mersey District ..	31 Jan. †	Blastfurnacemen ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 80 per cent. above standard of 1908.
	Swansea, Llanelly and District ..	13 Feb. †	Steel melters, pitmen, &c. ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., making melters' wages (basic process) 57½ per cent. and (acid process) 58 per cent. above standard of 1905.
Cutlery ..	Sheffield ..	12 Feb.	Gas producer men and charge wheelers ..	Increase of 2½ per cent.
Cotton ..	Lancs, Cheshire, Derbyshire and W. Riding of Yorks ..	Pay day following 11 Feb.	Iron puddlers ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton, making wages 17s. per ton plus bonus of 6d.
			Iron millmen ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 80 per cent. above standard of 1908.
			Electricians in ship-repairing yards ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 85 per cent. above standard of 1891.
			Ship riggers employed in repairing yards ..	Increase to a rate of 1s. per hour for a week of 48 hours (a war wage advance of 8s. per week).
			Fitters, turners, smiths and machinemen, patternmakers, ironfounders, labourers, chippers, &c. ..	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. 6d. per week (44s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.).
			Spring knife grinders, cutlers and finishers ..	Increase, as war wages, of 2s. per week to time-workers on making rate for fitters, turners and ironfounders, 50s., for patternmakers, 51s. 6d.
			Cotton spinners, piecers, creelers, twiners, doublers, reelers, winders, wipers, card and blowing and ringroom operatives, &c. ..	Increase of 10 per cent.
			Spinners, drawers, twistors, doffers and other operatives engaged in spinning processes except overlookers ..	Increase, as war wages, of 10 per cent. on standard rates.
Woolen and Worsted ..	Bradford and District ..	16 Feb. †	Warpers, twistors, weavers and other operatives engaged in manufacturing processes except overlookers ..	War bonus of 30 per cent. substituted for previous bonus.
	Arbroath ..	23 Feb. †	Wool sorters ..	Increase of 10 per cent., or 2d. per hour.
Linen and Jute ..			Warehousemen ..	Increase of 2s. per week.
	Northampton Town ..	2 Feb.	Workpeople engaged in flax and tow spinning, weaving, bleaching and dyeing ..	Increase of 2s. per week to workpeople whose earnings are under 20s. per week, of 1s. 6d. per week to those whose earnings are 20s. and under 30s., and of 1s. to those whose earnings are 30s. and over.
Boot and Shoe ..			Boot and shoe operatives ..	War bonuses previously granted increased from 4s. 6d. of 5s. per week to 6s. for males 21 and over; from 3s. to 4s. and 3s. 6d. respectively for a) females 18 and over and b) youths 18 and under 21; from 1s. 6d. to 2s. for boys and girls 16 and under 18, and from 1s. to 1s. 6d. for boys and girls under 16.
	Northampton County District ..	1st full week in Feb.	Boot and shoe operatives ..	War bonuses previously granted increased for, (a) day-workers on civil and Government work, from 17½ to 22½ per cent. for those with wages of 35s. per week and under, and to 20 per cent. for those with over 35s.; and for, (b) piece-workers on civil work, from 7½ to 12½ per cent. for operatives on the clicking press, and from 17½ to 22½ per cent. for other operatives. A war bonus of 17½ per cent. to be substituted for advances on Green Book rates previously given to piece-workers on Government work.

* Exclusive of agriculture, seamen, railway servants, police and government employees. † War bonus; and ‡ "ses" have been so described where possible, but the information available is not, in all cases, sufficient to determine the effect on the first full pay after the increase took effect.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1917—(continued).

Table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change.*

* 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.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

(a) DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning in February was 27, as compared with 19 in the previous month, and 38 in February, 1916. In these new disputes 8,772 workpeople were directly, and 1,636 indirectly, involved; and these figures when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 11,165 workpeople involved in disputes in February, 1917, as compared with 6,774 in January, 1917, and 12,831 in February, 1916.

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

Table with 5 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, No. of Workpeople involved (Directly, Indirectly, Total).

Causes.—Of the 27 new disputes, 18, directly involving 47 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 3, directly involving 779 workpeople, on other wages questions; 3, directly involving 185 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 561 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected

(c) PRINCIPAL DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN FEBRUARY.

Table with 7 columns: Occupations and Locality, Number of Workpeople involved, Date when Dispute began, Duration in Working Days, Cause or Object, Result.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—11 disputes, involving about 600 workpeople, were in progress when 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 number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, is printed in italics are those of workpeople "directly involved" (i.e. thrown out of work at the time).

RETAIL PRICES OF BREAD.

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

In preparing the statistics the predominant prices—i.e. the prices at which the bulk of the bread was sold—are utilised, but it will be understood that bread was also sold at both higher and lower prices. The prices quoted are per 4 lb., and in cases in which the weight of the loaf has been varied instead of the price per loaf being altered the necessary allowance has been made. It may be mentioned here that the Bread Order issued by the Food Controller came into force on 12th March, and thus did not apply at the date to which these statistics relate. The provisions of this Order are dealt with in an article on p. 97.

(1) Master Bakers' Associations, &c.

Returns received from over 100 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations and from other sources are summarised in the following Tables.

The first Table shows the average price at 1st March in each of the districts specified. The usual range of prices was from 10d. to 11d. per 4 lb. In each of the districts of England and Wales the average price was higher on 1st March than a month earlier by 1/4d. to 1/2d. per lb.; in Scotland there was no change in the average price. Taking all the districts together, the average increase was rather more than 1/4d. per 4 lb.

As compared with a year ago the usual increases were 1 1/2d. and 2d. per 4 lb.

Table with 4 columns: District, Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb. (1st March, 1917), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with (A month ago, A year ago).

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

Table with 6 columns: Place, Predominant Price per 4 lb. on 1st March, 1917, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with (Month ago, Year ago), Last Change (Date, Amount per 4 lb.).

(2) Co-operative Societies.

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

Table with 4 columns: District, Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb. on (1st March, 1917), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with (A month ago, A year ago).

The usual range of the prices returned by co-operative societies at 1st March was from 9 1/2d. to 10 1/2d. per 4 lb. In most of the districts in England and Wales the average increase since 1st February was 1/4d. per 4 lb. As compared with 1st March, 1916, the increase was usually 1d. to 1 1/2d. In Scotland prices usually remained the same as a month ago, and averaged 1 1/2d. per 4 lb. above those of a year ago.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN FEBRUARY.

THE total number of Distress Committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, whose registers were open at the end of February, 1917, was 14, compared with 17 at the end of February, 1916.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during February was 227, as compared with 173 a year ago. The aggregate duration of employment relief was 5,738 days in February, 1917, compared with 2,660 days in February, 1916; and the average duration for those employed was 27.1 days, compared with 23.3 days a year ago. The total amount of wages paid in February, 1917, was £347, compared with £282 in February, 1916; the average earnings were 30s. 7d., compared with 32s. 7d. a year ago. Those not employed on piece work received an average of 1s. 2d. a day, compared with 1s. 10d. in February, 1916.

Table with 6 columns: Districts, No. of Applicants given Employment Relief, Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief, Total Amount of Wages Paid (Feb. 1917, Feb. 1916).

* Counter, † Delivered. ‡ There is a slight average increase insufficient to raise the price above 10d. § Includes 15 women on piece-work, earning £19. || Includes 59 women on piece-work, earning £34; and also 5 men being trained.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during February, 1917, was 72, of which 38 were due to lead poisoning, 3 to mercurial poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning (from arseniuretted hydrogen gas), 21 to toxic jaundice, and 9 to anthrax. One death due to arsenic poisoning, 3 to toxic jaundice, and 1 to anthrax were also reported. In addition, 8 cases of lead poisoning (including 2 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

During the two months ended February, 1917, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 142, compared with 72 in the corresponding period of 1916. The number of deaths in 1917 was 11, as compared with 4 in 1916. In addition, 11 cases of lead poisoning (including 4 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the two months of 1917, compared with 18 (including 2 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1916.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Table with columns for Industry, Cases (Month of Feb., 1917, Two months ended Feb., 1917, Feb., 1916), and Deaths (Month of Feb., 1917, Two months ended Feb., 1917, Feb., 1916). Rows include Lead Poisoning, Other Forms of Poisoning, Anthrax, and Total.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

CASES REPORTED IN FEBRUARY, 1917.

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

The number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment in February, 1917, was 311, a decrease of 6 on a month ago and of 7 on a year ago. The mean number in February during the five years 1912-1916 was 272, the maximum being 318 and the minimum 251.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during February, 1917, numbered 39, compared with 37 in January, 1917, and 35 in February, 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 93, a decrease of 24 on a month ago and of 19 on a year ago. There were 7 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 4 a month ago and a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in February, 1917, was 170, an increase of 14 on January, 1917, and of 8 on February, 1916.

During the two months ended February, 1917, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment was 628, as compared with 580, an increase of 48 on the corresponding period of 1916.

The Table shows the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during January and February, 1917, and February, 1916.

Table with columns for Trade, Number of Workpeople killed during (Feb., 1917, Jan., 1917, Feb., 1916), and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1917, on a (Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Railway Service, Mines, Factories and Workshops, and Accidents Reported Under Factory Act.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good. It showed little change from the previous month, and was better than a year ago. Complaints of shortage of labour continued to be reported from every district.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Table with columns for Divisions, No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns, Aggregate number of Shifts worked, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Feb., 1917, on a (Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Departments (e.g., Blast Furnaces, Bessemer Converters) and Districts (e.g., Cumberland & Durham, Cleveland).

ENGINEERING TRADES.

The engineering trades continued to be extremely busy during February, and a large amount of overtime was worked. Trade Unions with 273,222 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, compared with 0.2 per cent. in January and December, and 0.3 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople (skilled and unskilled) in these trades who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act:—

Table with columns for Division, Number Insured, Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at (23rd Feb., 1917, 26th Jan., 1917, 25th Feb., 1916), and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Feb., 1917, on a (Month ago, Year ago). Rows include London, Northern Counties, North-Western, Yorkshire, etc.

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, remained slack, and some short time was worked in this trade, though, on the other hand, some firms were fairly busy on export work.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

WORK continued at high pressure, with overtime in operation to a large extent, very few workpeople being unemployed in any district.

Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights with 72,733 members reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, compared with 0.2 per cent. in January, and with 0.3 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople (skilled and unskilled) in these trades who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act:—

Table with columns for Division, Number Insured, Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at (23rd Feb., 1917, 26th Jan., 1917, 25th Feb., 1916), and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Feb., 1917, on a (Month ago, Year ago). Rows include London, Northern Counties, North-Western, Yorkshire, etc.

On the Clyde it was reported that the system of temporarily transferring men from one yard to another, where more urgent work is in operation, was carried out successfully on several occasions. With joiners employment was better than a month ago.

On the Mersey employment improved with painters. At Belfast there was a further improvement in some branches. At Middlesbrough employment on repair work was reported as fair, and rather worse than a month ago and 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 February, 1917, at the works covered by the returns:—

Table with columns for Works, Number of Works open (At end of Feb., 1917, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a (Month ago, Year ago)), and Number of Mills in operation (At end of Feb., 1917, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a (Month ago, Year ago)). Rows include Tinplate, Steel Sheet, and TOTAL.

TINPLATE.

The number of mills working at the end of February showed a decrease of 15 compared with the previous month and of 145 compared with February, 1916. Complaints as to shortage of labour continued to be reported. Much short time was worked owing to the serious curtailment in the supply of steel bars.

STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEETS.

The number of mills working at the end of February showed a decrease of 5 as compared with the previous month, and of 31 compared with February, 1916. Short time was again worked at the mills on account of the shortage of steel bars.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in most of these trades, especially with brass and sheet metal workers. Trade Unions with 41,542 members reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of February and January, 1917, and February, 1916.

Brasswork.—Employment continued very good, and a large amount of overtime was worked.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Nut, bolt, &c., makers continued fully employed at Birmingham, Smethwick and Darlaston, and very busy at Blackheath and Halesowen. Employment was very good with shoe rivet and wire nail makers at Birmingham.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—The Sheffield cutlery, &c. trades continued busy. Employment with edge tool makers was fairly good at Birmingham and fair at Wednesbury. At Walsall it was fair with bit

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

PARTIAL INCAPACITY: AMOUNT OF PAYMENT: RISE IN WAGES SINCE ACCIDENT: RIGHT OF INJURED WORKMAN TO ADVANTAGE OF RISE.

In case of partial incapacity due to an injury by accident for which compensation is payable to a workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, he is entitled to a weekly payment which must not exceed the difference between the amount of his average weekly earnings before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is earning, or is able to earn, after the accident, but which should bear such relation to the amount of that difference as in the circumstances may seem proper to the arbitrator. A miner was afflicted by nystagmus in circumstances entitling him to compensation as for an accident. His average weekly earnings before contracting the disease amounted to 40s., and for some time he received the maximum weekly payment as being wholly incapacitated; but when he was able to earn something the payment was by agreement reduced to 15s. a week. Later, when he was recovering and was able to do surface work, he was earning 27s. 6d. a week, and the employers applied for a review of the weekly payment and a reduction of the amount to 6s. 3d. It was proved at the hearing that if he had not been disabled and had been then fit to work at the face he would have been earning 55s. a week, owing to the great rise in wages since his incapacity began. The employers, however, contended that he was only entitled to half the difference between 40s. and 27s. 6d. The Sheriff-Substitute decided that he ought to take into account in fixing the amount of compensation the amount the workman would probably have been earning if he had not suffered injury, but that he could not award more than the 12s. 6d. which was the difference between the wages at the date of the accident and the amount he was then earning.

The employers appealed. The Court of Session dismissed the appeal, holding that a partially incapacitated workman was as much entitled to the advantage of a rise in wages as employers were of a fall in wages, and that the Sheriff-Substitute was right.—*Woodilee Coal Company v. McNeil.*—*Court of Session.*—27th January, 1917.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: IMPROPER TREATMENT OF INJURY: REAL CAUSE OF INCAPACITY: BURDEN OF PROOF.

Compensation is payable to an injured workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only when the workman was incapacitated for earning wages by the injury and the injury is one caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment.

A workman fell from a scaffold in a timber yard and injured his knee. In the circumstances there was no question as to his right to compensation under the Act. He went to a local hospital, where the real nature of his injury was not at first discovered, and where he received certain treatment which was not proper in the light of discoveries made later by the use of the X-rays. He subsequently claimed an award of compensation in the County Court. At the hearing it was contended for the employers that, although there was admittedly an accident entitling the claimant to compensation, his condition at the time was not due to the injury, but to improper treatment at the hospital. It was contended that if he had been properly treated the consequences of the accident would have been quickly removed and the compensation far less than that claimed. The judge decided that the applicant had not discharged the burden of proof that there had been no fresh intervening cause of incapacity, and that his present condition resulted from the accident and not from such intervening cause. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the workman had discharged the burden originally cast upon him of proving incapacity from work as a result of an injury by accident; and that the burden lay upon the employers, not upon the workman, to prove that there had been any fresh intervening cause of the existing incapacity. In the circumstances it was for the employers to prove that if a different course had been adopted at the hospital a different state of things would have resulted, and they had not proved this. Therefore the workman was entitled to an award. The appeal was accordingly allowed.—*Bower v. Meggitt.*—*Court of Appeal.*—20th December, 1916.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT, 1896, AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—General Wages Applications.—Following conferences under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith, an agreement was arrived at in February between the Engineering Employers' Federation and a number of Trade Unions connected with the engineering and foundry trades as to new procedure for dealing with wages changes during the period of the war. The new

procedure provides for the suspension of existing agreements or practice under which applications for general alterations in wages were previously dealt with, and further provides that the Committee on Production shall in the months of February, June and October, after hearing parties, consider what general alteration in wages, if any, is warranted by the abnormal conditions then existing and due to the war. The agreement also provided that the first award should take effect in all districts in April; the Committee on Production, after hearing the parties, have issued their first award.

The following memorandum was also agreed between the parties and attached to the agreement:—

"The Engineering Employers' Federation and the Unions whose signatures are appended hereto recommend to His Majesty's Government that arrangements should be made whereby all employers in the trade or trades affected should be subject to the awards which may be made by the Committee on Production in virtue of the agreement hereto attached."

PATTERNMAKERS, MESSRS. DOUGLAS & GRANT, KIRKCALDY, AND MESSRS. HENRY BALFOUR & Co., LEVEN.—The question of the date on which the firms should begin to pay a general advance given in the Clyde district from 4th August last and followed a month later by the East of Scotland Association of Engineers and Ironfounders was referred to Sir George Askwith for decision, and in his award, issued the 5th February, Sir George decided that the firms should pay the advance to patternmakers from the same date as it was paid by the above Association.

SMITHS AND STRIKERS, LOWESTOFT.—An application for an advance of wages being made to the Lowestoft Shipbuilders and Engineers' Association by the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society, it was referred to Sir George Askwith for decision. Sir George issued his award on the 8th February, granting a war wage advance of 2s. 6d. per week to smiths and 3s. per week to strikers, as from the beginning of the first full pay in January.

POWER HOUSE MEN, MESSRS. NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co., LTD., WALTHAM CROSS.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., and the employees in the power department in connection with their Waltham Cross works in respect of an application for an advance of wages and increased rates of payment for night shift and Sunday work, the matter was referred to Sir George Askwith for decision. Sir George issued his award on the 20th February, deciding (1) that the wages application has not been established, (2) that the rate of payment for night shift being granted by the firm shall operate as from the beginning of the first full pay in December, 1916, and (3) that the men concerned shall be paid double time for Sunday work, payment to operate also from December, 1916.

TWISTERS AND DRAWERS, YEADON AND GUISELEY DISTRICT.—A difference that had arisen between the Woollen and Worsted Trades Federation and the Leeds and District Warpdressers and Twisters' Association in connection with the wage scales of twistors and drawers was referred to Sir George Askwith for arbitration. In his award of the 22nd February the arbitrator granted an increase of 1d. per hour for splicing, downing gears, list shafts, and all extra work not provided for in the scale, and found that the parties should meet with a view to revising those portions of the scale that may require revision, for the purpose of making the rates for piece-work more uniform in the different grades and classes included in the twistors' portion of the existing scale.

BOILER FIREMEN, COAL MINES, FIFE AND CLACKMANNAN.—A difference having arisen between the Fife and Clackmannan Coalowners' Association and the Scottish Colliery Enginemens' and Boilermen's Association regarding an application made by the latter for the extension to their members of the terms of an award made by Sir George Askwith for surface workers (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1917, page 35), the matter was referred to Sir George, who heard the parties on 22nd February. In his award, dated 24th February, Sir George Askwith decided in favour of the workpeople.

GAS WORKERS, BRISTOL GAS Co.—An application for an advance of wages made to the company by the National Union of General Workers was referred to Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., for arbitration. In his award of the 19th January the arbitrator determined that in lieu of an existing bonus of 5s. per week, a war wage increase of 1s. 4d. per shift, or per day, should be granted to the men concerned.

CARTERS, BOLTON.—Application was made to the Bolton and District Horse Owners and Motor Carriers' Association by the Amalgamated Carters, Lorrymen and Motor Men's Union for an advance in wages of 5s. per week. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., who issued his award on the 20th January, giving a war wage advance of 2s. 6d. per week to the carters concerned subject to good time-keeping.

SANITARY WORKERS, BRISTOL CORPORATION.—A difference having arisen between the above Corporation and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union in connection with an application for an advance of wages made by the

Union on behalf of their members employed as sweepers, ashmen, &c., Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the claim. Subsequent to this difference being reported, the National Union of Corporation Workers also applied for an advance of wages on behalf of sixty road sweepers who were not members of the Dockers' Union, and made application to be heard also at the proceedings. Before the hearing both Unions came to an agreement with the Corporation that the men concerned should receive a war wage advance of 3s. 6d. per week, and on the 2nd February the arbitrator declared this agreement to be his award.

LABOURERS, NATIONAL FILLING FACTORY, QUEDGELEY.—Application was made to the National Filling Factory, Quedgeley, by the Workers' Union for an advance of wages of 1d. per hour to their members employed as labourers in loading and unloading trucks and in trucking, and also for an advance in overtime rates. The matter was referred to Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., for arbitration, who issued his award on the 1st February, giving a war wage advance of 3s. per week to the employees concerned who are 18 years of age or over, and 1s. 6d. per week to those under that age, and fixing the overtime rates, these advances to come into operation as from the 5th February. In lieu of retrospective payment the sum of £1 is to be paid to each worker 18 years of age or over, and 10s. to each worker under that age.

EMPLOYEES OF THE NATIONAL GALVANIZERS, LTD., SUNDERLAND.—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine a difference that had arisen between the firm and the National Union of General Workers in connection with an application for an increase of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, issued his award on the 13th February, granting a war wage advance of 3s. per week to certain workers on conditions as outlined in the award.

EMPLOYEES OF THE ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine a difference that had arisen between the Council and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour in connection with an application for advances of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the Council, issued his award on the 13th February, giving a war wage advance of 1s. per week to the men concerned, in addition to an advance of 2s. per week granted by the Council, as from the 22nd November, 1916, and the sum of 6s. in lieu of retrospective payment.

EMPLOYEES OF ALBERT BAKER & Co. (1898), LTD., LONDON.—An application having been made to the firm by the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks respecting a claim made on behalf of their members for a war bonus of 5s. per week, and also a claim in regard to the manager's bonus, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., who issued his award on the 14th February, giving a war bonus of 3s. per week to all employees concerned of 18 years of age and upwards, and of 1s. 6d. per week to those under that age, in addition to any existing war bonus. The arbitrator decided that the second claim and also a counter-claim made by the company have not been sustained.

EMPLOYEES OF WARLAND DUAL RIM Co., LTD., ASTON.—The Workers' Union having made an application for an advance of wages of 3s. per week and increased overtime rates on behalf of their members employed by the firm, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and in his award of the 20th February granted a war wage advance of 1s. per week and fixed the rates for overtime.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. THE EGLESCLIFFE CHEMICAL Co., LTD., YARM-ON-TEES.—A difference having arisen between the company and the National Union of General Workers with reference to an application for advances in wages and alterations in working conditions made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the company, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 14th February, deciding that the wages of the men concerned be increased after the rate of 6d. per shift, or per day, as the case may be, but made no other changes, the company having agreed at the hearing to consider favourably the other claims made by the Union.

WOODWORKERS, SOPWITH AVIATION Co., LTD., KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the London District Council of the Aircraft Industry in connection with the payment of a bonus on output, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and in his award of the 22nd February decided that the bonus in question cannot be taken into account in determining the wages of the men concerned, being only in the nature of a conditional addition to wages, and dependent upon good time-keeping.

WOMEN WORKERS, MESSRS. PLAISTOWE & Co., LTD., KING'S CROSS.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Plaistowe & Co., Ltd., and the National Federation of Women Workers with reference to the dismissal on the 21st February of certain women employees (four in number) of the company, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. At the hearing on the 26th February an agreement was arrived at between the parties, and the arbitrator declared this agreement to be his award.

PROPELLER DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. A. V. ROE & Co., LTD., MANCHESTER.—A difference arose between the firm and the employees in their propeller department repre-

mented by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the United Patternmakers' Association in connection with an application for a bonus or recompense for alleged loss of earnings by the employees. Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator in the matter, and issued his award on the 27th January, deciding that the claim made that the men should be paid at the rate of time and a quarter pending the introduction of a new bonus system has not been established, and fixing the new bonus system, to come into operation as from the 1st February.

BAKERS, IRELAND.—A conference was held in Dublin on the 8th February between the Dublin Master Bakers' Committee and the Irish Bakers' Amalgamated Union, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., when terms of agreement were arrived at supplemental to those of 25th November, 1916.

SHIPRIGGERS, LIVERPOOL.—Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference which had arisen in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association on behalf of their members employed by members of the Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation, and issued his award on the 9th February, granting a war wage advance of 5s. 6d. per week, in which is merged the previous advance of 1s. 6d. per week given in October, 1916, the advance to date from 31st January, 1917.

EMPLOYEES OF THE LEYLAND AND BIRMINGHAM RUBBER Co., LTD., PRESTON.—A difference having arisen between the above firm and the Amalgamated Society of India Rubber Workers relative to certain claims made by the latter on behalf of their members, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. The arbitrator issued his award on the 15th February, granting a war bonus of 3s. per week, in lieu of a bonus granted in November, 1916, to male employees of 18 years of age and upwards, and a war bonus of 2s. per week to all female employees over 16 years of age, and to youths between the ages of 16 and 18 years. With regard to the application made on behalf of packing cutters the arbitrator decided that the claim had not been established. The claim made for a revision of certain of the piece rates paid to female packing makers was withdrawn, without prejudice to further negotiations.

SURFACE WORKERS, DERBYSHIRE COLLIERIES.—By an agreement made on the 8th January, 1917, between the Midland Counties Colliery Owners' Association and the Derbyshire Miners' Association, differences existing relative to the wages of shopmen and certain surface workers employed at collieries in Derbyshire were referred to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of an arbitrator to determine the rates of wages of the men concerned, and the rate for and conditions attaching to overtime. Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on the 22nd February, fixing the basis rates to come into operation as from 22nd December, 1916, and to be regarded as the 1911 basis. He also decided that from the first full pay following the date of this award the rates for overtime shall be time and one eighth, overtime to be deemed to commence at the end of the ordinary shift. He also included in his award the conditions attached to the basis rates as agreed between the parties.

FITTERS, PATTERNMAKERS, &c., MESSRS. ROBEY & Co., LTD., LINCOLN.—Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference which arose between Messrs. Robey & Co., Ltd., and certain of the employees in their aircraft department respecting an application made by the latter for an increase in wages or for a bonus, and issued his award on the 23rd February, fixing the bonus to be paid to the men concerned, in addition to the rates already paid, as from the beginning of the first full pay week after the 1st February.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. JAMES ROYSTON, SON & Co., LTD., HALIFAX.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the difference which had arisen between the Workers' Union and Messrs. James Royston, Son & Co., Ltd., respecting an application for an advance of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, and issued his award on the 23rd January, giving a minimum wage of 31s. per week, fixing the rates for overtime, and giving advances to certain of the men concerned as from the 14th December, 1916.

COKE-FILLERS, BRITON FERRY WORKS, LTD.—The Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union made an application to the firm for an increase of 6d. a shift for coke-fillers who fill and wheel coke in barrows or hand trucks to the blast furnace, and for an increase of 1d. per ton for loading and discharging trucks. Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed to determine the claim, issued his award on the 29th January, deciding that the claim made by the coke-fillers had not been established, and fixing the rate for loading and unloading wagons at 34d. per ton nett. The advance to be calculated from Sunday, 31st December, 1916, at 6 a.m.

BAKERY EMPLOYEES OF THE ROYAL ARSENAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., WOOLWICH.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers in connection with an application for an increased war bonus made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the Society. At the hearing on the 2nd February an amicable settlement was arrived at, giving increased bonuses to all the workers concerned as from the first pay day in

November, 1916, and on the 3rd February the arbitrator declared this agreement to be his award.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, MESSRS. RIPPER, LTD., CASTLE HEDINGHAM.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in connection with an application for an advance of wages made by the Society on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 10th February, granting an advance of 3d. per hour to men at present earning 8s. 4d., and of 1d. per hour to those earning less than 8d., fixing the rates for overtime and for work done away from the works, and giving to boys working with joiners, carpenters or machinists, or doing similar work, a war bonus of 3s. 6d. a week instead of 2s.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, RENNIE FORREST SHIPBUILDING, ENGINEERING AND DRY DOCK CO., LTD., WIVENHOE.—An application for an advance of wages made by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners on behalf of their members in the firm's employ was referred to Mr. Charles Doughty for arbitration. At the hearing on the 5th February an agreement was arrived at between the parties by which the existing war bonuses were abolished and the rates fixed at 10d. per hour as from the 1st February, and on the 10th February the arbitrator declared this agreement to be his award.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. RENNIE FORREST SHIPBUILDING, ENGINEERING AND DRY DOCK CO., LTD., WIVENHOE, ESSEX.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference which had arisen relative to an application for increased wages to be paid to members of the Workers' Union in the employ of the firm. The arbitrator issued his award on 10th February, fixing a war wage advance of 3d. per hour to certain workers, dependent upon good time-keeping, these advances to take effect from the 1st February, 1917, and in lieu of retrospective payment each man who has been in the employ of the firm since the 1st December, 1916, is to be paid the sum of £1.

EMPLOYEES OF THOS. W. WARD, LTD., MORECAMBE.—An application having been made by the Workers' Union to the firm for an increase of wages and overtime rates, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Charles Doughty, who issued his award on the 10th February, fixing the working hours and overtime rates, the war bonus now paid to be taken into the rate and a further increase of 3d. an hour to be paid in the rate of all men other than skilled craftsmen, skilled craftsmen to receive the recognised district rate for their trade, but no addition.

PLUMBERS, DERBY.—A difference having arisen between the Master Plumbers' and the Master Builders' Associations of Derby and the United Operative Plumbers' Association respecting an application made by the latter on behalf of their members for an advance of wages and for certain alterations in the working bye-laws, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Charles Doughty. In his award, issued on the 10th February, the arbitrator granted certain advances, made alterations in the bye-laws, and abolished the 3d. war bonus now being paid. The revised rules are to be deemed to have come into operation on 2nd December, 1916, and wages to be adjusted accordingly.

GARMENT WORKERS, MESSRS. JOHN HAMMOND & Co., CREWE.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the United Garment Workers' Union relative to an application for an increased war bonus made by the Union on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Charles Doughty, who issued his award on the 12th February, abolishing the old war bonus of 10 per cent. on piece rates and granting a new war bonus of 1d. for every hour worked to all piece-workers of 18 years of age and over, except those machining pantaloons; 3d. to piece-workers under 18 years of age, and to those making pantaloons. Day-workers of 18 years of age or over are to be paid 3d. per hour extra, and those under 18 years 3d. All advances are to be calculated from the first complete pay week in February, 1917.

EMPLOYEES AT MUNITIONS STORE No. 26.—An application for an advance of wages was made by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed by the management of the above store. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Charles Doughty, who issued his award on the 12th February, deciding that the men shall receive a special war bonus of 5s. per week and the women 3s. a week, this increase to date from the first full pay week in December, 1916. Should the wages of the women be increased by any order of the Ministry of Munitions, this bonus shall cease to be paid, but the matter may be referred to the arbitrator. The arbitrator also fixed the number of working hours and rates of overtime and of deductions from the bonus for time lost.

EMPLOYEES OF R. HUNT & Co., LTD., EARLS COLNE.—An application for an advance of wages having been made by the Workers' Union to the above firm on behalf of their members in their employ, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Charles Doughty, who issued his award on the 15th February, deciding that all men of 21 years or over working on day-work or on piece-work rates shall receive a war bonus of 3s. and 2s. per week respectively. In addition, boys of 16 years and under 21 years of age, whether on time- or piece-work, shall be paid a further advance by way of war bonus of 1s. per week, these advances to date from the 18th January, 1917.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. PORTWAY & SON, HALSTEAD.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Workers' Union on behalf of their members in the above firm's employ. The arbitrator issued his award on the 15th February, deciding that labourers rated at 20s. a week or less in addition to the 15 per cent. bonus now paid shall receive a further war bonus of 3s. per week, and other workmen, whether on time or piece rates, shall be paid a further advance by way of war bonus of 2s. per week. Boys of 16 years of age and under 21, whether on time or piece rates, shall be paid a further advance by way of war bonus of 1s. per week. These advances are to date from 19th January, 1917.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. S. S. STOTT & Co., HASLINGDEN.—A difference having arisen between the firm on the one hand and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Steam Engine Makers' Society on the other in connection with an application for an advance of wages made by the Unions on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. In his award, issued the 17th February, Mr. Doughty granted a war wage advance of 3s. per week to the men concerned, the special advance of 2s. per week given since October, 1915, to certain turners and other skilled men to be merged in this later advance, and recommended that the employers should give favourable consideration to the position of apprentices.

EMPLOYEES OF THE DARLINGTON FORGE Co., LTD., DARLINGTON.—Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society on behalf of their members employed by the company, issued his award on the 24th February, giving an increase of 6s. per ton to the men concerned, as from 20th January, in addition to and without prejudice to any general increase that may be granted to engineering works in the district.

SAND MOULDERS, BLYTHE SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK Co., LTD.—The Friendly Society of Ironfounders having made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of their members in the company's employ, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and his award of the 24th February granted a war wage advance of 2s. per week to the men concerned conditional upon good time-keeping, as from the commencement of the first full pay week in February.

EMPLOYEES OF THE WESTLAND AIRCRAFT WORKS, YEOVIL.—An application for an advance of wages was made to Messrs. Petters, Ltd., by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners on behalf of their members employed in the firm's works at Yeovil, and the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. A. Willis, who issued his award on the 7th February, fixing a wage of 93d. per hour to the employees concerned who are not on probation, and granting an advance of 3d. per hour on their respective rates of pay to those engaged on probation, the period of probation in no case to exceed six weeks.

CARPENTERS AND WOOD-WORKING MACHINISTS, DARTFORD, ERITH AND BEXLEY HEATH.—The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of carpenters and wood-working machinists employed by firms in the Dartford, Erith and Bexley Master Builders' Association, and the matter was referred to Mr. W. A. Willis for arbitration. In his award, issued the 7th February, Mr. Willis granted an advance of 13d. per hour to the men concerned, directing that the war bonus now being paid shall be merged in this advance.

EMPLOYEES OF MR. WALTER BURKE, CAYTHORPE.—A difference having arisen between the above employer and his workmen engaged at the Caythorpe (Lincolnshire) Ironstone Mines relative to an application for increased rates of pay the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. A. Willis, who issued his award on the 8th February, deciding that the rate of pay for removing soil shall be raised from 6d. to 63d. per cubic yard, and that for loading ore from 63d. to 7d. per ton, these advances to be regarded as war wage advances.

EMPLOYEES OF THE EXPLOSIVES LOADING Co., LTD., PEMBREY.—A difference having arisen between the company and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union with reference to certain claims made by the latter on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. In his award, issued on the 6th February, the arbitrator decided that no alteration be made in the working conditions, that the rate of wages be further increased by 1d. per hour, that overtime continue as at present, and that the claim made for one hour's pay for time taken in travelling had not been established.

BOILER FIREMEN, NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co., LTD., PEMBREY.—An application for an advance of wages and for certain alterations in working conditions having been made by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union on behalf of boiler firemen in the firm's employ, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., who issued his award on the 6th February, deciding that the claims made had not been established.

FILERS, THE BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS Co., LTD., REDDITCH.—Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference between the company and the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics' Society relative to an

application for an advance on piece-work rates made on behalf of the Society's members employed in the company's frame filing department. The arbitrator issued his award on the 8th February, deciding that a further advance of 12½ per cent. be made on such pre-war piece-work rates as, with the previous advances thereon, shall make a total advance of 25 per cent. This advance is to take effect as from the first full pay in December last.

ENGINE, CRANE AND NAVY DRIVERS, AND ROPERUNNERS, SHANKS & McEWAN, MOSSEND.—An application for an advance of 2s. per shift was made to the firm by the Navvies, Builders' Labourers and General Labourers' Union on behalf of the above classes of men. The matter was referred to Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., who issued his award on the 13th February, deciding that the rate of the engine-drivers be advanced to 8s. 6d. per shift, the crane drivers to 8s. 8d. per shift, the ropers to 7s. 4d. per shift, but making no alteration in the present rate of the navy drivers.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. BALDWIN, LTD., LANDORE.—The Welsh Artizans' United Association having made certain claims in regard to wages and conditions of labour on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the claims, and in his award of the 13th February granted war wage advances to certain grades of workers as from the first full pay in 1917.

EMPLOYEES OF THE SCHULTZE GUNPOWDER Co., LTD., REDBRIDGE.—An application for an advance of wages made by the Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed by the above firm was referred to Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe for arbitration, and by his award, issued the 15th February, the arbitrator granted a war wage advance of 3d. per hour to the men concerned as from the first full pay in this year, and fixed the rates for overtime.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, GLOSSOP.—A difference having arisen between the Glossop, Hyde and District Cotton Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Association, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., who issued his award on the 8th February, granting a war wage advance of 13d. per hour as from the 1st January, 1917.

CARPENTERS D.P. BATTERY Co., LTD., BAKEWELL.—An application for an advance in wages was made to the company by certain carpenters employed on boxes and other wood-work. Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine the matter, issued his award on the 8th February, granting a war wage increase of 2s. per week, to be calculated as from the first full pay day in January of this year.

COOPERS, UNITED ALKALI Co., LTD., WIDNES AND FLEETWOOD.—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the National Amalgamated Society of Coopers on behalf of their members employed by the firm, and issued his award on the 26th February, giving a war wage advance of 8 per cent. on time wages and 10 per cent. on piece prices as from 19th October, 1916.

LABOURERS, KRYN & LAHY METAL WORKS, LTD., LETCHWORTH.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Workers' Union in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of the labourers in the firm's employ at Letchworth, Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and in his award of 26th February decided that the claim had not been established.

SMITHS' STRIKERS, FRANCIS MORTON, LTD., LIVERPOOL.—A difference having arisen between the above firm and the United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers, respecting a complaint made by the Union that the firm were not paying the 3s. advance awarded under a finding of the Committee on Production, 6th October, 1916, nor the Port rates of overtime to strikers, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on 2nd February, deciding that the men should receive the said advance, but making no alteration in existing overtime rates.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. JAMES FAIRLEY & SONS, BIRMINGHAM.—Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference which had arisen between the above firm and the Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers respecting an application for an advance of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members in the firm's employ. At the hearing on 21st December, 1916, a proposal for a settlement was made, which was afterwards agreed to, giving certain advances, and on 26th January the arbitrator declared this agreement to be his award.

BOILERMAKERS, FRANCIS MORTON & Co., GARSTON, LIVERPOOL.—A difference having arisen between the above-named firm and the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society respecting certain matters arising out of findings of the Committee on Production, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. On the 6th November, 1916, the men had offered to accept the terms of the Manchester award, as from the date on which the award became active in Manchester. In his award, dated 2nd February, Sir William Robinson directed that the said advance should operate as from the 16th October, 1916, and

should affect uncompleted plating contracts as well as new contracts. The arbitrator also directed that the 3s. 9d. allowance to helpers is to be paid as heretofore by the company, but the 7½ per cent. increase is to be added to the balance ascertained under the previous conditions taken by the contractor and not upon the whole piecework price.

FLANNEL WEAVERS, WEST WALES.—The Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union having made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed in the flannel-weaving district of West Wales, the matter was referred to Sir William Robinson for arbitration, who in his award of the 2nd February granted a war wage advance of 3s. per week on time rates and 7½ per cent. on piece rates as from the first full pay following the 16th January, and increasing the pay of women operatives as set out in a schedule to the award.

ENGINEERS, CRANEMEN, &c., CENTRAL MARINE ENGINE WORKS AND MESSRS. RICHARDSON, WESTGARTH & Co., LTD., HARTLEPOOL.—A difference having arisen between the above firms, members of the North-East Coast Engineering Trades' Employers' Association and the British Steel Smelters' Mill, Iron, Tinplate and Kindred Trades' Association relative to overtime rates of payment, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. In his award, issued the 8th February, the arbitrator decided that as from the 18th November last the men concerned shall receive time and a quarter for the first two hours' overtime worked, and time and a half for the hours worked thereafter until the usual starting time.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, HULL.—Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference which had arisen between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades' Union in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of their members employed in the Hull district, and issued his award on the 8th February, deciding that the minimum wage of electrical wiremen and fitters should be raised to 103d. per hour, with pro rata advance to apprentices, electricians' labourers and assistants, this advance to be regarded as war wages, and to operate as and from the first full pay following the 17th January.

YOUTHS, MESSRS. RYLANDS BROS., LTD., WARRINGTON.—A difference existing between Messrs. Rylands Bros., Ltd., and the National Union of General Workers in respect of an application for an increase of wages made by the Union on behalf of youths in the firm's employ, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. At the hearing on the 7th February a proposal was made for a settlement, fixing certain rates to be paid to youths, which has since been agreed to. The arbitrator issued his award on the 17th February, declaring the terms of this agreement to be his award.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, MACCLESFIELD.—An application for an advance of wages and alterations in working rules was made by the Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Macclesfield district, and was referred to Sir William Robinson for arbitration. In his award of the 21st February the arbitrator granted a war wage increase in the standard wages of the men concerned as from the 1st May, and made certain alterations in the working rules.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. BROTHERTON & Co., LTD., BIRMINGHAM.—Sir William Robinson, the arbitrator appointed to determine an application for overtime rates made by the Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed by the firm in their Neshells Chemical Works, issued his award on the 21st February, deciding that overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first four hours overtime, and time and a half till starting time next morning; for Saturday, from twelve noon to two o'clock, time and a quarter, from two to twelve midnight, time and a half, and double time for Sunday.

LABOURERS, CHEMICAL WORKS, WARRINGTON.—The National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers having made application to Messrs. Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, on behalf of their members employed by the firm as boatmen, casual labourers, charge-hands, crane drivers, checkers, stowers and dischargers, and no settlement having been arrived at by the parties, Sir William Robinson was appointed to act as arbitrator in the matter. In his award, dated 27th February, Sir William granted an increase of 2s. per week to boatmen and 3d. per hour to the other grades of workpeople referred to.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. TYZACK, SONS & TURNER AND MESSRS. SPEAR & JACKSON, LTD., SHEFFIELD.—A difference having arisen between the firms and the Associated Society of Saw Makers, Grinders and Handle Makers in respect of an application made by the firms that the piece workers in their employ should be obliged to "clock in," Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. In his award of the 26th February the arbitrator decided that the firms had established their claim.

WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS, OLDHAM.—Sir William Robinson, the arbitrator appointed to deal with an application for an advance of wages made by the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists on behalf of their members employed by Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham, issued his award on 27th February, granting an increase of 3s. per week on time rates and 7½ per cent. on piece prices.

BOILERMAKERS AND FITTERS, L. & N.W.R., CREWE.—A difference having arisen in connection with demarcation of work between the boiler-makers and fitters employed at the company's locomotive works at Crewe, the matter was referred to Mr. Walter Dodd for decision. In his award of the 23rd February the arbitrator decided that in the case of oval holes in tube plates, superheated boilers having to be marked out and re-drilled or rose-bitted, the same be done by the fitters. After the holes have been so dealt with and ready for the bushes, the bushing and beading over and the fairing up the tube plate round the tube holes to be done by the boiler-makers.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS, LOUGHBOROUGH.—A difference having arisen between the Loughborough branch of the National Association of Builders' Labourers and the Loughborough Building Trades' Association respecting a claim of the builders' labourers for an increase of 2d. per hour, Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 29th January, giving a further increase of war bonus of ¼d. per hour.

BUILDING TRADES, LEICESTER.—Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the arbitrator appointed to deal with an application made by the Operative Stonemasons at Leicester for a war bonus of 1d. per hour, issued his award on 22nd February, allowing the claim.

WOMEN AND GIRLS, BAISBROS. & CO., LTD., BERMONDSEY.—The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks made an application to the firm for a war bonus on behalf of the women and girls in their employ, and Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. In his award, issued the 15th January, the arbitrator granted to the workers concerned a war bonus of 1d. on each shilling of wages earned in the usual hours of labour.

FARRIERS, BRADFORD.—A difference having arisen between the Bradford and District Horse Owners and Allied Trades' Association with reference to certain terms of an agreement that had been made between the parties on the 1st January, 1916, Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and in his award of the 23rd January fixed the prices for the special jobs in question, the prices fixed being deemed to come into force on the 1st December, 1916, as agreed by the parties.

SHIPWRIGHTS, SWANSEA.—A difference having arisen between the Swansea Ship Repairers and Engineers Employers' Association and the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights' Association respecting a claim made by the latter Association for payment at the rate of time and a half to their members employed on shipwrights' work, the matter was referred to Sir William E. Smith for arbitration. In his award, issued the 27th January, the arbitrator allowed the claim in respect of payment at the rate of time and a half, as from the 8th October, 1916, for the period of the war, and also confirmed the existing bonus of 4s. per week.

WIRE ROPE WORKERS, BULLIVANT & CO., LTD., MILLWALL.—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference existing between the firm and the Amalgamated Union of Engine and Crane Men, Boiler Men, Firemen and Wire Rope Workers in consequence of a demand by the Union for an increase in the wages of about 150 men employed by the company in their wire rope works, Millwall, and issued his award on the 29th January, granting a war wage advance of ¼d. per hour to the workers concerned.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. HADFIELD, LTD., SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the firm and the National Union of General Workers in connection with an application for an advance of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members in the firm's employ at their Hecla and East Hecla Works, and issued his award on the 27th February, deciding that no alterations shall be made in the rates of wages nor in any bonuses paid to the workmen, but granting certain increases after a certain number of heats had been worked.

SMITHS AND PLATERS, RIVETTERS, CAULKERS AND HOLDERS-UP, MERSEY DISTRICT.—A Court of Arbitration, consisting of Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C., C.B. (chairman), Mr. James Currie, J.P., and Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., was formed to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society on behalf of their members employed in the Mersey district on alterations and repairs to ships, and issued their award on the 7th February, granting a war wage advance of 4s. per week to the men concerned, as from the first pay following the 21st January.

EMPLOYEES OF THE WEST CUMBERLAND BY-PRODUCTS CO., LTD., FLIMBY.—A difference arose between the company and the National Union of General Workers relative to an application made by the latter for an advance of wages to their members in the firm's employ, and Mr. F. Vesey Knox, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. Before the hearing an agreement had been arrived at between the parties giving certain increases of wages, subject to the sanction of the Minister of Munitions, and by his award of the 12th February the arbitrator confirmed this agreement, and granted certain other advances and bonuses, all these advances and bonuses to date from the 10th November, 1916.

SADDLERS, MESSRS. McDougall & Son, LONDON.—A difference

having arisen between the firm and the London Saddle and Harnessmakers' Trade Protection Society with regard to a complaint made by the Society that their members in the firm's employ were receiving a reduced price for making pack saddle panels and shoe pockets, Mr. E. F. Vesey Knox was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 19th February, fixing the rates to be paid for this class of work, as from the 1st February.

PAINTERS, ST. HELENS.—Mr. A. J. David, K.C., having been appointed arbitrator to determine an application for a bonus of 3s. per week made by the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Master Plumbers' and Painters' Association, issued his award on the 23rd January, deciding that the claim had not been established.

GAS WORKERS, PETERHEAD.—Sheriff A. J. Louttit-Laing was appointed arbiter to determine a difference which had arisen between the Corporation of Peterhead, as gas commissioners for the burgh, and the National Union of Gas and General Workers respecting an application for an advance of 3s. per week, made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the Corporation, and issued his award on the 23rd January, giving a war wage advance of 3s. per week, as from the 11th November, 1916.

EMPLOYEES OF THE EDINBURGH AND LEITH CORPORATIONS' GAS COMMISSIONERS.—Differences arising between the Edinburgh and Leith Corporations' Gas Commissioners and the National Union of Corporation Workers with regard to claims made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the Corporation, Sheriff A. J. Louttit-Laing was appointed arbiter to determine the matter. The claims were for advances in wages, overtime rates and an agreement embodying rules for the regulation of the trade relations between the Commissioners and their employees. The arbiter issued his award on the 25th January, giving certain war wage advances, as from the first pay in November, 1916. The parties agreed at the hearing on the question of overtime rates, and also agreed that the question of a working agreement should be postponed until after the termination of the war.

GASWORKERS, CORK.—A difference having arisen between the Cork Gas Consumers' Company and the National Union of General Workers respecting an application made by the latter for an advance of wages and a reduction of working hours on behalf of their members, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. James Andrews, who met the parties on the 10th February, and succeeded in effecting a settlement of the points in dispute.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. HURST, NELSON & CO., MOTHERWELL.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Hurst, Nelson & Co., Motherwell, and the United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers respecting an application for an advance of wages made by the Society on behalf of certain of their members in the firm's employ, Sir Richard Lodge was appointed arbiter to determine the matter. The arbiter issued his award on the 31st January, granting certain advances to the men concerned, as from the first pay day in October, 1916.

CASUAL LABOURERS, BELFAST.—An application for an advance of wages made to certain steamship companies in Belfast by the National Union of Dock Labourers was referred to the arbitration of Sir Richard Lodge. The arbiter issued his award on the 7th February, fixing the rates of pay and granting a war wage advance on overtime rates, on the understanding that the Union do their best to secure effective continuance of work.

OIL WORKERS, SCOTLAND.—The Scottish Oil Workers' Association having made an application for double payment for Sunday work on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Scottish Mineral Oil Association, Sir Richard Lodge was appointed arbiter to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 26th February, deciding that the claim had not been established.

PAINTERS, GLASGOW.—A conference was held on the 27th January, under the chairmanship of Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., to settle matters in dispute between the Glasgow Master Painters' Association and the Scottish Painters' Society, when an agreement was arrived at giving an advance of 1d. per hour to the men concerned, and making certain alterations in working rules.

BRASSFOUNDERS, TURNERS, FITTERS, &C., EAST OF SCOTLAND.—The United Journeymen Brassfounders, Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Coppersmiths' Association made an application for an advance of 10 per cent. in piece rates on commercial work of their members employed by firms in the Scottish and Irish Section of the Gas Meter Making Employers' Federation, and the matter was referred to Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., as arbiter. In his award of the 27th February the arbiter granted a war wage increase of 7½ per cent. on piece rates.

EMPLOYEES OF THE VALE OF NEATH DINAS FIREBRICK AND CEMENT CO., LTD.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Welsh Artizans' United Association in connection with an application for a war bonus made by the Association on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. At the hearing an agreement was arrived at between the parties giving a war bonus of 1s. per day, as from the 18th January, and fixing the rates for overtime and Sunday work,

and the arbitrator issued his award on the 7th February, declaring the agreement to be his award.

BOILERMAKERS, ROSS & DUNCAN, GOVAN.—The Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society made an application to the firm for the payment of extra travelling money, out work allowance, and that work done during meal-times should be paid at the rate of time and a half, on behalf of their members employed by the firm on a French mine sweeper, and Mr. Condie Sandeman, K.C., was appointed arbiter to determine the matter. In his award, issued the 13th February, Mr. Sandeman decided that the men concerned were not entitled to train fares (other than one return ticket for job) over and above the outworking allowance of 2s. per day, but allowed the claim in respect of overtime.

JOINERS, GLASGOW.—A Court of Arbitration, consisting of Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., chairman, Mr. W. Adamson, M.P., and Mr. James Currie, was appointed to determine an application for a war bonus made by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to the Glasgow Master Wrights' Association. In their award, dated the 20th February, the Court granted a war bonus of 3s. per week to the claimants, to date from the first pay day in January, 1917.

RIVETTERS, MESSRS. MECHAN, LTD., GLASGOW.—Sir Thomas Muir was appointed arbiter to determine a difference that had arisen between the firm and the Boiler-makers' Society in connection with an application for an advance of wages made by the Society on behalf of their members employed by the firm on rivetting Government motor frames, and by his award of the 26th February gave a war wage advance of 1s. 6d. per frame as from the first full pay day following the 14th December last.

WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS.—The Minister of Labour has referred to the Special Arbitration Tribunal constituted under Sections 6 and 8 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, claims made by the National Federation of Women Workers on behalf of their members employed by (1) Messrs. Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham; (2) one of H.M. National Shell Factories; and (3) Messrs. Willans & Robinson, Ltd., Rugby. Other claims referred were made by the Workers' Union to (1) the Scottish National Filling Factory and (2) Messrs. Dover, Ltd., Northampton. The Minister also referred to the Tribunal a claim made by the National Amalgamated Union to Messrs. the Stockton-on-Tees Chemical Works.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

The Committee appointed by His Majesty's Government to inquire into the best steps to be taken to ensure the fullest productive power of employees in engineering and shipbuilding establishments, and whose reference was subsequently extended to deal with the avoidance of stoppages on work for Government purposes (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1915, p. 83, and August, 1915, p. 280), have issued decisions on further cases referred to them. The following are summaries of the Committee's findings issued during February:—

FITTERS' LABOURERS AND PLATERS' HELPERS, THE HUMBER GRAVING DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD., IMMINGHAM (ISSUED 5TH FEBRUARY).—Differences having arisen between the Humber Graving Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Immingham, and the National Union of General Workers relative to applications for advances of wages made by the Union on behalf of the fitters' labourers and platers' helpers in the company's employ, the matter was referred to the Committee, whose finding is that the rates (inclusive of the existing war wage advance) to be paid by the company to the workpeople concerned shall be the following rates: Fitters' labourers, 31s. per week. Platers' helpers (a) on time rates, 31s. per week; (b) when working with piece-work platers, 37s. per week; (c) when working with platers on the "allow" system, 37s. per week. This finding is to come into operation as from the beginning of the first full pay following 4th January, 1917.

PLUMBERS, MESSRS. ALEXANDER ANDERSON AND MESSRS. ARCHIBALD LOW & SONS, LTD., GLASGOW (ISSUED 6TH FEBRUARY).—The United Operative Plumbers' Association made a claim to the above firms for both sets of advances, namely, that they pay to the men in their employ the advance given by the Committee on Production to plumbers in the Clyde ship-building trade, and also the advance awarded by arbitration to plumbers in the Glasgow building trade. The Committee decided that the claim had not been established.

PLUMBERS, VICKERS, LTD., BARROW-IN-FURNESS (ISSUED 6TH FEBRUARY).—In respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the firm by the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association, the Committee awarded a war wage advance of ¼d. per hour to the men concerned from the first full pay following 8th December, 1916.

BOILERMAKERS, CARRON COMPANY, FALKIRK (ISSUED 6TH FEBRUARY).—The Committee awarded a war wage advance of ¼d. per hour from the first full pay in January, 1917, in settlement of an application for an advance of wages made to the company by the Boiler-makers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society.

PLUMBERS, NORTH BRITISH LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, GLASGOW (ISSUED 6TH FEBRUARY).—The United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association made a claim that their members in the firm's employ should receive the rates of wages current in the district for plumbers engaged in the building trade. The Committee's finding is that the claim has not been established.

LABOURERS, VICKERS, LTD. (GUN-TESTING RANGE) (ISSUED 6TH FEBRUARY).—The Committee awarded a war wage advance of 3s. per week in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour on behalf of the men employed by Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., at the gun-testing range.

THE CASSEL CYANIDE CO., LTD. (ISSUED 8TH FEBRUARY).—In settlement of claims made by the workpeople employed by the company for an advance of wages and for the payment of an allowance to men working at week-ends, the Committee awarded a war wage advance of 1d. per hour to the men concerned as from the first full pay in January.

ENGINEERING TRADE, MANCHESTER (UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS) (ISSUED 9TH FEBRUARY).—In respect of applications made to the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the National Union of General Workers, the Workers' Union, and the British Labour Amalgamation for an advance of wages to their members employed as unskilled and semi-skilled piece-workers, the Committee awarded a special advance of 7½ per cent. on piece rates as from the first full pay following 1st January.

NORTH-WEST ENGINEERING TRADES EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION, NORTH BRITISH LOCOMOTIVE COMBINE, LTD., AND (1) THE BOILERMAKERS, IRON AND STEEL SHIPBUILDERS' SOCIETY, (2) THE ASSOCIATED BLACKSMITHS AND IRONWORKERS' SOCIETY (ISSUED 10TH FEBRUARY).—A question having arisen upon the division of payment of an advance of wages given by the firm following an award issued by the Committee on 20th September, 1916, the Committee decided that the award made no advance to the piece-workers employed by the firm who were members of these societies except when they might work upon pure time-work, and also that when engaged on piece-work the division of the balance after the new time rates had been paid should be made so that the earnings of the job should be adjusted on the basis of the ratio that existed prior to the award of September.

SHOPMEN, MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY (NORTHERN COUNTIES COMMITTEE), IRELAND (ISSUED 13TH FEBRUARY).—The Workers' Union made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed in the firm's locomotive, carriage and wagon departments. In settlement of the claim the Committee decided that the workpeople concerned shall receive the war bonus now being paid to other grades of the company's employees as from 16th December, 1916.

IRONMOULDERS, DUNDEE (13TH FEBRUARY).—A difference having arisen between the Dundee Association of Engineers and Ironfounders and the Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland in respect of the night-shift hours and rates, the matter was referred to the Committee, who decided that the arrangements made and worked to in 1906 and 1913 should be the rule unless other definite arrangements be made and accepted by the employers and the employed.

QUARRYMEN, WEST CUMBERLAND (13TH FEBRUARY).—The Committee awarded a war bonus of 4d. per shift to the men concerned in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the West Cumberland Limestone Quarry Owners' Association by the Cumberland Limestone Quarrymen's Association.

MESSRS. THE RALEIGH CYCLE CO., LTD., NOTTINGHAM (ISSUED 19TH FEBRUARY).—A war wage advance of 2½ per cent. on piece rates was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application made to the Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd., by the Nottingham Joint Board of the Engineering Allied Trades.

ENGINEMEN, MESSRS. PREMIER ELECTRIC WELDING CO. AND LIVERPOOL ELECTRIC WELDING CO. (ISSUED 19TH FEBRUARY).—Application for an advance of wages was made by the National Amalgamated Union of Engine-men, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers on behalf of the engine-men in the companies' employ. The Committee granted a war wage advance of 3s. per week and an advance of 1d. per hour on overtime rates, retrospective from first full pay in January, 1917.

ENGINEERS, MESSRS. HEAD, WRIGHTSON & CO., LTD., THORNABY-ON-TEES (ISSUED 19TH FEBRUARY).—A difference arose between the firm and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers relative to the meal hours of fitters and machinists on night shift. The Committee decided that: (1) A uniform meal hour for the men concerned shall be adopted. (2) The parties should meet to discuss the claim for the payment of 16½ hours for night shift, after the practice of other firms in the district has been ascertained.

SUGAR HOUSE LABOURERS, MECHANICS, &C., MESSRS. MACFIE & SONS, LIVERPOOL (ISSUED 19TH FEBRUARY).—A war wage advance of 3s. per week to men and 2s. to lads was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the National Amalgamated Union of Engine-men, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers on behalf of their members in the firm's employ. The Committee further decided that engine drivers engaged upon repairs after 12 o'clock on Saturday shall commence their overtime at 12 o'clock. These alterations are to come into operation from the beginning of the first full pay following 23rd January, 1917.

ELECTRICIANS (SHIP REPAIRING TRADE), PORT OF LONDON (ISSUED 19TH FEBRUARY).—Application for an advance of wages was made by the Electrical Trades Union to the following firms in the Port of London: Messrs. R. & H. Green and Silley Weir, Ltd., Messrs. Gregson & Co., Messrs. H. & I. Rolf &

Co., Messrs. Troup, Curtis & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Campbell & Isherwood, Ltd. The matter was referred to the Committee, who decided that the rate of payment of the men concerned shall be 1s. per hour for a week of 48 hours, and, in addition thereto, there shall be paid the war wage advance of 8s. per week at present being paid to various classes of workpeople in the ship repairing trade of London in accordance with findings of the Committee of September last; the normal week's wages and overtime rates of payment shall be computed on the 48-hour working week.

CHEMICAL WORKERS, MESSRS. A. GOODALL & CO., LTD., AND MESSRS. HICKSON & PARTNERS, LTD., YORKSHIRE (ISSUED 20TH FEBRUARY, 1917).—Applications for advances of wages and alterations of working conditions were made by the Workers' Union to the above firms. The finding of the Committee is (1) in respect of Messrs. A. Goodall & Co., Ltd. (a) Yard labourers to have an advance of 3d. per hour. (b) In the case of the still men and salt cake men, if any men are receiving a rate which is lower than the rates fixed at a conference of West Riding chemical manufacturers held on 6th November, 1916, plus 3d. per hour, they shall receive such increase as will bring them up to the conference rates. (2) In respect of Messrs. Hickson & Partners, Ltd. (a) The tradesmen shall receive the standard rates fixed by the recognised trade societies and the employees in the locality of the works. (b) Other classes of employees to receive rates of wages settled by the November conference, with an addition of 3d. per hour. (c) As regards the claim for extra payment for week-end work, time and a half shall be paid, both in the case of the skilled men and of the unskilled, for work done after 1 p.m. on Saturdays until 6 a.m. on the following Monday morning. (d) The Committee make no order in respect of the claims for clothes and clogs. (3) In respect of both firms: (a) Advances to be regarded as war wages. (b) Nothing in this award shall operate to the prejudice of persons who may at present be in receipt of higher rates of wages or more favourable working conditions than those now awarded.

MESSRS. CALLENDER'S CABLE AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., BELVEDERE (ISSUED 20TH FEBRUARY).—The Committee had referred to them applications for certain advances of wages and alterations of working conditions made to the company by the Workers' Union. Their finding is that cable hands shall receive a war wage advance of 1d. per hour on time rates and 10 per cent. on piece rates. Outside gangs 1d. per hour. Overtime is to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours of overtime and time and a half for subsequent consecutive hours worked, payment to commence after the full normal working hours of each day have been worked. In the case of piece-workers the overtime rates will be computed on the basis of the men's time rates. The Committee further decided that the claim as regards night work had not been established.

(1) **ENGINEERING TRADES, (2) IRONFOUNDERS, LIVERPOOL DISTRICT (ISSUED 22ND FEBRUARY).**—These findings are in respect of applications made to (1) the Liverpool Engineering Employers' Association, the Liverpool and District Ironfounders' Association and the Association of Engineering and Metal Trades Employers by the Joint Committee of Engineering Societies (2) the Liverpool and District Ironfounders' Association, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Messrs. Francis Morton & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders. The finding of the committee in each case is that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 4s. per week, whether on time, piece or premium bonus. The advance is to be taken into account in the calculation of overtime payment, night work, etc., and is to operate from and after the end of the week for which payment was made on the last pay-day prior to the 21st January, 1917.

ENGINEERING TRADES, BIRKENHEAD (ISSUED 22ND FEBRUARY).—In respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the Birkenhead and District Engineering Employers' Association by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Allied Trade Unions, the Committee awarded a war wage advance of 4s. per week to the men concerned, similar to that awarded to Engineers and Ironfounders, Liverpool District.

(1) **SHIP-REPAIRING TRADE, (2) ELECTRICIANS, MERSEY DISTRICT (ISSUED 22ND FEBRUARY).**—The Committee awarded a war wage advance of 4s. per week to all the men concerned from and after the end of the week for which payment was made on the last day prior to the 21st January, 1917, in respect of applications for advances of wages made to the Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool, the Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation and the Steamship Superintendent Engineers' Committee by the Joint Engineering Societies, and to the Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation, the Steamship Superintendent Engineers and Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., by the Electrical Trades Union respectively.

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES (ISSUED 1ST MARCH).—This finding is in respect of applications for advances of wages made to the Engineering Employers' Federation by the following Societies on behalf of their members employed in federated shops and foundries, viz., Amalgamated Society of Engineers; Steam Engine Makers' Society; United Machine Workers' Association; United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers; United Journeyman Brassfounders, Turners, Fitters, &c., Association; National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics; Electrical Trades' Union; Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society; Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers; United Patternmakers' Association; Scientific Instrument Makers' Society; Friendly Society of Iron-

founders; Amalgamated Society of Coremakers; Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society; Amalgamated Machine, Engine and Iron Grinders and Glaziers' Society; National Amalgamated Union of Engineemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers; Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union; National Amalgamated Union of Labour; National Union of General Workers; and Workers' Union. The Committee's decision is that from the 1st April, 1917, the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 5s. per week, or such advance on time rates necessary to make a total advance of 12s. per week since the beginning of the war; boys and youths shall be paid 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week. In the case of piece-workers, premium bonus workers and other men working on systems of payment by results, an advance of 5s. per week shall be given.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES (ISSUED 1ST MARCH).—In respect of applications for advances of wages made to the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation by the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders' Society and by Societies affiliated to the Shipbuilding Trades Agreement Standing Committee, the Committee on Production decided that a war wage advance of 5s. per week shall be paid to men, whether employed on time-work, piece-work, or other system of payment by results, and 2s. 6d. per week to boys and youths from the same date.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS UNDER THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916.

No. 180.

ORDER, DATED FEBRUARY 19, 1917, OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, MADE IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 7 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 54), AS AMENDED BY SECTION 5 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99).

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 7, sub-section 1, of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, as amended by Section 5 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, hereby makes the following Order:—

The provisions of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, as amended by Section 5 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (which relate to the prohibition of the employment of persons who have left work in Munitions Factories), shall apply to the following class of establishments in addition to the classes of establishments specified in the Orders made by the Minister in pursuance of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, on July 14th, 1915, May 1st, 1916, July 25th, 1916, September 6th, 1916, November 7th, 1916, November 23rd, 1916, December 4th, 1916, and January 29th, 1917.

Any establishment supplying tramways facilities in cases where the Minister of Munitions certifies that such supply is of importance for the purpose of carrying on munitions work. Dated this 19th day of February, 1917.

U. Wolff,

Deputy Assistant General Secretary.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

No. 143.

ORDER, DATED JANUARY 29, 1917, OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, MADE IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 7 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 54), AS AMENDED BY SECTION 5 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99).

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 7, sub-section 1, of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, as amended by Section 5 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, hereby makes the following Order:—

The provisions of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, as amended by Section 5 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (which relate to the prohibition of the employment of persons who have left work in Munitions Factories), shall apply to the following class of establishments in addition to the classes of establishments specified in the Orders made by the Minister in pursuance of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, on July 14th, 1915, May 1st, 1916, July 25th, 1916, September 6th, 1916, November 7th, 1916, November 23rd, 1916, and December 4th, 1916.

Any establishment manufacturing shrunk dolomite. Dated this 29th day of January, 1917.

U. Wolff,

Deputy Assistant General Secretary.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

No. 142.

ORDER, DATED JANUARY 29, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 9, SUB-SECTION 1, OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99).

Whereas it is provided by Section 9, sub-section 1, of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, that the expression "munitions work" for the purposes of that Act and of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, means (*inter alia*) the manufacture or repair of the materials of any class specified in an

Order made for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions required for or for use in any manufacture or repair of such articles and things as are more fully set out in paragraph (a) of the said sub-section:

Now, therefore, in virtue of the power vested in him by the above-mentioned section and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the manufacture or repair of the material specified in the Schedule appended hereto in so far as it is required for or for use in any manufacture or repair of such articles and things as are more fully set out in paragraph (a) of the said sub-section shall be munitions work.

Schedule.

SHRUNK DOLOMITE.

This Order shall come into operation on 29th January, 1917, and shall be supplementary to the Orders made upon February 14th, 1916, May 12th, 1916, July 27th, 1916, and December 4th, 1916.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1917.

U. Wolff,

Deputy Assistant General Secretary.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

1917, No. 72

S. 7

THE MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS (SCOTLAND) (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1917. DATED JANUARY 16, 1917.

1. The Munitions Tribunals (Scotland) Rules, 1916, as amended by the Munitions Tribunals (Scotland) (Amendment) Rules, 1916, and the Munitions Tribunals (Scotland) Amendment No. 2 Rules, 1916, shall be amended as follows:—

(a) By the insertion in Rule 8, after the word "purpose," of the following words:—

"and may be made by or on behalf of any person aggrieved or the Minister of Munitions."

and,

(b) By the substitution for Rule 16, of the following Rule:—

"Proceedings before a Munitions Tribunal in respect of any complaint may be conducted by the party by whom and the party in respect of whom such complaint is made or by any persons duly authorised by such parties provided that no party to any proceedings before a Local Munitions Tribunal may be represented by counsel or by a solicitor."

2. These Rules may be cited as the "Munitions Tribunals (Scotland) (Amendment) Rules, 1917," and shall come into force as from the sixteenth day of January, 1917.

Signed, as far as relates to offences, by

Robert Munro,

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,

Whitehall, S.W.

Signed, as far as relates to other matters, by

Christopher Addison,

Minister of Munitions.

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

1917, No. 71.

THE MUNITIONS (EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED MEN) ORDER NO. 4, DATED JANUARY 24, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 7 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, C. 99).

Whereas Section 7 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, provides as follows:—

7. The Minister of Munitions shall have power by order to give directions as to the rate of wages, hours of labour, or conditions of employment of semi-skilled and unskilled men employed in any controlled establishment on munitions work being work of a class which prior to the war was customarily undertaken by skilled labour, or as to the time rates for the manufacture of complete shell and fuses and cartridge cases in any controlled establishment in which such manufacture was not customary prior to the war; and any direction so given shall be binding on the owner of the establishment, and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour therein, and the 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 Part 1 of the principal Act.

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 shall take effect and be binding upon the owners of the establishments named in the Second Schedule hereto (being controlled establishments), and any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour therein, and the workers to whom the directions relate as from February 5th, 1917.

This Order may be cited as "The Munitions (Employment

and Remuneration of Semi-skilled and Unskilled Men) Order No. 4."

Dated this 24th day of January, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

U. Wolff,

Deputy Assistant General Secretary.

Ministry of Munitions of War,

6, Whitehall Gardens,

London, S.W.

First Schedule.

DIRECTIONS RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION OF SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED MEN ON MUNITIONS WORK OF A CLASS WHICH PRIOR TO THE WAR WAS CUSTOMARILY UNDERTAKEN BY SKILLED LABOUR.

(NOTE.—These directions are strictly confined to the war period and are subject to the observance of Schedule II. of the Munitions of War Act.)

General.

1. Operations on which skilled men are at present employed, but which by reason of their character can be performed by semi-skilled or unskilled labour, may be done by such labour during the period of the war.

2. Where semi-skilled or unskilled male labour is employed on work identical with that customarily undertaken by skilled labour, the time rates and piece prices and premium bonus times shall be the same as customarily obtain for the operations when performed by skilled labour.

3. Where skilled men are at present employed they shall not be displaced by less skilled labour unless other skilled employment is offered to them there or elsewhere.

4. Piece-work prices and premium bonus time allowances, after they have been established, shall not be altered unless the means or methods of manufacture are changed.

5. Overtime, night-shift, Sunday and holiday allowances shall be paid to such machinemen on the same basis as to skilled men.

Time Ratings for the manufacture of complete Shell and Fuses and Cartridge Cases, where not hitherto customary.

6. Where the manufacture of this class of munitions was not customarily undertaken by the establishment prior to the war, the following time ratings shall apply:—

(a) Semi-skilled and unskilled men of 21 years of age and over, when engaged as machinemen on the above manufacture, shall be paid at a time rate of 10s. per week lower than the time rate for turners, including war bonuses, engaged in the engineering trade of the district, but in no case shall the rate paid to such men be less than 28s. per week of the normal district hours. This rate also includes all war bonuses already granted.

(b) Where a semi-skilled or unskilled man of 21 years of age and over has had no experience previously of the operation he is called upon to perform, his starting rate shall be 26s. per week, which shall be paid during his period of training, but such period shall not exceed two months from the date at which he commenced work as a machineman.

(c) The time rates payable to setters up shall be not less than as follows:—
Setting up of fuse-making machines, 10s. per week over the current district time rate for turners.
Setting up of shell-making machines, 5s. per week over the current district time rate for turners.
These extras are in addition to any war bonuses which have been granted.

Interpretation.

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

Second Schedule.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 to 1916.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Application to the Umpire.

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for a decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of persons:—
493x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of concrete or cement pipes, poles, sleepers, &c.
(This may involve a modification of Decision 1768.)

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1649x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of stiffeners,

shanks and boards for boots and shoes if composed wholly or mainly of leather, including compressed leather from leather shreds.

2132x. Workmen (other than those already insurable under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911) engaged wholly or mainly in grinding and mixing paints or colours, whether by hand or machinery.

2134x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of compressed leather from leather shreds. (Application 418x.)

2136x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of nitro-cellulose and of celluloid. (Application 448x.)

2139. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of doffing plates.

2142x. Workmen engaged in sawing or otherwise working by machinery cane or bamboo.

2143x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of bitumastic paints, enamels, or cements.

2144x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of paper or cardboard boxes or tubes for use in war. (Application 489x.)

This decision modifies decision B. 1632 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1916). In accordance with Section 3 (2) of the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914, contributions in respect of workmen covered by this decision, but previously excluded in virtue of decision B. 1632, are payable as from the 8th March, 1917.

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

2133. Workmen engaged in any process of engraving in connection with the printing and stationery trade.

2135. Workmen (other than those covered by decision A. 2134x above) engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of imitation leather board. (Application 418x.)

2137. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of leather cloth.

2138. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of linoleum.

2140. Workmen employed in producing vegetable extracts for tanning and dyeing, other than those engaged in the chemical treatment of natural indigo, orchill or other vegetable materials. (Application 490x.)

2141. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in dressing furs or woollskins. (Application 404x.)

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter x at the end of the number, e.g., 1554x. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

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

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

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

HOLLOW-WARE TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a notice, dated 3rd March, 1917, stating that they propose to vary the minimum rates of wages for male and female workers, as follows:—

MALE WORKERS.

Age.	Present Rate.	Proposed New Rate.
Under 15 years	6s. 9d. per week.*	7s. 6d. per week.*
15 years	9s. 0d. "	10s. 0d. "
16 years	11s. 3d. "	12s. 6d. "
17 years	13s. 6d. "	15s. 6d. "
18 years	15s. 9d. "	18s. 6d. "
19 years	18s. 0d. "	21s. 0d. "
20 years	21s. 0d. "	25s. 0d. "
Male workers other than learners	24s. 9d. "	29s. 3d. "

FEMALE WORKERS.

Age.	Present Rate.	Proposed New Rate.
	Per Week.*	Per Week.*
Under 15 years	6s. 0d.	6s. 6d.
15 years	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
16 years	9s. 0d.	10s. 6d.
16 years and over, with less than 6 months' experience	8s. 0d.	9s. 4d.
16 years and over, with less than 12 and over 6 months' experience	9s. 0d.	10s. 6d.
17 years	11s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Female workers other than learners	13s. 6d.	15s. 9d.

* Of 54 hours.

No variation is proposed in the present provision that a male learner entering the trade between 17 and 21 years of age may serve a period of one year at minimum rates, which during the first six months are 3s. and during the second six months 1s. 6d. less than the rate otherwise payable.

Further information regarding the proposed variation of minimum rates may be obtained from the Secretary of the Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

PAPER BOX TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a notice, dated 12th March, 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 3½d. to 4d. an hour.

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

Further information respecting the proposed variation of minimum rates may be obtained by persons affected from the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE.

IRELAND.

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

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice, dated 12th March, 1917, announcing that they have varied the minimum rates of wages for male workers of 22 years of age and upwards from 22s. 9d. to 24s. 11d. per week of 52 hours, and the minimum rates of wages for female workers of 18 years of age and upwards from 10s. 10d. to 13s. per week of 52 hours. Increases have also been made in the minimum rates for male and female learners.

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

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 22nd May, 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 23rd May.

Candidates must, on or before the 7th April, send their names and state the district in which they are employed to the Secretary, at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., from whom all particulars can be obtained.

W. W. Ware,

Secretary to the Board for Mining Examinations.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

FEBRUARY, 1917.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.†
Lydbrook (Gloucester)	Dr. J. C. Watson, Lydbrook House, Lydbrook	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Frodsham (Cheshire)	Dr. H. B. Ellison, Brentwood, Frodsham	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Esher (Surrey)	Dr. J. E. Knox, Palace Road, East Molesey	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Anlwich (Anglesey)	Dr. T. Jones, Bryn Hyfryd, Anlwich	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Wartle (Aberdeen)	Dr. A. Hutton, Old Rayne, Insh, Aberdeen	Week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Wells (Somerset)	Dr. A. C. Hincks, Melbourne House, Wells	Week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Tipperary (Tipperary)	Dr. J. O'Dwyer, Sunnyside, Tipperary	Dispensary, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, 11 a.m.—12 noon.
Chester-le-Street (Durham)	Dr. D. Duncan, Lyndhurst, Chester-le-Street	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Bridport (Dorset)	Dr. F. B. Oliphant, Dorset House, East Street, Bridport	Week-days, 9-10 a.m.

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

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1916, page 443.

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

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Board of Trade Labour Gazette

for MARCH, 1917.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, February, 1917.

WAR OFFICE.

Accountments, Web: Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, Loughborough.—Apparatus, Hot Blast: I. Braithwaite & Son (Engineers), Ltd., Kendal.—Apparatus, Water Sterilizing: Arnold & Sons, Tottenham, N.; Ruston, Proctor & Co., Ltd., Lincoln; J. Slater & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., 102, Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, S.W.—Aprons, Canvas: T. Anderson, Whapload Rd., Lowestoft.—Badges, Metal: S. J. Rose, 121, Wardour St., Oxford St., W.—Bags, Cotton: H. Russell & Co., 47, Brunswick St., Manchester.—Barrows: A. C. Bamlett, Ltd., Thirsk, Yorks; J. Boys & Son, Ltd., Junction Saw Mills, Walsall; Brown & Woods, Ltd., Silent St., & Walsey St., Ipswich; C. R. Claridge, Steam Saw Mills, The Basin, Exeter; Messenger & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; J. Nicholls & Sons, All Saints Rd., Wolverhampton.—Baskets, Tool: Oetzmann & Co., Ltd., 62/79, Hampstead Rd., N.W.—Baskets, Wicker: Blind Employment Factory, 246/50, Waterloo Rd., S.E.; J. Dove, 44, St. Andrew Sq., Glasgow; H. Mills, Farndon Rd., Newark-on-Trent; Stokes & Holt, Ltd., Belgrave Rd., Leicester; G. H. Tarbutt & Son, 245, Tabard St., Borough, S.E.; Wolverhampton Society for the Blind, 17a, Victoria St., Wolverhampton; Workshop for the Blind of Kent, 49, London St., Greenwich, S.E.—Bedding: Cuff & Co., Ltd., 98, Powis St., Woolwich, S.E.; Hollington Bros, Middlesex St., E.; P. Lloyd Rees, Ltd., Ancoats, Manchester; H. D. Lomax & Co., 2, Grove St., Ardwick, Manchester; Maple & Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Rd., W.; Milton Manufacturing Co., 3, Victoria Avenue, Bishopsgate, E.C.; Oetzmann & Co., Ltd., 62/79, Hampstead Rd., N.W.; Slocombe, Simpson & Jeffery, 69, Aldersgate St., E.C.; J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Glengall Rd., Millwall, E.; T. Somerset & Co., Ltd., Harcastle St., Belfast; J. & R. Taylor, Ltd., Park Royal, Golborne, Newton, Lancs; Thornley & Booth, Ltd., Boston Mills, Hyde, Cheshire.—Bedsteads, Folding: J. & H. Brookes, Cape Bedstead Works, Smethwick, Birmingham; C. Bryant & Sons, Ltd., Bryant St., Birmingham; Evered & Co., Ltd., Surrey Works, Smethwick, Birmingham; Fitter Bros., 88, Pritchett St., Birmingham; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Neptune Works, Upper Trinity St., Birmingham; Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Bordesley, Birmingham; H. Marlow, Excelsior Works, Dudley; A. Phillips, Ltd., Eyre St., Spring Hill, Birmingham; T. Pool & Co., 38, Watery Lane, Birmingham; Siddall & Hilton, Ltd., Yorkshire Bedstead Works, Sowerby Bridge; Tinley Bros., Ltd., Red Hill Rd., Hay Mills, Birmingham; Wales, Ltd., Oozells St., Birmingham.—Bellows: Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., Gt. Western Works, Birmingham; T. Linley, Sons & Co., Stanley St. Sheffield.—Belting, Leather, &c.: Fleming, Birky & Goodall, Ltd., West Grove Mills, Halifax.—Blankets: W. & J. Beveridge & Co., Kinross, N.B.; J. Boyd & Son, New Bongate Mills, Jedburgh, N.B.; J. Brook, Jubb & Co., Ltd., Union Mills, Batley; J. Bruce, Clive Mills, Mirfield, Yorks; J. Ellis & Co., Ltd., Batley Carr Mills, Dewsbury; W. J. R. Fox & Sons, Ltd., Batley, Yorks; J. France & Co., Albert Mills, Savile Town, Dewsbury; W. C. Gray & Sons, Newton Carpet Works, Ayr; Heckmondwike Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Croft Mills, Heckmondwike; Hepworths & Haley, Ltd., New Wakefield Mills, Dewsbury; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Victoria Mills, Dewsbury; W. Iredale & Co., Westbury Mills, Elland; D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; T. Lee & Sons, Bank Top Mills, Dewsbury; New-some & Spedding, Ltd., Aldams Mill, Dewsbury; A. Preston & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; R. Roston, Ltd., Waterbarn Mills, Waterfoot, Manchester; C. Scarth & Sons, Ltd., Laneside Mills, Morley, Leeds; G. & J. Stubble, Ltd., Batley, Yorks; J. J. W. Wilson, Ltd., Castle Mills, Kendal; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury Mills, Dewsbury; Wrigley & Parker Bros., Ltd., Batley, Yorks.—Boards, Fracture: Haggis & Sons, 38/40, Upper Clapton Rd., N.E.—Boilers, Locomotive: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich; Ruston, Proctor & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—Boilers, Portable: Albion Iron Co. (London), Ltd., 181, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Callendar Iron Co., Ltd., Callendar Iron Works, Falkirk; Dobbie, Forbes & Co., 6, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge Foundry, Bonnybridge; G. Wright, Ltd., 155, Queen Victoria St., E.C.—Bolts and Nuts, &c.: G. Boyd & Co., 31, Weaver St.,

War Office—continued.

Glasgow; F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Atlas Works, Darlaston; F. Griffiths & Co., Bilston Rd., Wolverhampton; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London Works, Birmingham; Horton & Son, Ltd., New Alma Works, Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd., Vulcan Works, West Bromwich; J. Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Eagle Works, Darlaston.—Boots, Knee: Crockett & Jones, Perry St., Northampton; D. Henderson & Sons, St. Saviour's Rd. East, Leicester; C. & E. Lewis, St. James, Northampton; J. Marlow & Sons, Ltd., Phoenix Works, Northampton.—Boring Rig and Boiler: C. Isler & Co., Ltd., Bear Lane, Southwark, S.E.—Bottoms, Tent, Wood: W. T. Nicholls, St. Paul's Rd., Gloucester.—Boxes, Wood: W. H. Thomas & Sons, Ltd., Salop Rd., Oswestry.—Bridges, Portable, Parts of: Kryn & Lahy Metal Works, Ltd., Letchworth.—Brushes: Aldrich Bros., Ltd., Roydon, Diss, Norfolk; J. Avons & Sons, Ltd., Castle Court Factory, Trowbridge; Beechwood, Ltd., Higham Rd., Chesham; W. Cleghorn & Son, Selborne St., Walsall; Ferguson, Son & Co., Ltd., 23, Douglas St., Glasgow; F. Foulger & Co., 296, Borough High St., S.E.; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas St., Bristol; Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd., Wealdstone, Middlesex; Harbach & Young, Lye, Stourbridge; E. W. Hayward, 205a, Pentonville Rd., N.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; C. H. Leng & Sons, Sherbourne Rd., Birmingham; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Harford St., Mile End, E.; A. Martin & Son, Wainwright St., Aston, Birmingham; J. Mason & Sons, Acton, W.; D. Matthew & Son, Ltd., Tariff Rd., Tottenham, N.; J. T. Millwood & Sons, 22/3, Gt. Dover St., Borough, S.E.; J. Pritchitt & Son, Higham Rd., Chesham, Bucks; J. Root & Son, Wood Green Brush Works, New Southgate, N.; Royal Institution for the Blind, Bradford; Sharman Bros., George St., Wellingborough; W. M. Strachan & Co., Ltd., Douglas, I.O.M.; J. Taylor, 26, King St., Ulverston; H. W. Underwood, 1a, Oxford Rd., New North Rd., N.; Vale & Bradnack, Stafford St., Walsall; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos; J. Warren, Ltd., 19, Ludgate Hill, Birmingham; R. Webb & Sons, Ltd., 20/42, Townsend Rd., Chesham.—Brushes (Term Contracts): R. Addis & Son, London Fields, N.E.; E. Bennett & Co., Ltd., Station Rd., Camberwell New Rd., S.E.; Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., Castle Mills, Axminster; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdom Rd., E.C.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7, Aldersgate St., E.C.; W. R. Tilbury & Co., 47, Frampton Park Rd., Hackney, N.E.; Titterton & Howard, Albion Works, Dalston Lane, N.E.—Buttons: Buttons, Ltd., Portland St., Birmingham; Heaton & Taylor, Ltd., Crooked Lane, Birmingham; J. Smith, 90, Burlington St., Aston, Birmingham; W. H. Thomas, Ltd., 74, Ford St., Hockley, Birmingham.—Cable, and Wire, Electric: Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd., Millwall Dock, E.; St. Helen's Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington.—Calcium Carbide: British Carbide Factories, Ltd., Manchester; Lockerbie & Wilkinson (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Candles: Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., St. Rollox Soap Works, Renfrew; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Bromborough Pool, Cheshire, and Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.; J. G. Rathborne, Ltd., Castleknock, Co. Dublin.—Candles (Term Contracts): A. Finlay, Ltd., Victoria Sq., Belfast; Northern Candle Co., Pandon Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Pickering & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Robin & Houston, Ltd., Snowdown Soap and Candle Works, Renfrew; E. Ryan & Co., Ltd., Pope's Quay, Cork.—Canisters, Tea (Term Contracts): F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., Trundle's Rd., Deptford, S.E.; A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., Pier Wharf, Deptford, S.E.; W. Lusty & Sons, Eastern Saw Mills, Upper North St., Poplar, E.; Reads, Ltd., 21, Bridgewater St., Liverpool.—Cans, Oil, Lubricating: J. Lucas, Ltd., Gt. King St., Birmingham; I. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Abbey Works, Kirkstall, Leeds.—Canvas: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee; T. Briggs (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; Bye-Products Finishing Syndicate, 35, Royal Exchange, Manchester; J. T. Inglis & Sons, Carolina Port, Dundee; Oriental Waterproof Syndicate, Ltd., Berkshire Rd., Hackney Wick, N.E.; R. Stocks & Co., Links St., Kirkcaldy; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath.—Cases,

War Office—continued.

Bags, Holdalls, Valises, &c., Leather: G. Battle & Co., Martin's Yard, Endwell Rd., Brockley, S.E.; W. Brock & Co., Ltd., 174, Weston St., Bermondsey, S.E.; G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E.; J. Cliff & Co., Lower Forster St., Walsall; B. Crook & Sons, 40/2, Fitzwilliam St., Huddersfield; J. Dawson & Son, Ltd., Boultham Leather Works, Lincoln; Fairbanks, Lavender & Son, Eldon Works, Walsall; Follett & Co., 4, Victoria Avenue, Bishopsgate, E.C.; W. & H. Gidden, Ltd., Streatham St., Bloomsbury, W.C.; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Glebeland Works, Walsall; G. W. Hathaway, 36, Bradford Lane, Walsall; Hathaway, Son & Co., Station Rd., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; Hobson & Sons, 154/64, Tooley St., Bermondsey, S.E.; D. T. Jackson, Ltd., Shand St., Tooley St., S.E.; E. Jones, 145, Camden St., Birmingham; J. Lilleywhite, Frowd & Co., Ltd., 2, Newington Causeway, S.E.; Lomax, Ltd., 39/40, William St., Birmingham; F. McMillan & Co., 51/3, Bermondsey St., S.E.; F. Mosley, Ltd., 47, Bath St., Walsall; D. W. Orr & Co., Lindley, Huddersfield; W. Overton, Ltd., Argent Works, Station St., Walsall; R. & J. Pullman, Westbrook Mills, Godalming; Shaw Motor Accessories Co., 135, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham; R. W. Stiby, 41/5, Old St., E.C.; W. Swart, 235, Victoria Park Rd., South Hackney, N.E.; R. E. Thacker, 33, Green Lane, Walsall; T. Thomasson & Co., Shrub Hill, Worcester; J. D. Watts & Co., 19, Kirby St., E.C.; Weightman Bros., Elsdale St., Hackney, N.E.; J. White & Sons, Ltd., Park Rd., Bingley, Yorks; C. Wincer & Co., Albert Works, Brace St., Walsall; Wolfsky & Co., 17/19, Bridgewater Sq., E.C.; A. Wood, 66a, South St., Walsall; W. Wood & Son, Ltd., Kelvin Works, Kelvin Rd., Highbury, N.—**Cases, Rum** (Term Contract): Anderson & Henderson, Ltd., Kinning Park Sawmills, Glasgow.—**Cases, Wood, Packing &c.:** Anglo-Scandinavian Box Co., 71/4, Goding St., Vauxhall, S.E.; A. Bridgman & Co., Ltd., 16, Macclesfield St., B.C.; F. W. Bunt & Co., London St., Stepney, E.; M. A. Castell, 35/41, Rivington St., Shoreditch, E.C.; C. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Crown Wharf, Grove Rd., Bow, E.; M. Erdman & Son, Rollins St., Canterbury Rd., S.E.; C. J. Gibson & Co., Ltd., Dowgate Hill, Cannon St., E.C.; C. H. Glover & Co., Ltd., Ormside St., Old Kent Rd., S.E.; J. Glover & Co., 264, St. John St., E.C.; J. B. Kind, Ltd., Shobnall St., Burton-on-Trent; A. Lloyd & Co., Pier Wharf, Deptford Green, S.E.; Lough & Freeman, 37, Gt. Queen St., W.C.; W. Lusty & Sons, Upper North St., Poplar, E.; J. Newman, Ltd., 72, Whitwell Rd., Plaistow, E.; Pridley & Hale, Ltd., Plough Rd., Rotherhithe, S.E.; Stephings, Son & Byers, Adelina Grove, Mile End, E.; Stotesbury & Co., Colwick St., Deptford, S.E.—**Cells, Electric:** Premier Accumulator Co., Ltd., Northampton.—**Chemicals:** Barrett & Elers, Ltd., Dace Rd., Old Ford, E.; A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Carpenters' Rd., Stratford, E.—**Chests, Tool:** T. H. Adamson & Sons, 145, High St., Putney, S.W.; Arnold & Sons, 19, Newland, Northampton; Bath Cabinet Makers Co., Ltd., Bellotts Rd., Bath; D. Burkle & Son, Ltd., 34, Osnaburgh St., N.W.; Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Stevenage, Herts; Herman & Phillips, Ltd., Acton St., Kingsland Rd., N.E.; Hill, Eggington & Gopsill, South Rd., Hockley, Birmingham; W. Jay, Hamlet Court Rd., Westcliff-on-Sea; W. & T. Lock, Lower Bristol Rd., Bath; Staples & Co., Chitty St., Tottenham Court Rd., W.—**Cleaner, Web Equipment:** J. Pickering & Sons, Ltd., Burton Rd., Sheffield; Swift Polish Manufacturing Co., Hospital Rd., Hounslow.—**Cloth (including Serge and Tartan):** J. W. Appleyard & Sons, Oak Mills, Morley, Leeds; Archer, Ritchie & Co. (1914), Ltd., Millfield Mills, Horbury, Wakefield; J. Atkinson & Sons, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; W. Baines & Sons, Ltd., Britannia Mills, Morley, Leeds; W. Baird & Wallace, Crown Works, Boothtown, Halifax; D. Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., Peebles; W. H. & J. Barber, Ltd., Holmbridge, Huddersfield; J. Beaumont & Son, Ltd., Woodland Mills, Longwood, Huddersfield; Beaumont & Smith, Valley Mills, Pudsey, Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; E. Bradley's Successors, Ltd., Armley, Leeds; Brown, Hepworth & Co., Highcliffe Mills, Morley, Leeds; W. Brown, Sons & Co., Ltd., Wilderbank Mill, Galashiels; Charteries, Spence & Co., Ltd., Rosefield Mills, Dumfries; R. Clough, Grove Mills, Keighley; A. L. Cochrane & Bros., Ltd., Galashiels; Colbeck Bros., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; J. & J. Crombie, Ltd., Woodside, Aberdeenshire; Crowther, Bruce & Co., Ltd., New Mills, Marsden, Huddersfield; J. Dalziel & Co., Walkerburn, Peebleshire; A. Dickson & Co., Ltd., Wheatlands Mill, Galashiels; P. C. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Brimscombe, Stroud, Glos; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; E. Gardiner & Sons, Ltd., Tweed Mills, Selkirk; R. Gaunt & Sons, Broom Mills, Farsley, Leeds; A. Glover & Sons, Morley, Leeds; Granville, Goodall & Co., Wensleydale Mills, Batley, Yorks; Gregson Bros., Prospect Mills, Wibsey, Bradford; Grimshaw Bros., Clover Greaves Mills, Calverley, Leeds; Guevara, Ltd., Parkside Mills, Bradford; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley, Leeds; Hardman Bros. & Co., Ltd., New Hall Hey Mills, Rawtenstall, Manchester; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Dye House Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; J. Hartley & Sons, Ltd., Gillroyd Mills, Morley, Leeds; L. Harwood & Co., Luddenden Foot, Yorks; G. H. Hinchliffe, Ltd., Field Mills, Morley, Leeds; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Longwood, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield; W. Iredale & Co., Westbury Mills, Elland; Kaye & Stewart, Broadford Mills, Huddersfield; J. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Scarbottom & Holme Mills, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield; H. Longbottom & Co., Ltd., Showers Mill, Bradford; W. Lord & Sons, Kirkstall, Leeds; A. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Perseverance Mills, Morley, Leeds; Marshall, Kaye & Marshall, Ltd., Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury; Martin, Sons & Co., Ltd., Wellington Mills, Huddersfield; E. A. Matthews &

War Office—continued.

Co., Eastburn, Cross-Hills, Keighley; Middlemost Bros. & Co., Ltd., Clough House Mills, Birkby, Huddersfield; B. H. Moxon & Sons, Ltd., Kirkburton, Huddersfield; J. Newsome & Sons, Victoria Mills, Batley, Yorks; Newsome, West & Co., Ltd., Staincliffe, Dewsbury; J. Piley & Sons, Union Mills, Eccleshill, Bradford; Reid & Welsh, Ltd., Lossie Bank Mills, Elgin; R. & A. Sanderson & Co., Gala Mills, Galashiels; T. A. & J. W. Sands, 9, Britannia St., Leeds; C. Scarth & Sons, Ltd., Lane Side Mills, Morley, Leeds; C. Semon & Co., Bolton Rd., Bradford; Sime, Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Botany Mills, Galashiels; Singleton & Co., Ltd., Kirkburton, Huddersfield; Smith & Calverley, Lindley, Huddersfield; Smith, Renton & Co., Winker Green Mills, Armley, Leeds; G. & J. Stubble, Ltd., Batley, Yorks; J. Taylors, Ltd., Colne Rd., Mills, Huddersfield; T. & J. Tinker, Bottoms Mill, Holmfirth; Waddell & Turnbull, Dunsdale Mills, Selkirk; Wade & Glyde, Huberts Shed, Leeds Rd., Bradford; A. C. Watson, Fountain St. Mills, Morley, Leeds; W. H. Webb & Co., 33, Aire St., Leeds; Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Hinchliffe Mills, Holmbridge, Huddersfield; B. & J. Whitwam & Sons, Ltd., Stanley Mills, Golcar; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Wellington Mills, Bramley, Leeds.—**Cloth, Lasting:** Briggs Bros. & Co., Leeds Rd., Bradford.—**Clothing, Drill:** H. & A. Alvarez, Brunswick Clothing Works, Poplar, E.; E. Broderick & Co., Ltd., St. James' Barton, Bristol; Colchester Manufacturing Co., Stanwell St., Colchester; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Old Ford Rd., E.; Gould & Gould, Templar St., Leeds; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.; Premier Clothing Co., 32, Hanover Lane, Leeds.—**Clothing, Leather:** Anderson's Bristol Rubber Co., Ltd., Stokes Croft, Bristol; E. Broderick & Co., Ltd., St. James' Barton, Bristol; E. S. Cartledge, 3/4, Winsley St., Oxford St., W.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., 1/5, Brick Lane, E.; Nunn & Co., 4, City Road, E.C.; M. Steingold & Son, 23, City Rd., E.C.—**Clothing, Oilskin:** Anderson's Bristol Rubber Co., Ltd., Stokes Croft, Bristol; J. Barrett, 155, Bute Rd., Cardiff; Chamberlins, Ltd., Botolph St., Norwich; Glasgow Oilskin Co., 180, Gallowgate, Glasgow; Great Grimbsy Coal, Salt and Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimbsy Docks, Great Grimbsy; Johnson Bros. & Co., Old Ford Rd., Bow, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Lybro, Ltd., Cable St., Liverpool; E. Macbean & Co., Ltd.; Wellington Mills, Glasgow.—**Clothing, Plain Clothes:** J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., 410, Old Ford Rd., E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.—**Clothing, Uniform:** Albrecht & Albrecht, Ltd., Hudson Rd., Burmantofts, Leeds; Bottomley's, Ltd., 26, King St., Blackburn; V. R. Bousfield & Co., Ltd., 126, Houndsditch, E.; E. Broderick & Co., Ltd., St. James' Barton, Bristol; Chilton Bros., 30, Queen's Cross, Dudley; City Tailors, Ltd., 226/8, Old St., City Rd., E.C.; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Tower Hill, E., and Swindon; County Tailoring Co., Ltd., 1, Hoxton Sq., N.; T. H. Crombie & Co., 37, High St., Glasgow; J. Crook & Son, Ltd., Islam St., Newton Heath, Manchester; Davies, Jamieson & Wood, 15, Maddox St., W.; Dixon & Gaunt, Ltd., Duncombe St., Park Lane, Leeds; Fainer Bros., Ltd., 98, Skinner Lane, Leeds; L. Fox & Co., Cross Mill St., Leeds; Fraser, Ross & Co., 60, Ingram St., Glasgow; Gardam & Sons, Byron St., Leeds; S. Gee, 123, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., 1/5, Brick Lane, E.; Goldberg, Levine & Co., 69, Bridge St., Leeds; J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs; Hipps, Ltd., Hipsley Works, Grace St., Leeds; M. Hyam Wholesale Clothing Co., Ltd., Emerson St., S.E., and Colchester; Imperial Waterproof Co., Back Balloon St., Manchester; J. Imrie & Co., 24, Royal Exchange Sq., Glasgow; Kettering Clothing Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Dryden St., Kettering; Lee & Whatmoor, Hillhouse Mills, Ellerby Lang, Leeds; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., 4/8, St. Mary St., N.E.; J. Mandelberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.; Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd., Pimblett St., Cheetham, Manchester; Moore, Taggart & Co., 18, Albion St., Glasgow; J. & B. Pearce & Co., 812, Old Ford Rd., Bow, E.; Pettigrew & Stephens, Ltd., 148, Bath St., Glasgow; Pope & Bradley, 14, Old Bond St., W.; Premier Clothing Co., 32, Hanover Lane, Leeds; Rains & Co., 6/8, Sedley Place, W.; Ranken & Co., 13a, George St., Hanover Sq., W.; Rawson & Coop, Ltd., Britannia Mill, Wigan; Reveley & Haggart, 63, New Broad St., E.C.; Rowan & Co., Ltd., 104 and 108, Argyle St., Glasgow; S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St., E.; Simpson & Son, 63, South Audley St., W.; H. Smith & Co., 268, Bishopsgate, E.C.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Drewry Lane Works, Derby; Stewart & McDonald, Ltd., 40, Park Lane, Leeds; Strongwear Co., Ltd., 513, Commercial Rd., E.; Sullivan, Williams & Aitchison, 12a, Savile Row, W.; Tannen Military Equipment Co., 18, Old Montague St., Whitechapel, E.; W. Templeton Junr. & Co., 93, Candleriggs, Glasgow; Todd & Co., Ltd., Temple Gate, Bristol; United Welsh Mills, The Hayes, Cardiff; Val-Smith, Ltd., 19/23, Church St., Liverpool; Walton Bros., Darnley Works, Hackney, N.E.; W. Ward & Co., 15, Hanover St., Hanover Sq., W.; C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd., Burdett Rd., E.; Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Co., York St., Leeds; R. T. Williamson & Co., Ltd., 49, Castle St., Leeds; P. Wilson, 49, Clyde Place, Glasgow; Wrigley & Tinker, 8/9, Alfred St., Huddersfield.—**Clothing, Uniform** (Term Contracts): Albrecht & Albrecht, Ltd., Hudson Rd., Burmantofts, Leeds; Arthur & Co., Ltd., Park Sq., Leeds; J. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Sovereign St., Leeds; J. Barran & Sons, Ltd., Chorley Lane, Leeds; Benedict & Co., Grove Clothing Works, Claypit Lane, Leeds; W. Blackburn & Co., Ltd., Springwell Works, Whitehall Rd., Leeds; Bottomley's, Ltd., 26/34, King St., Blackburn; J. R. Bousfield & Co., Ltd., 126, Houndsditch, E.; Briggs, Jones & Gibson, Ltd., Charles St. Mills, Manchester; E. Brode-

War Office—continued.

rick & Co., Ltd., St. James' Barton, Bristol; Brown & Haigh, Wood St. Mills, Wigan; R. B. Brown & Sons, 21/23, Wellington St., Leeds; E. Butler & Co., Ltd., 1, Charles St., Princess St., Manchester; J. & W. Campbell & Co., Ingram Rd., Holbeck Lane, Leeds; S. Camrass & Sons, Ltd., Dorrington Rd. Mills, Leeds; Chorlton Bros., Ltd., St. George's Works, Hulme, Manchester; City Tailors, Ltd., 226/8, Old St., E.C.; City Woollen Co., 60/62, Commercial St., E.; R. Clarke & Co., 7, Milk St., Bristol; Colchester Manufacturing Co., Stanwell St., Colchester; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Old Ford Rd., E., and Swindon; Coop & Co., Ltd., Dorning St., Wigan; Cooper & Co., 113/125, Grove St., Stepney, E.; T. H. Crombie & Co., 37, High St., Glasgow; J. Crook & Son, Ltd., Irlam St., Newton Heath, Manchester; Growthers Bros., Ltd., High St., Colchester; Dickie, Parsons & Co., 133/139, Lawrence Hill, Bristol; Dixon & Gaunt, Ltd., 19, Duncombe St., Park Lane, Leeds; W. Dixon & Co., 32, Houndsditch, Nottingham; Drake & Joel, Ltd., 9, Wellclose Sq., Cable St., E.; B. Eastwood & Co., Ltd., Barrack St., Leeds; Fainer Bros., Ltd., 98, Skinner Lane, Leeds; Firth & Carr, 2, St. John's Rd., Huddersfield; L. Fox & Co., Cross Mill St., Leeds; Fox, Parkinson & Tidswell, Ltd., Cardigan Factory, Lennox St., Leeds; W. Frame & Co., Greyfriars Rd., Reading; Fraser, Ross & Co., 60, Ingram St., Glasgow; Frazer Bros., St. Peter's Bldgs., Leeds; Gardam & Sons, Byron St., Leeds; Genese & Young, 5, Bayer St., E.C.; George House, Ltd., Wick Rd., Hackney, N.E.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., 1/5, Brick Lane, E.; J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs; Hart & Levy, Wimbledon Works, Leicester; Hipps, Ltd., Grace St., Leeds; Hollington Bros., Middlesex St., E.; Holloway Bros., Ltd., Brick Row, Stroud, Glos.; Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sheepscar Works, Leeds; Horrocks & Sons, Greaves St. Mills, Blackburn; P. Horsfield & Co., 7, Duncan St., Leeds; Huggins, Son & Co., Ltd., Newfoundland Rd., Bristol; Hutchinsons, Ltd., 45/53, Leonard St., Finsbury, E.C.; M. Hyam Wholesale Clothing Co., Ltd., Emerson St., S.E.; Jacques Bros. & Co., Mount St., Nottingham; D. Joseph & Sons, Sky Works, Camp Rd., Leeds; Kettering Clothing Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Dryden St., Kettering; Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick and Dublin; L. London & Sons, 27/30, Little Alie St., Aldgate, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., 4/8, St. Mary St., N.E.; Mann, Byars & Co., Ltd., 17, Virginia St., Glasgow; J. May & Sons, Springwell St., Leeds; L. Michaels & Co., 44/46, Scruton St., Finsbury, E.C.; Miery Bros., Park Lane, Leeds; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.; Mitchell, Walker & Co., Clyde Works, Holbeck, Leeds; Moore, Taggart & Co., 18, Albion St., Glasgow; Morton & Joynt, Ltd., Hudson Rd., Burmantofts, Leeds; Murray & Co. (Bristol), Ltd., Rupert St., Bristol; Myers & Co., 222/6, Cambridge Rd., N.E.; Newstead & Son, 53/4, Royal Mint St., E.; H. M. Pearce, 151, Argyle St., Glasgow; J. & B. Pearce & Co., 812, Old Ford Rd., Bow, E.; Pipe & McGill, Ltd., 46/8, Sun St., E.C.; A. Polikoff & Co., 148/50, Mare St., Hackney, N.E.; Preston, Brooke & Co., Ltd., Elmwood Mills, Leeds; J. Preston & Son, Ltd., Chestergate Clothing Works, Stockport; Proudfoot, Willis & Sons, 8/22, Johnson St., Commercial Rd., E.; Rains & Co., 6/8, Sedley Place, W.; J. Rhodes & Co. (Clothiers), Ltd., Temple Works, Marshall St., Leeds; Rogers & Co., 31, Holloway Rd., N.; Rose Bros. & Lee, Ltd., Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate, E.C.; S. Rose & Son, Foundry St., Leeds; Samuel Bros. Ltd., 85, Mansell St., E.; S. Schneiders & Sons, Durward St., E.; J. Shannon & Son, Ltd., George St., Walsall; Sindall Bros. & Co., 37, John Campbell Rd., Dalston, N.E.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Drewry Lane Works, Derby; J. Snook & Co., Ltd., Houndsditch, Nottingham; Stewart & McDonald, 40, Park Lane, Leeds; F. & R. Stone & Co., 72, Sandgate, Ayr; Strachan, Crerar & Jones, 62/64, Miller St., Glasgow; Strongwear Co., Ltd., 6/8, Beauchamp St., Holborn Bars, E.C.; Sunderland & Wilton, Ltd., Cardigan Clothing Works, Leeds; A. Taberner & Co., Norfolk St. Works, Globe Rd., E.; Taylor & Co., 45, St. James' St., Leeds; Thornelov & Clarkson, Northampton St., Leicester; Todd & Co., Ltd., Temple Gate, Bristol; H. Turnbull & Co., 12, Thomas St., Manchester; Vardy & Co., Ltd., West Walls, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Wallis & Linnell, Ltd., Kettering; Walton Bros., Darnley Works, Hackney, N.E.; Watson & Co., Lovell Clothing Works, Leeds; C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd., Fenchurch Wharf, Burdett Rd., E.—**Compressor Sets, Air:** Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe; Lacey-Hulbert & Co., Ltd., Boreas Works, Beddington, Croydon.—**Conduits and Fittings:** Barton & Sons, Ltd., Beehive Works, Walsall; Crenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Eureka Conduits and Fittings Co., Queen St., Walsall; General Electric Co., Ltd., 67, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; I. Griffiths & Sons, Imperial Tube Works, Wednesbury; Oriental Tube Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Simplex Conduits, Ltd., Garrison Lane, Birmingham.—**Convertors, Motor:** B. Peebles & Co., Ltd., East Pilton, Edinburgh.—**Cordage and Twines:** Craven & Speeding Bros., Sunderland; Dixon & Corbitt, & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Teams Ropeworks, Gateshead; J. Gill, Ltd., Headingley Twine Mills, Horsforth, Leeds; Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Jameson & Co., Ltd., Canning St. Works, Hull; T. Pitt & Sons, New York Mills, Summerbridge; J. Todd & Sons, Ltd., Rutherglen, Glasgow; T. Tucker & Co., Slape Mill, Bridport; W. Waites, Sons & Atkinson, Ltd., Phillips Park Mills, Manchester; Webster Bros. & Co., Stanley Mills, Arbroath.—**Cotton, Proofed:** S. A. Jones & Co., 7, Monkwell St., E.C.—**Cottons, Piece Goods:** Abbott & Stockton, 90a, George St., Manchester; Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., 95, Portland St., Manchester; A. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Mount Pleasant Mill, Leyland; Chorley Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chorley; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., 31, Cooper St., Manchester; Gamble & Smith, Ltd., Leigh, Lancs;

War Office—continued.

R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., 35, Dales St., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Lt., Brooksbottom Mill, Summerscot, Manchester; Victoria Mills (Chorley), Ltd., Lyons Lane, Chorley.—**Cotton Waste:** W. Kay & Sons, Ltd., Johnston St., Blackburn; J. C. Ley & Sons, Canterbury Rd., Nottingham; J. White, Spring St., Wigan.—**Covers, Cap:** M. Fidler & Co., 16a, Barker St., Strangeways, Manchester.—**Covers, Helmet:** S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St., E.—**Covers, Waterproof, Canvas:** J. Edginton & Co., Ltd., 108, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Broomloan Works, Govan, Glasgow; J. H. Peck & Co., Ltd., Wallgate, Wigan; P. Smith & Co., Medland St., Stepney, E.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 164/180, Oxford St., W.—**Cradles, Camp Kettle:** J. G. Cooling, Gainsborough; East & Son, Berkhamsted; Fosters, Ltd., Singleton, Sussex; Goodearl Bros., Ltd., Mendy St., High Wycombe; H. Goodearl & Sons, West End Rd., High Wycombe; Invicta Fencing Co., Borough Green, Kent.—**Cranes:** Bedford Engineering Co., Houghton Rd., Bedford; Butters Bros. & Co., Percy Crane Works, Glasgow; Grafton & Co., Ltd., Vulcan Works, Bedford; Taylor & Hubbard, Kent St. Works, Leicester.—**Curtains, Mosquito:** Madame Annette, 547, Wandsworth Rd., S.W.; Cuff & Co., Ltd., 98, Powis St., Woolwich, S.E.; Maple & Co., Ltd., 145, Tottenham Court Rd., W.—**Curtains, Shed:** Ratsey & Laphorn, Ltd., Cowes, I. of W.—**Dental Outfits:** C. Ash, Sons & Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames and Edinburgh; Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Alston House, Newman St., W.—**Destructors:** New Destructor Co., Ltd., Atlas Works, Pershore.—**Disinfectors:** Grampian Engineering and Motor Co., Ltd., Causewayhead, Stirling.—**Dowels:** Achesons, Ltd., Portadown, Ireland; Inver Factory, Ltd., Larne, Ireland; Tavanagh Weaving Co., Ltd., Portadown, Ireland; R. Usher & Co., Ltd., Greenhills Factory, Drogheda; Whiteabbey Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Drabbett:** R. & J. Partington, Ltd., 40, Portland St., Manchester.—**Dubbin:** Allen, Payne & Co., 1, Harrowby St., Cardiff Docks; A. Britenall & Co., 11, Tabley Rd., Holloway, N.; Day & Martin, Ltd., Carpenter's Rd., Stratford, E.; Swift Polish Manufacturing Co., Hospital Rd., Hounslow.—**Duck, Tent, &c.:** Armitage & Rigby, 95, Portland St., Manchester; Baynes & Dixon, 55, Brown St., Manchester; W. Birtwistle, 68, Faulkner St., Manchester; Crabtree & Farrar, Carrfield Mill, Todmorden; Horrockses, Crewdon & Co., Ltd., Piccadilly, Manchester; J. Nichols Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; W. L. Sandbach, Hope St., Todmorden; Tavanagh Weaving Co., Ltd., Portadown, Ireland.—**Duck, Tent, Proofing of:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C., and Manchester; Bye-Products Finishing Syndicate, 304, Royal Exchange, Manchester; Dundee Brattice Cloth & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Regent Works, Dundee; J. Howie & Co., Doggartland Mill, Dalry, Ayrshire; A. Stockwell & Co., 4, Chatham St., Manchester; Waterdale Dyeing & Finishing Co., Ltd., Mere Clough, Prestwich, Manchester.—**Earthenware:** W. Adams, Ltd., Tunstall, Staffs; Bourne & Leigh, Leighton Pottery, Burslem, Staffs; J. Broadhurst & Sons, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent; Burslem Pottery Co., Overhouse St., Burslem, Staffs; Douulton & Co., Royal Doulton Potteries, Burslem, Staffs; Minton's, Ltd., China Works, Stoke-on-Trent.—**Emery Cloth, Powder, &c.:** Acton & Borman, Ltd., 51, Holloway Rd., N.; T. Goldsworthy & Sons, Britannia Mills, Manchester; J. Oakey & Sons, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.W.—**Enamelled Ware:** Anglo-Enamel Ware, Ltd., Stourport, Worcestershire; J. Bruton & Sons, Hedge Lane, Palmer's Green, N.; Eveson Bros., Ltd., Wollescote, Stourbridge; Hill Bros. & Sutton, Regina Works, Lye, Stourbridge; Izons & Co., Ltd., Albion Works, West Bromwich; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Elgin Works, Wolverhampton; E. Stevens, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs; Welsh Tin Plate and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Engines, Oil:** Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Rutland Engineering Works, Stamford, &c.; R. Hornsby & Sons, Grantham; Ruston, Proctor & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—**Engines, Steam, Portable:** Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Expanded Metal:** Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., Straton Works, West Hartlepool.—**Felt, Roofing:** Asbestos & Building Materials, Co., 11, John St., Minorca, E.C.—**Fittings, Electric Light:** Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Victoria Works, Charlton, S.E.; G. Roe & Sons, 137/8, New John St., Birmingham.—**Flags:** W. Turpin, 43, Bartholomew Close, E.C.—**Flannel:** B. Ackroyd, Bowling Green Mill, Idle, Bradford; T. & H. Blamires, Ltd., Leeds Rd., Huddersfield; D. Butterworth & Co., Andrew Mill, Greenfield, Oldham; R. Byrom, Slackcote Mills, Delph, Oldham; W. Clegg, Albert Mills, Milnrow, Rochdale; C. Davidson & Sons, Albert Mill, Uppermill, Oldham; E. Denison, Westfield Mills, Yeadon, Leeds; Eastwood & Carr, Wall Hill Mill, Dobcross, Yorks; T. V. Hoyle & Co., Milnrow, Rochdale; J. Kenworthy & Son, Tame Bridge Mill, Dobcross, Yorks; J. King, West Lane Mills, Keighley; A. & W. Law, Durn Mills, Littleborough; E. Leach, Lodge Mill, Wardle, Rochdale; J. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Bankfield Mills, Rochdale; T. B. McLennan & Son, 11, Forbes Place, Paisley; T. Mills & Sons, Primrose Mill, Rochdale; S. Porritt & Sons, Ltd., Bamford Woollen Mills, Rochdale; J. Radcliffe & Co., Green Mill, Rochdale; J. Raistrick & Sons, Thackley, Bradford; R. Schofield, Well 'the' Lane Mills, Rochdale; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Ettrick Mills, Selkirk; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Tunwell Mills, Eccleshill, Bradford; H. Topper & Co., Rochdale; D. Wilson & Co., Abercorn Mills, Paisley.—**Flannelette:** J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale, Lancs.—**Flare-Lights, Acetylene:** Acetylene Corporation of Gt. Britain, Ltd., Esher St., Westminster, S.W.—**Flycatchers:** Extirmo, Ltd., School St. Works, Hull; C. Watson, 18, Cambridge St., Tunbridge Wells.—**Frames, Screen:** Messenger & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; J. Wheelton & Sons, Ltd., Glasshouse

War Office—continued.

St., Regent Rd., Manchester.—Furniture: W. Keen, West End Rd., High Wycombe.—Galvanised Ware: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Ida Works, Deptford, S.E.; Male & Jordan, 42, Drayton St., Wolverhampton.—Gauge, Wire: Ellenband, Devitt & Maskrey, Ltd., 32, Shelmerville St., Manchester; Fifth Co., Ltd., Florence Mills, Warrington; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Britannia Works, Warrington; R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., 24/26, Lever St., Manchester; T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Wire Works, Warrington; Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., 96, Baltic St., Bridgeton, Glasgow; W. Riddell & Co., 636, Springfield Rd., Glasgow.—Generating Sets and Parts: Aster Engineering Co., Ltd., Wembley; W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., 43, Foregate St., Stratford; R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley, Glos; A. Lyon & Wrench, Ltd., Willesden Junction, N.W.; Petters, Ltd., Nantilus Works, Yeovil.—Generators and Dynamos: Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works, Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.—Glass, Sheet: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., 10, Upper Thames St., E.C.—Glasses, Triplex: Triplex Safety Glass Co., 1, Albemarle St., Piccadilly, W.—Gloves, Cloth, Lined: Debenham & Co., 50, Wells St., W.—Gloves, Cotton: Atherton & Clothier, Ltd., Yeovil; F. Blake & Co., Reckleford, Yeovil; Dent, Allcroft & Co., 97, Wood St., E.C.; Goldcroft Glove Co., Yeovil; Southcombe Bros., Ltd., Stoke-under-Ham, Somerset; Southcombe & Sons, Tintinhull, Martock, Somerset; W. Sykes, Ltd., Horbury, Yorks; Thring & Luffman, Yeovil; T. Vaughan, Martock, Somerset; W. Vaughan & Son, Ltd., Torrington, N. Devon; Whitby Bros., Ltd., Yeovil; Yeovil Fabric Glove Co., Yeovil.—Gloves, &c., Leather: J. P. Boulton & Co., Ltd., Westbury, Wilts; F. Bryan, 195/7, Long Lane, Borough, S.E.; Clothier & Shire, Victoria Rd., Yeovil; Dent, Allcroft & Co., 95, Wood St., E.C.; Dunhills, Ltd., 359, Euston Rd., N.W.; T. Ensor & Sons, Milborne Port, Sherborne; Fownes Bros. & Co., 71, Gresham St., E.C.; Goldcroft Glove Co., Goldcroft, Yeovil; Southcombe Bros., 51/52, Aldermanbury, E.C.; Whitby Bros., Ltd., 31, Middle St., Yeovil.—Glue (Term Contract): B. Young & Co., Ltd., Spa Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.—Grease, Lubricating: Cleveland Oil Co., Ltd., Stockton St., Middlesbrough; London Lubricants, Ltd., 618, Old Ford Rd., E.; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Beaufort Rd., Birkenhead.—Grindery, Boot: Armistead & Grimshaw, Ltd., Stafford St., Hunslet, Leeds; G. Baker, Cecil St. Wire Works, Birmingham; J. W. Bond & Co., Ltd., Cox St. West, Birmingham; J. Capewell & Sons, Dewsbury Rd., Leeds; C. Cooper & Sons, Ltd., Cresswell Rd., Darnall, Sheffield; Globe Tip Co., Cardale St., Blackheath, Birmingham; Hall & Rice, Ltd., West Bromwich; Harrison & Cook, Princip St., Birmingham; Lowe & Brookes, Ltd., New John St., Blackheath, Birmingham; G. B. Parkes, Ltd., Crown Works, Halesowen; Robinson Bros. (Kettering), Ltd., Champion Last Works, Kettering; J. Shortland & Co., 49, Park St., Wishaw, N.B.; Simpson & Sands, Union Mills, Dewsbury Rd., Leeds; G. Skelton & Son, Melton Works, George St. Parade, Birmingham; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Globe Iron Works, Stalybridge.—Handkerchiefs, Linen: Dicksons & Co., Dunganon, Co. Tyrone; Lindsay, Thompson & Co., Ltd., Mulhouse Works, Belfast; Spence, Bryson & Co., Ltd., 41, Gt. Victoria St., Belfast.—Handles, Helves, &c.: Appleton Saw Mills, Ltd., Halton View Rd., Widnes; R. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Fairley St., Govan; Burley & Sons, Ltd., Hornby Rd., Bootle, Liverpool; R. Cattle, 27, Wybert St., Stanhope St., N.W.; E. Cattle & Co., Ltd., Skeldergate, York; R. Charney & Sons, Canal Head, Ulverston; Edgeley, Ferguson & Co., Ltd., Denton, Manchester; Ewins & Son, Marlborough Works, Marlborough Place, Banbury; R. Groom, Sons & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Shropshire; Mennell Bros., North St., York; J. Nicholls & Sons, All Saints' Rd., Wolverhampton; Rawlings & Co., Cheshire St., Birmingham; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Sawmills, Birmingham; Staveley Wood Turning Co., Staveley, Kendal; Leif Sundt & Co., 62, New Broad St., E.C.; E. Tailby, City Saw Mills, King Edward's Rd., Birmingham; W. M. Winton & Co., Ltd., Hemp Row, Chatham St., Walworth, S.E.; H. Workman, Ltd., Sawmills, Woodchester, Stroud, Glos.—Harness and Saddlery: W. Bennett, Lower Rushall St., Walsall; W. Brookes & Sons, Ltd., Leicester St., Walsall; J. Dawson & Son, Ltd., Boultham, Lincoln; R. Dewsbury & Sons, Freer St., Walsall; A. J. Garnett, 50, Goswell Rd., E.C.; J. H. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., 16, Station St., Walsall; Heppburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; E. Jeffries & Sons, Ltd., 32, Mountrath St., Walsall; J. Leckie & Co., Goodall St., Walsall; J. W. Mackintosh & Co., 38, Crims-cott St., Bermondsey, S.E.; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Wismore, Walsall; F. Oldaker & Co., 80, Duke St., Grosvenor Sq., W.; H. R. Taylor, 4a, Digbeth, Walsall; R. E. Thacker, 33, Green Lane, Walsall; G. Thurlow & Sons, Ltd., Stowmarket, Suffolk; F. Vass, 26, Station St., Walsall; Whippy, Steggall & Co., 30, North Audley St., W.—Haversacks: Cranfield & Carter, Riverside, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex; J. Dean, 86, High St., Putney, S.W.; E. A. Hibbs & Son, 24, Waterside, Brightlingsea; N. E. E. Minty, 44/45, High St., Oxford.—Head-Dresses and Parts: W. Cole & Sons, 50/51, Carnaby St., W.; Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., St. Nicholas Mills, Coventry; W. Davis, 38/40, Curtain Rd., E.C.; M. Grant & Sons, Ltd., 22, Gt. Alie St., Aldgate, E.; Hall & Phillips, Ltd., Abbey Mills, Nuneaton; Heppburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.; G. Pickering, Ltd., Leicester St., Bedworth, Nuneaton; B. Prager & Co., Ltd., 42, Dock St., E.; J. Wensley, 24, Patriot Sq., Bethnal Green, N.E.—Heads, Brush, Sweep- ing: Aldrich Bros. Ltd., Diss, Norfolk; P. Atherton & Co., 14/16, Mayfield St., Bolton; Beechwood, Ltd., Higham Rd., Chesham, Bucks; R. Benson & Sons, Ltd., Fazeley St., Birmingham; Brushers, Ltd., Globe Works, Ashton-under-Lyne; D. Bugrow & Sons, Ltd., Belleisle Rd., Hunslet,

War Office—continued.

Leeds; W. Clark, 31, Brook St., Macclesfield; R. J. Clarke & Co., 36/38, Causeway Lane, Leicester; W. Cleg- horn & Son, Selborne St., Walsall; J. Dawson & Son, Eldon Brush Works, Leeds; Ferguson, Son & Co., Ltd., 23, Douglas St., Glasgow; F. Foulger & Co., 290/96, Borough High St., S.E.; H. A. Goodall & Co., Ltd., 100a, Blackstock Rd., Finsbury Park, N.; E. Green & Co., John St., Pendleton; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas St., Bristol; E. W. Hayward, 205a, Pentonville Rd., N.; J. Hodson, 74, Station Rd., Wood Green, N.; Hollingworth & Pickard, 132, Rutland Rd., Sheffield; J. Hoolahan & Co., 42, Gt. Queen St., Holborn, W.C.; H. W. Jones & Sons, Ltd., 32/34, Gt. Dover St., Borough, S.E.; Kent Brush Co., Ltd., Mill St., Maidstone, Kent; Lambert & Simpson, 6, Durwent St., Derby; Lee & James, Ltd., Moseley St., Birmingham; C. H. Leng & Sons, Sherbourne Rd., Birmingham; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Mile End, E.; A. Martin & Son, Wainwright St., Aston, Birmingham; J. Mason & Sons, 21, Blandford St., W., and Acton, W.; D. Matthew & Son, Ltd., Tariff Rd., Tottenham, N.; J. T. Millwood & Son, 22/23, Gt. Dover St., Borough, S.E.; A. Mitchell & Co., Hopwood Lane, Halifax; Moss & Paddock, Ltd., Garside St., Bolton; J. Nash, Holywell Rd., Watford; Newton & Cook, 64, Grange Rd., S.E.; S. D. Page & Sons, Hayhill, Norwich; F. J. Pell, 56, Adams Avenue, Northampton; J. Perrins & Sons, 72, Summer Lane, Birmingham; T. Peyton & Co., 5/7, Amber St., Manchester; J. Pritchitt & Son, 29/31, Gt. Dover St., S.E.; Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard St., S.E.; Rigby Battcock, Ltd., Mount Pleasant Works, Upper Clapton, N.E.; Royal Asylum for the Blind, 100, Castle St., Glasgow; J. H. Simpson & Co., Woodhouse Sq., Leeds; Singleton, Flint & Co., Newland Works, Lincoln; South London Brush Co., Ltd., 167, Gt. Dover St., S.E.; A. Squires, Ltd., North St., Exeter; J. Stratton & Sons, 71, Newington Causeway, S.E.; Titterton & Howard, Albion Works, Dalston Lane, N.E.; Tucker & Pays, 38, Gt. Dover St., Borough, S.E.; Vale & Bradnack, Stafford St., Walsall; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.; S. D. Warren & Co., 67, Stanhope St., Euston Rd., N.W.; C. Watt & Co., 24, Courtenay St., Plymouth; W. White, Son & Co., 1, Mansfield St., Kingsland Rd., N.E.; F. Whiting, 1, Shenton St., Old Kent Rd., S.E.—Heaters and Blowers, Air: T. Bradford & Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—Heater, Water and Parts: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—Hides: Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd., Chalton St., Euston Rd., N.W.; R. Gill, The Tannery, Guiseley, Leeds.—Hollow-ware: Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Oxford St., Bilston; Pinson & Evans, Ltd., Dudley Rd., Wolverhampton.—Hose, I. R. and Canvas: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., St. John's Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Grimston Tyres, Ltd., The Camp, St. Albans, Herts; McGregor & Co., Mid St., Dundee; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; W. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—Hose-Unions: E. Barber & Co., Paxton Rd., Tottenham, N.; Barber, Wilsons & Co., Ltd., Westbury Avenue, Wood Green, N.; G. & W. G. Gummer, Ltd., Effingham Brass Works, Rotherham; Meynell & Sons, Ltd., Montrose St., Wolverhampton; Woodhouse & Co., Ltd., Doncaster.—Hosiery (including Drawers, Gloves, Jerseys, Socks, Waistcoats, &c.): Abercorn Hosiery Co., Foyle St., Londonderry; Albion Shirt & Clothing Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 72, Gt. Bridgewater St., Manchester; R. N. Anderson & Co., East Wall, Londonderry; Atkins Bros., Hinckley; Barnett & Wilson, 32, Dutton St., Manchester; H. Bates & Co., Station St., South Wigston, Leicester; A. Baum, Ltd., 25, Southgate St., Newark St., Leicester; Beale & Herbert, Ltd., Causeway Lane, Leicester; J. Bradshaw & Co., 9, Erskine St., Leicester; G. Braund, Ltd., 10, Woodgate, Loughborough; T. Bromley & Son, 29, Clarence St., Leicester; Bullock & Co., Adelaide St., Belfast; F. Caldwell & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; J. Clarke & Co., Wolona Works, Arnold, Nottingham; C. Cogan & Co., Houndsgate, Nottingham; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Huthwaite, Notts.; N. Corah & Sons, St. Margaret's Works, Leicester; A. Cunningham, Ltd., Holm Factory, Stewarton, N.B.; J. Currie, Son & Co., Bridgend Works, Stewarton, N.B.; S. Davis & Sons, Canal St. Mills, Derby; Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., 96, Rutland St., Leicester; Dix, Watson & Co., Ltd., 33/35, High St., Acton, W.; Dixon & Co., Crescent Factory, John Gate, Bradford; Dixon & Moore, South Bond St., Leicester; A. B. Dobell & Co., Ltd., 22, Castle St., Finsbury, E.C.; H. Edgar & Co., Colwick, Nottingham; W. Elliot & Sons, Slitrig Crescent, Hawick; L. Eyres, 167, Victoria Rd., Cam-bridge; T. H. Fenton, Scarborough War Industry, Springfield Hosiery Works, Scarborough; Fleming, Reid & Co., Ltd., Greenock; Fraser, Frasers & Co., Lovat Works, Kilmarnock; Goddard & Smith, Jubilee Rd., Leicester; J. Grimmond, 409/15, Mathieson St., Glasgow; J. Haines & Co., Western Rd., Leicester; A. E. Hill, Frederick St., Wigston; J. Hemingway & Co., 19, DREWTON ST., Bradford; J. Hinckley & Co., Ltd., Willow St., Leicester; G. Hogg & Sons, Millbank Hosiery Works, Hawick; Holloway Bros., Ltd., Kendrick St., Stroud, Glos.; W. H. Howe, Curzon Works, Leicester; Ireland & Wihart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yar- mouth; A. Kemp, Dover St., Leicester; Kilgour & Walker, Berryden Mills, Aberdeen; Kirby-in-Ashfield Manufacturers, Ltd., Prospect St., East Kirby, Notts.; Lacey, Woolley & Co., Ltd., Shephed, Loughborough; Laslett & Woodroffe, Ltd., 23, Old St., E.C.; A. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Lanark, N.B.; J. & D. McGeorge, Nithsdale Hosiery Factory, Dumfries; J. Main, South Wigston, Leicester; I. Miller & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Darnley Rd., Hackney, N.E.; I. & R. Morley, 18, Wood St., E.C.; T. Morley & Son, High Cross St., Leicester; R. W. Myhill & Co., St. George's Works, Humberstone Rd., Leicester; C. H. Nicholls, Marlborough Mills, Macclesfield; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Novelty's, Ltd., 45,

War Office—continued.

Moor Lane, E.C.; G. Padmore, Braunstone Gate, Leicester; D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley; H. W. Plant & Co., 39, Welford Rd., Leicester; J. Pick & Sons, Dover St., Leicester; N. Ramsden & Sons, Ltd., Hope Mill, Tonge, Bolton; T. Ratcliffe & Son, Buck St., Colne, Lancs.; Robinson Bros. (Burbage), Ltd., Burbage, Hinckley; P. Scott & Co., Ltd., Buccleugh St., Hawick; R. Seddon & Sons, Vauxhall Mills, Wigan; Simpkin, Son & Emery, Hinckley; J. Smalley, Ltd., Lea Mills, Matlock; W. Spence & Son, Huntley, N.B.; F. & E. Tarratt, Watling St., Leicester; A. F. Thomson, 44, South Bridge St., Airdrie; Thorpe & Co., Ltd., 81, Scotch St., Carlisle; Toller & Lankester, Jarrom St., Leicester; Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Lower Brown St., Leicester; Turner, Rutherford & Co., Mans- field Mills, Hawick; W. Tyler, Sons & Co., King St., Leicester; Victoria Hosiery Co., 7, North St., Belfast; R. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; J. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Carlton Rd., Nottingham; W. Wilson & Sons, Allars Crescent, Hawick; Woodford & Wormleighton, Langton St., Leicester; Worsley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Park Rd., Walkden, Manchester; F. Wright & Co., 80, Woodstock St., Canning Town, E.; Wynne & Sons, New Evington, Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Grey Friars Works, Mill- stone Lane, Leicester.—Huts, Sectional (Term Contract): R. Blackett & Son, 8, Paradise Terrace, Darlington.—Instruments, Musical: H. Band & Co., Plough Yard, Brentford; T. Dawkins & Co., 14, Pollard Row, Bethnal Green, E.; R. G. Laurie, 17, North Wallace St., Glasgow; G. Potter & Co., Grosvenor Rd., Aldershot; B. Samuel & Sons, Ltd., 32/6, Worship St., E.C.; A. O. Windsor, 94, Newhall St., Birmingham.—Jars, Stone: F. Brayne & Co., Ltd., Three Mill Lane, Bromley- by-Bow, E.; A. W. Buchan & Co., Portobello Potteries, Portobello, Edinburgh; C. Carder & Sons, Leys Pottery, Brierley Hill, Staffs; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Royal Doulton Potteries, Lambeth, S.E.; Fulham Pottery and Cheavin Filter Co., Ltd., Fulham, S.W.; Gibbs & Canning, Ltd., Glascoate Works, Tamworth, Staffs; W. A. Gray & Sons, Midlothian Potteries, Portobello, Edinburgh; Hunt's Patent Cased Jar Factory, Ltd., 33, Henry St., Liverpool; H. Kennedy & Sons, Ltd., Barrowfield Potteries, Glasgow; M. Knowles & Son, Welshpool and Payne Potteries, Chesterfield; Mansfield Bros., Church Gresley, Burton-on-Trent; Mottishaw & Bradshaw, The Potteries, Castleford, Yorks; Pearson & Co., The Potteries, Whittington Moor, Chesterfield; J. Pearson, Ltd., Oldfield and London Potteries, Chesterfield; C. Phillips & Son, Castleford Pottery, Castleford, Yorks; Port Dundas Pottery Co., Ltd., 66, Bishop St., Glasgow; Price, Powell & Co., The Old Stone Ware Potteries, Bristol; G. Skey & Co., Ltd., Wilneote, Tamworth; E. Wright & Co., Ltd., Wheatbridge Potteries, Chesterfield.—Joinery: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Rose Lane Works, Norwich.—Knives, Clasp: Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Royal Works, Norfolk St., Sheffield; T. Wilson, Granville St., Sheffield.—Knives and Forks: J. Deakin & Sons, Ltd., Sidney Works, Matilda St., Sheffield.—Laces, Fabric: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek, Staffs; Clemesha Bros., Ltd., Ariel and New St. Mills, Leek, Staffs; Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rutland St., Leicester; Flewitt & Millen, Westminster Mill, Horton Kirby, Kent; Foxton Bros. & Co., Town St. Mills, Armeley, Leeds; S. Goodwin & Tatton (1904), Ltd., Britannia Mills, Leek, Staffs; North British Boot Lace Co., Ltd., John- stone, N.B.; W. Paton, Ltd., Johnstone, N.B.; Ripley Lace Co., 1, High St., Ripley, Derby.—Ladles and Pots, Melting, &c.: S. Batchelor & Son, Gloucester Place, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd., Deepfields, Bilston, Staffs; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Albert St. Works, Bilston; H. Waldron & Son, 72, Ashted Row, Birmingham.—Lamps, Acetylene: Acety- lene Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., Esher St., S.W.; Allen- Liversidge Portable Acetylene Co., Ltd., 561, Old Kent Rd., S.E.—Lamps, Oil: S. Eaton & Sons, Barr St., Birmingham; Howes & Burley, Ltd., Holloway Head, Birmingham; Newton, Shakespeare & Co., Ltd., Garrison Lane, Birmingham; Sher- woods, Ltd., 44/50, Granville St., Birmingham.—Leather: J. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Boultham, Lincoln.—Leather, Dressed: F. Armfield & Sons, Bombay St., Bermondsey, S.E.; T. Bayley & Co., Ltd., Lenton, Nottingham; Blackmore & Co., Ltd., Wellington St., Kettering; Epstein Bros., 10, Hosier Lane, E.C.; E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton Tanneries, Taunton; W. Haynes, Ashworth St., Bury New Rd., Manchester; G. R. Herron & Son, Ltd., 25, St. Thomas St., S.E.; J. Hewit & Sons, City Tan Works, Edinburgh; Ivy Tannery Co., Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; E. Kipps & Co., Ltd., 151/53, Bermondsey St., S.E.; W. Lawson & Sons, The Tannery, Otley; D. Meredith & Sons, Lower Tan Yard, Dolgeley; E. Miller & Co., Clifton Works, King Arthur St., S.E.; E. Mills, Plas Helyg, Llanrwst; Pavlova Leather Syndicate, Ltd., Spring Grove, Abingdon, Berks; J. Salomon & Co., Rothsay St., Bermondsey, S.E.; Stimp- son Bros., Ltd., 104, Abingdon St., Northampton; Tebbitt Bros., 40, St. Thomas St., S.E.; J. Vicary & Sons, Bradley Mills, Newton Abbot.—Leggings, Leather: Brown & Sons (Welling- borough), Ltd., Commercial Place, Wellingborough; F. C. Chamberlain & Co., Palk Rd., Wellingborough; Hilton, Curtis & Perkins, Stanley Rd., Wellingborough; L. Lilley, Elsdon Works, Wellingborough; G. E. Owen & Co., Chapel St., Salford, Manchester; R. Thompson & Co., Ltd., Poplar Works, Park Rd., Wellingborough.—Linoleum: Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Forth Works, Kirkcaldy, N.B.; Fife Linoleum Co., Ltd., Fife Works, Kirkcaldy, N.B.; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy, N.B.; M. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Northallerton, Yorks; Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh, Fife.—Locks, Hinges, Hooks, &c.: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Temple St., Wolverhampton; Comyn, Ching & Co., Ltd., Castle St., Long Acre, W.C.; T. Crompton, North Ashton, Wigan; A. Marston & Co., Wellington Works, Willen- hall; Pryke & Palmer, 40/1, Upper Thames St., E.C.; W. Read

War Office—continued.

& Co., New Cross Heath Town, Wolverhampton; Shaw & Carter, Ltd., Bull Ring, Birmingham; A. C. Smith, 37, Powlett St., Wolverhampton; Walsall Locks and Cart Gear, Ltd., Neale St., Walsall; B. Walters & Co., Ltd., 24, North St., Wolverhampton; J. Worrall & Sons, Crescent Lock Works, Willenhall.—Machines, Dough-mixing, &c.: J. Baker & Sons, Ltd., Willesden Junction, N.W.; A. Hunt, Ltd., Leicester.—Machines, Horse-clipping, Parts of: Barton-Gillette Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Co., Queen's Rd., Reading; Brown's Clipper Co., Ltd., Chard Works, Sumner Row, Birmingham; Cooper-Stewart Engineering Co., Ltd., 11, Broad St., Bloomsbury, W.C.—Machines, Washing: Cherry Tree Machine Co., Ltd., Cherry Tree, Blackburn; Man- love Allott & Co., Bloomsgrove Works, Nottingham; D. & J. Tullis, Ltd., Clydebank, Glasgow.—Machines, &c., Weighing: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Soho Foundry, Birmingham; F. Barnett, 43 1/2, Woodcock St., Birmingham; C. W. Brecknell, 82, Jamaica Row, Birmingham; E. & G. Corderoy, 11, West Ferry Rd., Millwall, E.; Day & Millward, Ltd., Suffolk St., Birmingham; De Grave, Short & Co., Ltd., Naylor Rd., Peckham, S.E.; Fair- banks Co., 15, Mallow St., Old St., E.C.; J. Hall & Son, 240, Farm St., Birmingham; A. Herbert & Sons, Ltd., 206, Goswell Rd., E.C.; W. Hodgson & Sons (Weighing Machinists), Ltd., Edward St., Openshaw, Manchester; Taylor & Parsons, Ltd., St. George's Ironworks, Bradford; Vandome, Titford & Co., Ltd., 15/19, Gt. Hermitage St., Wapping, E.; J. W. Webb & Co., 131 1/2, Constitution Hill, Birmingham.—Machines, Winget and Accessories: Winget, Ltd., 25, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.—Mallets: Mennell Bros., Ebor Works, York; J. Nicholls & Sons, All Saints' Rd., Wolverhampton; W. Rogers & Sons, Watford, Herts; C. Webber, Bonhay Rd., Exeter; C. White, Narrow St., Limehouse, E.—Matches: Vulcan Match Agency, Ltd., Town Quay, Barking, Essex.—Mattresses, Spring: Evered & Co., Ltd., Surrey Works, Smethwick, Birmingham; G. Gale & Sons, Ltd., Dominion Works, Birmingham; Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Hay Mills, Birmingham; G. Lane & Sons, Ltd., Brueton St., Birmingham; J. Nesbit-Evans & Co., Adderley St., Birmingham; Premier Woven Wire Mattress Co., Ltd., Harborne Lane, Selby Oak, Birmingham; Siddall & Hilton, Ltd., Centre Mills, Sowerby Bridge; J. & J. Taunton, Ltd., Sherbourne Rd., Birmingham.—Medicines: Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Island St., Nottingham; Borax Consolidated, Ltd., 7, Townsend Factory, Glasgow; Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich, Cheshire; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., East Ham, Essex; Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Dartford; W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Ash Grove, Hackney, N.E.; W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, Leeds; Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60, Bartholomew Close, E.C.; D. W. Greenough & Son, Rutherglen, Glasgow; C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., Devon Wharf, Emmott St., Mile End, E.; Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex; Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chemists), Ltd., 23, Cross St., Finsbury, E.C.; May & Baker, Ltd., Battersea, S.W.; T. Morson & Sons, Ltd., 14, Elm St., W.C.; Parke, Davis & Co., Heston Mills, Hounslow; Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., 13, Briggate, Leeds; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., 19, Lower Priory, Birmingham; Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Goldstone Chemical Works, Hove.—Medicines (Term Contract): Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, E.—Metal Work for Harness, &c.: M. Attwood & Co., Endurance Chain Works, Cradley Heath, Staffs; W. Bannister & Co., Cradley Heath, Staffs; J. T. Bednall, George St., Walsall; J. Billingham, Provi- dence Works, Cradley Heath, Staffs; J. Clee, Bank St., Cradley Heath, Staffs; Davis, Son & Co., Wollescote, Stourbridge; J. Gilbert, Newtown St., Old Hill, Staffs; R. Green, Ltd., Cokeland Works, Cradley Heath Staffs; B. Hingley & Sons, Lion Chain Works, Cradley Heath, Staffs; B. Johnson & Son, Compton Rd., Cradley Heath, Staffs; Mason Bros., Mill St., Cradley, Cradley Heath, Staffs; L. Parry, Plant St., Old Hill, Staffs; J. Perry, 56, Reddal Hill Rd., Old Hill, Staffs; J. Priest, 9, King St., Old Hill, Staffs; J. H. Smith & Co., Vulcan Works, Overend, Cradley Heath, Staffs; Staffordshire Mfg. Co., Brook Lane, Old Hill, Staffs; W. Stevens & Co., Old Hill, Staffs; E. Tinsley & Co., Old Hill, Staffs; W. Tromans Successors, Netherton, Dudley; J. W. H. Unitt, Dudley Wood, Cradley Heath, Staffs; J. Wood- house, Fox Oak St., Cradley Heath, Staffs; S. Woodhouse & Sons, Eagle Chain Works, Cradley Heath, Staffs.—Methylated Spirit: Bellingham & Co., Ltd., 23, Laburnam St., Haggerston Rd., N.E.; B. Biggs & Co., Ltd., Blondin Works, Blondin St., Bow, E.; J. Burrough, Ltd., Cale Distillery, Hutton Rd., Lambeth, S.E.; Sutton, Carden & Co., Ltd., Hill St., Finsbury, E.C.; Waters & Co., Ltd., 7/10, Batemans Row, E.C.—Methylated Spirit, Solidified: A. Vickers, Ltd., and C. Orme & Co., Mile End, E.—Nails, Frost (Term Contracts): R. Dudley, Ltd., Kings- winford, Dudley; S. Lewis & Co., Ltd., Withymoor, Dudley; J. Perks & Son, Church St., Lye, Stourbridge; Perry & Brooks, Lye, Stourbridge; T. Pittaway & Sons, Blackheath, Birming- ham; D. Priest, Butcher's Lane, Cradley.—Nails: D. Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Petershill Rd., Glasgow; J. Clews & Sons, Ltd., Dartmouth St. Works, Birmingham; J. & J. Ingham & Co., Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds; D. Laybourn & Co., Birmingham and Leeds; D. Powis & Sons, Floodgate St., Birmingham; C. & E. Roberts, Hunslet, Leeds; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Globe Iron Works, Stalybridge.—Needles: J. Blackford & Sons, Lion Works, Red- ditch; Guillaume, Ltd., Varsity Works, Redditch; W. Hall & Co., Ltd., Studley, Warwickshire; Salisbury & Thomas, Ltd., 34, Clive Rd., Redditch; A. Shrimpton & Sons, Ltd., Britannia Works, Redditch; W. Smith & Son, Neptune Works, Redditch; T. Somerfield & Sons, Clarendon St., Bloxwich.—Nets, Hay: R. Budden & Son, Asker Mills, Bridport; Hartell & Co., Cleve- land Rd., Wolverhampton; J. J. Hawley, Lichfield Rd., Walsall; W. James & Co., Magdalen Works, Bridport; J. Rowbottom, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth and Lowestoft; S. Whetham & Son, Ltd.,

War Office—continued.

Prory Mills, Bridport.—**Netting, Mosquito:** T. Adams, Ltd., Stoney Lane, Nottingham; Taylor Bros. (Sandiacre), Ltd., Sandiacre, Nottingham.—**Netting, Wire:** R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent's Iron Works, Bristol; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Rose Lane Works, Norwich; S. Ramsay & Co., 198, St. John St., E.C.; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Milner St., Warrington.—**Oils:** Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet; Bowring Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Leonard's Wharf, Poplar, E.; British Petroleum Co., Ltd., Royal Albert Docks, E.; S. Earle & Co., Ltd., Kirkby St., Hull; F. How & Co., Trogon Wharf, Stratford, E.; London Lubricants, Ltd., 618, Old Ford Rd., E.; Price's Co., Ltd., Battersea, S.W., and Belvedere, Kent; J. Seaton & Co., Ltd., Sculcoates, Hull; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Regent St., Liverpool; Youngusband, Barnes & Co., Lower King and Queen Wharf, Rotherhithe, S.E.—**Oils (Term Contracts):** Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet, Essex; Price's Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent.—**Paint:** Leech, Neal & Co., Ltd., City Rd., Derby; Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd., Storer's Wharf, Poplar, E.—**Paint, Dry (Term Contract):** London Lead Oxide Co., Milton Wharf, Royal Pier Rd., Gravesend.—**Panniers, Tool:** W. T. Eillmore & Son, Ltd., Thurmaston, Leicester; H. Finch, Pitt St., Gloucester; W. H. Sharp & Sons, Lowtown, Pudsey, Leeds; Stokes & Holt, Ltd., Belgrave Rd., Leicester.—**Pegs, Stay:** Lockerbie & Wilkinson (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Piping and Fittings, Metal:** E. Bennett & Sons, Ltd., 45/51, Lemn St., E.; F. Braby, Ltd., Petershill Rd., Glasgow; Hugh Bros., Ltd., 151/53, Old St., E.C.; Patersons Lighting, Ltd., 40, Houldsworth St., Glasgow; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Dalmarock Bridge, Glasgow, and Birmingham; Windsor Sheet Metal Works, Ltd., 150, N. Woodside Rd., Glasgow.—**Plant, Dust Extracting:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., 147, Queen Victoria St., E.C.—**Plant, Ice-making, Spares:** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford Ironworks, Kent.—**Plants, Dairy:** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford Ironworks, Kent.—**Plates, Steel:** Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Royal Exchange, Glasgow.—**Poles, &c., Ash:** A. Bailey, Stone, Staffs; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes, Wilts; T. James, Brimpton, Reading; G. E. Mennell & Sons, Norton Saw Mills, Malton, Yorks; R. Mulford, Greywell, Odiham, Hants; Robbins, Lane & Pinniger, Ltd., Honey St. Wharf, Pewsey, Wilts; E. C. White & Son, Canal Wharf, Basingstoke.—**Poles, Flag:** J. & A. Steane, Markham Rd., Bournemouth.—**Pots, Soyer's:** Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Forth and Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Co., Ltd., Sunnyside Iron Works, Falkirk.—**Pugarees:** R. Hall & Son, Ltd., Kingston Mills, Hyde.—**Pumping Sets and Parts:** Dennis Bros. (1913), Ltd., Onslow Works, Guildford; Gwynnes, Ltd., Hammersmith, W.—**Pumps and Parts:** J. Blakeborough & Sons, Woodhouse Works, Brighouse, Yorks; S. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., 676, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Edina Mfg. Co., 19, Broad Wynd, Leith; Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough; W. Matthews & Co., Ltd., Boston Lane, Manchester; G. Mills & Co., Ltd., Globe Iron Works, Radcliffe, Manchester.—**Puttees:** Archer, Ritchie & Co. (1914), Ltd., Millfield Mills, Horbury, Yorks; Astrachans, Ltd., Albert Mill, Leeds Rd., Bradford; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; T. & J. Tinker, Bottoms Mills, Holmfirth, Huddersfield.—**Railway Plant:** A. C. Bamlett, Ltd., Thirsk, Yorks; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Cordes (Dos Works), Ltd., Newport, Mon.; District Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., District Works, Smethwick; J. Gadd & Sons, Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham; R. Green, Ltd., Cokeland Works, Cradley Heath, Staffs; Hartley, Causton & Richmond, Ltd., Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent; Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs; R. Hudson, Ltd., 38a, Bond St., Leeds; W. Mills & Co., Old Hill, Staffs; Old Hill Co., Old Hill, Staffs; J. Price, Hagley Rd., Halesowen, Worcester; Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall; D. Willetts, Ltd., Reliance Works, Cradley Heath, Staffs; J. Willmott, Clyde Works, Old Hill, Staffs.—**Ranges, Stoves and Boilers (Term Contract):** Albion Iron Co. (London), Ltd., 181, Upper Thames St., E.C.—**Razors:** J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Ecclesall Works, Sheffield; J. Elliot & Sons, 4, Hollis Croft, Sheffield.—**Razors (Term Contracts):** Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Eyewitness Works, Milton St., Sheffield; W. Saynor, Ltd., 15, Sidney St., Sheffield; G. Westenholt & Son, Ltd., Washington Works, Sheffield.—**Ridgings, Steel:** Bowsfield Steel Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; Pontnewnydd Sheet and Galvanising Co., Ltd., Pontypool.—**Rivets, &c., Copper and Steel:** Baxter's Bolt, Screw and Rivet Works, Birmingham; T. D. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Derby; Rollason & Slater, Ltd., Wharf St., Aston, Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E.; Tower Manufacturing Co., Central Works, Worcester.—**Rope, Cotton:** Dixon & Corbitt and R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Teams Ropeworks, Gateshead; W. Good & Son, 591, Commercial Rd., E.; Hawkins & Tipson, Millwall, E.; R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Akenside House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Rope, Wire:** J. Crawhall & Sons, Gateshead-on-Tyne; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Rope, Wire and Copper Cord:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.—**Ropes, Heel:** E. Butler & Sons, Ltd., 74, Park St., Walsall; Goodwin & Co., Lower Hall Lane, Walsall; R. V. Harvey, 314, High St., Harborne, Birmingham; J. H. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., 16, Station St., Walsall; McDougall & Son, 201, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham; A. Wood, 66a, South St., Walsall.—**Rubber, Insertion, Sheet:** F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester.—**Rubber-proofed Goods:** Anderson's Bristol Rubber Co., Ltd., High St., Bristol; I. Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., Greengate, Salford, Manchester; Harrison Raincoat Co., Ltd., 54, Lever St., Manchester; Impervious Rubber Co., Ltd., 38, Falfield St., Glasgow; I. Kinder & Co., Shudehill, Manchester; Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., 26/30,

War Office—continued.

Duke St., Aldgate, E.; J. & E. Lichtenstein, Ltd., Gordon St. Works, Broughton, Manchester; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Cambridge St., Manchester; G. MacLellan & Co., Maryhill, Glasgow; J. Mandelberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; L. Mistovski & Co. (1913), Ltd., 45/7, Chapel St., Salford, Manchester; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 164/80, Oxford St., W.; J. Weinberg & Sons, Aquarock Mills, Cheetham, Manchester.—**Rugs, Axminster:** T. F. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Flush Mills, Heckmondwike; Jellyman & Sons, Townshend Works, Kidderminster.—**Safes:** S. Cox & Son, Dudley Rd. Safe Works, Sedgley; S. Withers & Co., Ltd., Park Works, West Bromwich.—**Sandals, Leather:** H. Hodges, Church St., Finedon.—**Scissors:** Allen & Sons, 4, Hollis Croft, Sheffield; J. A. Clarke, 157, New Edward St., Sheffield; G. Platts & Son, 106, Mary St., Sheffield; J. H. Potter, Rockingham Works, Sheffield; H. Smith & Co., 443/47, Queen's Rd., Sheffield.—**Screws, Iron (Term Contracts):** Butler & Spragg, Ltd., Cambridge St., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.—**Sewings:** Ainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Cleator, Cumberland; Blackstaff Flax Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Blackstaff Mills, Belfast; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek, Staffs; F. W. Hayes & Co., Ltd., Seapark, Banbridge, Ireland; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie, Ayrshire; Leek Silk Twist Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Nelson Mills, Leek, Staffs; J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd., St. Albans, Herts; Wardle & Davenport, Ltd., Belle Vue Mills, Leek, Staffs.—**Sheeting, Proofed:** F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., 50/1, Lime St., E.C.—**Sheets, Corrugated, Steel:** J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Shotton, Chester.—**Shelters, Corrugated, Steel:** J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Shotton, Chester.—**Shelters, Sectional (Term Contracts):** Ashby & Horner, Ltd., 8, Aldgate, E.; R. Cook & Sons, Crawley, Sussex; Frazer's Joinery Co., Ltd., Palace Plain, Norwich; J. Mead, Ltd., 176, Berkhamsted Rd., Chesham.—**Shirts, Flannel:** Bertish, Mothersill & Co., Ltd., Sun Court, Golden Lane, E.C.; Central Committee on Women's Employment, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.; Model Shirt & Blouse Co., 23/23a, Banner St., E.C.; L. Sussman, 24/5, Duke St., Bishopsgate, E.; A. Whitham, Southtown, Gt. Yarmouth.—**Shoes, Horse and Mule:** British and Colonial Horse Shoe and Machine Co., Ltd., Walsall; Chillington Tool Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; W. Cooke & Co., Ltd., Tinsley, Sheffield; Guest & Co., Halesowen, Birmingham; C. M. Holmes, Forge House, Totterdean, Herts; W. H. Tildesley, Clifford Works, Willenhall; J. Williams & Co., Pargeter St., Lye, Stourbridge.—**Shoes, Mule (Term Contract):** Crossley's Horse Shoe Works, Imperial Rd., Fulham, S.W.—**Shutters, Folding:** Maple & Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Rd., W.—**Soap:** Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Stoneferry, Hull; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Battersea, S.W.; Sapon, Ltd., Wharf Rd., Cubitt Town, E.; J. Young & Sons (Springfield), Ltd., 400, Springfield St., Glasgow.—**Soles, Boot:** F. Kennell & Co., Ltd., Beatrice Rd., Leicester; Leicester Castor Sole Cutting Co., 91, Humberstone Gate, Leicester; W. Mason (Leicester), Ltd., Advance Shoe Works, Anstey, Leicester.—**Spoons, Dessert:** J. H. Potter, Rockingham Works, Sheffield; Sheffield Flatware Co., Ltd., 43, Solly St., Sheffield.—**Steel, Constructional:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Victoria Works, Wolverhampton; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Petershill Rd., Glasgow; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Crown Works, Wolverhampton; Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs; F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool.—**Sticks, Leading:** F. H. Ayres, Ltd., Seymour Rd., Nuneaton; G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E.—**Stoves, Oil:** A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Strainers, Suction, Hose:** E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., 676, Old Kent Rd., S.E.—**Strappings, Goatskin:** T. Bayley & Co., Ltd., Lenton, Nottingham; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., 91, New Oxford St., W.C.; H. Gibbs & Son, Long Lane, Bermondsey, S.E.; S. H. & W. Hart, Tower Bridge Rd., S.E.—**Stretchers:** Waring & Gillow, Ltd., Hammersmith, W.—**Surgical Materials:** Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.; Arnold & Sons, Tottenham, N.; Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury; British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Elverton St., Westminster, S.W.; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., East Ham, Essex; W. G. Fuller, Church St. Works, Islington, N.; J. L. Hatrick & Co., Ltd., St. John St., E.C.; G. Haynes & Co., Hampstead Mills, Stockport; Haywards, Ltd., 187/201, Union St., Borough, S.E.; Imperial Light, Ltd., New Rd. Works, Battersea, S.W.; B. Lees & Co., Ltd., 18, London Rd., Manchester; S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7/12, Aldersgate St., E.C.; G. Nutter & Sons, 416, Boleyn Rd., Dalston, N.; Swift & Goodinson, Headford Works, Sheffield; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Penwortham Mills, Preston; W. Vernon & Sons, North Rd. Works, Preston; T. J. Weeks & Sons, Ltd., 152, Clarence Rd., Clapton, N.E.; J. Weiss & Son, 287, Oxford St., W.—**Tables, Operating:** J. Gibbons, St. John's Works, Wolverhampton.—**Tap:** E. Barlow, Ltd., Chapelfield Mills, Radcliffe, Manchester; J. Bowmer, Gorse Bank Mills, Wirksworth; J. Carr & Sons, Ltd., Chester Rd., Manchester; A. Green, Ltd., New Normanton Mill, Derby; J. Liley & Sons, Dean St. Mills, Derby; J. & N. Phillips & Co., Cheadle Mills, Stoke-on-Trent; G. N. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth.—**Taps, Water:** G. & W. G. Gummer, Ltd., Rotherham.—**Tinware:** A. Atkinson & Co., Waterside North, Lincoln; Beech, Hill & Co., Ltd., Guns Lane Foundry, West Bromwich; T. G. Blood, 32/8, William St. North, Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., 153, Camden St., Birmingham; H. Cresser, 97, Irving St., Birmingham; H. Feraday & Sons, 40, Shaftesbury St., N.; W. T. French & Son, Mysto Works, Ladywood, Birmingham; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Oxford St., Bilston, Staffs; H. J. Hookham & Sons, Ltd., 175, Charles Henry St., Birmingham; Izons & Co., Ltd., Albion Works, West Bromwich; London Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., 384, Old St., E.C.; H. Loveridge & Co., Ltd., Merridale Works, Wolverhampton; Newton, Shakespeare

War Office—continued.

& Co., Ltd., Garrison Lane, Birmingham; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Elgin Works, Wolverhampton; Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Stoneferry Canister Works, Hull; A. G. Scott & Co., Ltd., Crown Wharf, Grove St., Deptford, S.E.; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Testar & Swain, Florence Works, Pritchett St., Birmingham; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly; T. Wilkes & Sons, Drayton Works, Wolverhampton.—**Tools:** Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Atkin & Sons, Ltd., Rea St. South, Birmingham; J. Ball, Warrington Rd., Rainhill, Lancs; H. Barnard, Plough Lane, Homerton, N.E.; G. Barnsley & Sons, Cornish Works, Sheffield; Bembridge & Jenkins, Ltd., 14/15, Moland St., Birmingham; W. G. Birkenshaw & Co., Reliance Works, Wolverhampton; Bowley, Preece & Co., Ltd., 242, Broad St., Birmingham; F. J. Brindley & Sons, River Lane, Sheffield; H. Brindley, 298, Summer Lane, Birmingham; British Tool and Engineering Co., Ltd., Owen Rd. Works, Wolverhampton; W. Brookes & Sons, Howard Works, Sheffield; Brooks Bros., Lye, Stourbridge; Brooks & Cooper, Mousehole Forge, Sheffield; J. Brooks (Lye), Ltd., Locks Works, Lye, Stourbridge; J. Brown & Sons (Halesowen), Ltd., Imperial Works, Halesowen, Worcester; Bury & Co., Ltd., Regent Works, Sheffield; W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., 41, Eyre Lane, Sheffield; J. Cam & Sons, Ltd., 37 1/2, Thomas St., Sheffield; Carr, Wild & Co., Ltd., New Enterprise Works, Egerton St., Sheffield; S. Cassell & Sons, Lombard St., Birmingham; J. Chesterman & Co., Ltd., Bow Works, Ecclesall Rd., Sheffield; W. H. Clay, 220, Rockingham St., Sheffield; Sir J. Jonas Colver & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; S. A. Daniell, Ltd., Lion Works, Edward St. Parade, Birmingham; J. Dixon (Walsall), Ltd., Ablewell Works, Walsall; Douglas Bros., Ltd., Globe Iron Works, Blaydon-on-Tyne; Easterbrook, Alcard & Co., Ltd., Albert Works, Sheffield; T. R. Ellin, Footprint Works, Sheffield; J. H. Ellis & Sons, 294, Queen's Rd., Sheffield; J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Highfield Tool Works, Heeley; Sheffield; Fox Bros. (Sheffield), Ltd., Delhi Works, Henry St., Sheffield; T. J. Gardner, 18, March St., Bristol; W. Gilpin, Senr., & Co., Ltd., Churchbridge, Cannock, Staffs; Goodair Bros., Ltd., Mendy St., High Wycombe; H. J. Gray & Sons, Playfair Works, Cambridge; C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Attercliffe, Sheffield; Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd., Sheffield; H. L. Hawtin, 35, Wisemore, Walsall; Hearnshaw Bros., John Bull Works, Sheffield; Herring & Sons, 22 1/2, Cazenose Rd., Stoke Newington, N.; Highgate Tool Co., Ltd., Angelina St., Birmingham; A. Hildick, Rutland Rd., Sheffield; Hope Works Co., Shaw Rd., Dudley; W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Brades Steel Works, Birmingham; S. & J. Kitchin, Summerfield St., Sheffield; Lawson & Heaton, Ltd., 315, Long Acre, Nechells, Birmingham; H. G. Long & Co., Ltd., New Hallamshire Works, Sheffield; C. Lucas & Son, Scotch Lane Tool Works, Prescott; E. & W. Lucas, Ltd., Dronfield Forge and Shovel Works, Sheffield; A. McKenzie, 17, Catherine St., Aberdeen; Male & Jordan, Drayton St., Wolverhampton; I. & A. Marples Bros., 69, Broomspring Lane, Sheffield; W. Marples & Sons, Ltd., Hibernia Works, Sheffield; R. Mather & Son, Shoreham St. Works, Sheffield; Maxime & Co., Ltd., 6/12, Featherstone St., E.C.; P. Mountford & Co., Railway St., Lye, Stourbridge; Mountford, Phillips & Co., Ltd., Llantrisant and Brierley Hill; I. Nash & Sons, Ltd., Wollaston Mills, Stourbridge; T. Newey & Sons, Ltd., 8/9, St. Mary's Row, Birmingham; J. Parkinson & Son, Canal Ironworks, Shipley; Patent Stone Dressing Tool Co., Ltd., 51, Wicker Lane, Sheffield; J. Peace & Co., Ltd., Rutland Rd., Sheffield; S. Peace & Sons, Ltd., Well Meadow St., Sheffield; W. K. & C. Peace, Ltd., Eagle Works, Sheffield; F. G. Pearson & Co., Ltd., Hope Works, Sheffield; J. Petty & Sons, Perth Works, Garden St., Sheffield; J. H. Potter, Rockingham Works, Sheffield; J. Powell, Ltd., Oxford St., Birmingham; E. Preston & Sons, Ltd., Cheston Rd., Birmingham; Provident Steel and Tool Co., Ltd., Brown St., Sheffield; J. Rabone & Sons, Ltd., Hockley Abbey Works, Birmingham; Rasmussen, Webb & Co., 182, St. John St., E.C.; Richardson Bros., Matthew St., Sheffield; W. Ridgway & Sons, Ltd., Oscar Works, Sheffield; Rowland, Brindley & Co., Bramall Lane, Sheffield; J. Shaw & Sons (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton; I. & D. Smallwood, Leopold St., Birmingham; T. Smith & Sons of Saltley, Ltd., Saltley Mill, Birmingham; R. Sorby & Sons, Ltd., Trafalgar St., Sheffield; Spear & Jackson, Ltd., Aetna Works, Sheffield; Staffordshire Edge Tool Co., New King St., Dudley; G. Steadman, Union Works, Lupin St., Birmingham; Steel Nut & J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury; G. V. & H. Stormont, 124, Fitzwilliam St., Sheffield; J. H. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Penistone Rd., Sheffield; Swindell & Co., Ltd., Withymoor Works, Netherton, Dudley; C. Taylor's Sheffield Tools, Ltd., Bishop St., Sheffield; Thewlis, Griffith & Edelsten, Ltd., Warrington; C. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Aston Manor, Birmingham; R. Thomas (Birmingham), Ltd., Icknield Edge Tool Works, Birmingham; W. A. Timperley, Prospect Rd., Heeley, Sheffield; J. Tyzack & Son, Ltd., Valley Rd., Heeley, Sheffield; T. Underwood & Co., Brunswick Works, Wilton St., Bradford; T. Wales & Sons, Ltd., Queen's Rd., Sheffield; Wall & Stafford, Stubby Hollow, Dronfield; Ward & Payne, 114, West St., Sheffield; Whitehouse Bros., Ltd., District Works, Cannock, Staffs; C. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., Cannock, Staffs; J. Wilkinson, Junr. (Dudley), Ltd., Freebodies Works, Dudley; J. Wilkinson & Sons, Lye, Stourbridge; H. Williams & Son, Lark Row, Cambridge Heath, N.E.; A. W. Willis & Son, Ltd., Park Mills, Nechells, Birmingham; Wilson & Frith, 35, Eldon St., Sheffield; G. Wingrove & Son, 85, Floodgate St., Birmingham; Wolsey Sheep Shearing Machine Co., Ltd., Sydney Works, Alma St., Birmingham; F. Wood & Son, Thorpe Works, Henry St., Sheffield; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Commercial St., Birmingham; Yardley & Co. (Stourbridge), Ltd., Stamber Mills,

War Office—continued.

Stourbridge; J. Yates & Co., Ltd., Aston Manor, Birmingham.—**Tools (Term Contracts):** Atlas Forge Co., Britannia Bridge, Wigan; A. & F. Parkes & Co., Ltd., Dartmouth St., Birmingham; J. Wooldridge & Sons, Hope Works, Stourbridge.—**Torches, Electric and Parts:** British Ever Ready Co., Ltd., Hercules Place, Holloway, N.; Efanford Co., Ltd., Fallings Park Works, Wolverhampton.—**Varnish:** Burrell & Co., Ltd., Burrell's Wharf, Millwall, E.; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Pennywell Rd., Bristol; Davis Bros., Ltd., Derby Rd., South Hackney, N.E.; Jensen & Nicholson, Ltd., Goswell Works, Warton Rd., Stratford, E.; Meredith & Co., Western Rd., Birmingham; Sissons Bros. & Co., Ltd., Bankside, Hull.—**Veils, Mosquito:** Atkinson & Co., Ltd., 11, Addington St., Lambeth, S.E.; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., 151/7, Goswell Rd., E.C.; F. Lane, 9/13, Cowcross St., E.C.—**Wagons, Railway:** Dick, Kerr & Co., Ltd., Britannia Works, Kilmarnock.—**Watches:** Burdess & Townsend, Chester St., Coventry; Stockall, Marples & Co. (1912), Ltd., 6/10, Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.—**Web:** J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Fieldhouse Mills, Rochdale; J. Crossley & Sons, Ltd., Dean Clough Mills, Halifax; Highfields Weaving Co., Coalville, Leicestershire; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., 12, Oxford St., Manchester; Holmes, Smith & Co., Ltd., Arundel St., Chester Rd., Manchester; W. Preston & Sons, Ltd., 1, Wharf St., Leicester; J. Stott, Ltd., Werneth Mills, Oldham, Lancs.; J. Turner & Co., Owlery Ings Mills, Brighouse, Yorks.; W. Uttley, Glenfield Mill, Nelson; J. A. Wood, Ltd., Mount St. Mills, Harpurhey, Manchester.—**Wheels and Axles, Trolley:** R. Hudson, Ltd., 38a, Bond St., Leeds.—**Wheels, Barrow:** J. Bagshaw & Sons, Ltd., Bonny, Yorks.—**Wire, Steel:** W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Iron Works, Coatbridge; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Bradford Iron Works, Manchester; Lancashire Wire Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Longford Wire Co., Ltd., Warrington; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Milner St., Warrington.—**Woodware, Miscellaneous:** Jewson & Sons, East Dereham, Norfolk; Robbins, Lane & Pinniger, Ltd., Honey St. Wharf, Pewsey, Wilts; J. & A. Steane, Markham Rd., Bournemouth; Whitstable Shipping Co., Ltd., Island Wall, Whitstable.—**Worsted:** J. & J. Baldwin & Partners, Ltd., 9, Bradford Avenue, Redcross St., E.C.—**Works Services:** Alterations to Riding School at Shrewsbury; G. & W. Edwards, Welsh Bridge, Shrewsbury; Electric Light Installation at Hilsa: Foote & Milne, Ltd., 66, Victoria St., S.W.; Electric Light Installation at Montrose: Edmondson's Electricity Corporation, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.; Extensions to Electric Lighting at Northolt: C. Cooper & Co., 14, Gloucester Rd., S. Kensington, S.W.; Railings at Redford: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., 122, Cannon St., E.C.; Roofs at Deptford: Thomas & Edge, Angelsea Avenue, Woolwich, S.E.; Telephones at Sandhurst: T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., 129, Sloane St., Chelsea, S.W.; Works at Bramham Moor: W. Nicholson & Son (Leeds), Ltd., Sheaf St., Leeds; Works at Loch Doon: R. McAlpine & Sons, 2, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.; Works at Narborough: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, S. Lambeth, S.E.; Works at Rochford, &c.: Holland & Hannen, 12, Hyde St., W.C.—**Erection of:** Hutments at Chatham: G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Broadmead Works, Maidstone; Suts at Hounslow: Wm. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Victoria Rd., Hurlingham; Hut at Warley: Walter Lawrence & Son, 19, Finsbury Sq., E.C.; Shed at Penston: J. D. Cowieson & Co., 3, Charles St., St. Rollox, Glasgow.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions: The Hendon Paper Works, Sunderland, co. Durham; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat Mills, Airdrie; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Vale Paper Mills, Horwich; Lloyds' Packing Warehouse, Crabtree Lane, Clayton; S. E. & P. Harding, Ltd., 1a, Coldharbour Lane, Denmark Hill, S.E.; Partridge & Cooper, Ltd., 191/2, Fleet St., E.C.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hove Park Mill, King's Langley, Herts; R. Somerville & Co., Creech Mills, Creech, near Taunton; The Packing Material Association, Vauxhall St., Manchester; J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Stowford Mills, Ivybridge, Devon; H. Bruce & Sons, Ltd., Kinleith Mills, Currie; Edward Collins & Sons, Ltd., Kelvindale, Maryhill, Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Burneside Mills, Kendal; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe, Manchester; R. Fletcher & Sons, Ltd., Kearsley Paper Works, Stoneclough, nr. Manchester; The Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton, nr. Sunderland; P. Garnett & Sons, Otley Works; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele Paper Mill, Cullompton, Devon; Hill, Craig & Co., Balerno Paper Mills, Balerno, Midlothian; C. Townsend, Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Bycliff, Gravesend; Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet, Kent; Olive Bros., Ltd., Woolfold Mills, Bury; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Turn Lee Mills, Glossop; A. E. Reed & Co., Ltd., Wycombe Marsh Mills, High Wycombe, Bucks; Reed & Smith, Ltd., Silverton Mills, nr. Cullompton; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots, Hunts; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Rye Mills, High Wycombe; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Eynsford, Kent; Tullis, Russell & Co., Ltd., Achmuty Mill, Markinch, Fife; C. Davison & Son, Ltd., Mugie Moss Mills, Bucksburn, Aberdeen; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Furness Paper Mills, Ulverston, Lancs; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Fourth Mills, Alloa, and Kilbagie by Alloa; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Buckland, Dover; The Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom, Lancs; Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd., Abbey Paper Mills, Holywell; The North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Castle Mills, Edinburgh; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Soho Mills, Woburn, Bucks; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul St., Finsbury, E.C.; The London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford Mills, Kent; Fordham

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& Co., Ltd., Tudor Works, Tudor Rd., Hackney, N.E.; T. Chalmers & Sons, Ltd., Lock Mills, Linlithgow; The Crusader Manufacturing Co., Crusader Works, Berwick Rd., Walthamstow; Millington & Sons, Ltd., Crown Works, Tottenham; **Printing, Binding, &c.:** Printing, binding, &c., 5,000 books, "M.197"; 1,200 books, "Register of Marriages, Church"; 2,500 "Watch Station and Quarter Bill," "S.471"; 7,000 Letter Books; 1,750 Books; 5,000 Portfolios; 6,000 Portfolios; 1,500 Army Books; 87,500 Army Books; 1,000 copies "O.E. No. 1,004" List of Registered Articles; printing, &c., 3,000,000 Army Forms; 1,500,000 N.S.V.1: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks, and The Armoury, St. Thomas's St., S.E. Supplying 1,500 Waterproof Covers, "S.353F"; printing, binding, &c., 45,000 copies Field Service Regulations, Part II.; 45,000 Field Service Books; printing, binding, ruling, &c., 8,000 small Note Books; printing, binding, &c., 25,000 Army Books; 45,000 Musketry Regulations; Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., 57, Newcomen St., S.E. Printing, binding, &c., 10,000 books, "D.17, Register of Labour Employment"; 500,000 War Savings Certificate Books; printing, &c., 1,070,000 Fac-Simile Letters; 10,080 Forms, File, No. 1; printing, binding, &c., 500,000 War Savings Certificate Books; 20,000 Army Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul St., Finsbury, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 100 Sectional Post Transfer Binders; 80 Sectional Post Transfer Loose Leaf Binders; making 2,000 Loose Leaf Binders: The Ludgate Co., 76, Hanover St., Edinburgh. Printing, binding, &c., 25,000 Stokers' Manuals; 30,000 copies Field Service Regulations, Part II.; 30,000 Field Service Regulations; printing, &c., 100,000 Army Books: J. Adams, 76/8, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. Printing, binding, &c., 3,000 Army Books; 17,340 Pads, "Monthly Return"; 100,000 War Savings Certificate Books: Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Broken Wharf, Upper Thames St., E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 500,000 War Savings Certificate Books; printing, &c., 1,000,000 "List of Principal Streets in London"; Hayman, Christy & Lilly, Ltd., 113/17, Farringdon Rd., E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 200,000 Forms, "No. 58"; 230,000 Army Reserve Posters; printing, &c., 75,000 large Pads, "S.1320c and S.1320b"; 56,250 small; 200,000 Forms, "No. 58"; printing, binding, &c., 500,000 Forms, "No. 58"; Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., 4/8, Kirby St., Hatton Garden, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 35,500 Royal 4to. Books; 86,500 Royal 4to. Books: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., 4to. Books; 86,500 Royal 4to. Books: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., East Harding St., Fetter Lane, E.C. Printing, &c., 200,000 Inspection Note, "M.353"; 200,000 Advice Note Forms, "M.347"; printing, binding, &c., 10,000 Foolscap Manifold Books; 21,875 Pads, "S.1320b"; printing, binding and ruling, &c., 10,000 Memo 4to. Manifold Books; 400,000 Forms R.B. N.1A; 40,000 Pads, Army Form; printing, binding, &c., 1,250 Tag Books; printing, binding, ruling, &c., 20,000 Manifold Books: J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., Tonbridge, Kent, and Suffolk Lane, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 30 Majestic Loose Leaf Binders: Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., 12, St. Bride St., E.C. Printing, &c., 15,000 Army Books; 21,875 Pads, "S.1320b"; Searle & Sons, Ltd., 38/9, Upper Thames St., E.C. Printing, &c., 250,000 Red Manilla Labels: Tags, Ltd., 24, Addison St., Liverpool. Printing, &c., 106,050 Form I.; 15,000 Pads, S.575, C and D: Griffith & Son, Ltd., Prujean Sq., Old Bailey, E.C. Printing, &c., 18,000 Catalogues British Industries Fair; 500,000 Licence Forms, Specific; 2,000,000 Licence Forms, Copy; 100,000 Advice Notes, "M.347A"; Charles & Sons, 4, Emerson St., Southwark, S.E. Printing, &c., 4 Weekly Supplies of Army Form Field Service Post Cards; 500,000 War Savings Certificate Books; 150,000 War Savings Certificate Books: Chapman & Co., Grange Mills, Grove Rd., Balham, S.W. Printing, &c., 1,500 Guard Books: Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd., 77, St. John St., E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 6,000,000 Army Forms: J. Worrall, Ltd., Central Works, Oldham. Printing, binding, &c., 3,000,000 Army Forms: J. Corah & Son, Wood Gate, Loughborough, Leicestershire. Printing, &c., 2,400,000 Army Forms: McAra & Whiteman, Peartree St., Goswell Rd., E.C. Printing, &c., 10,000 Pads, S.575, C and D: Wood, Mitchell & Co., Oriel Printing Works, Hanley, Staffs. Printing, &c., 1,250,000 Fac-Simile Letters; printing, binding, &c., 30,000 Diagram No. 14: Roberts & Leete, Ltd., 19/25, Bermondsey St., S.E. Printing, binding, &c., 280,000 Army Books; printing, &c., 10,000 Books, Army Form; printing, binding, &c., 10,000 copies "Large Cyphering Books"; 40,000 Army Books; 250 copies of Tables for Valuing Labours, &c.: J. Rissen, Ltd., Clerkenwell House, Clerkenwell Green, E.C. Printing, &c., 250,000 Cards: C. W. Jones, 12/14, Gough Sq., E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 100,000 Army Books: Sir J. Causton & Sons, Ltd., 139, Clapham Rd., S.W. Printing, &c., 500,000 War Savings Certificate Books: H. Paton & Sons, St. James' Sq., Edinburgh. Printing, &c., 12,500 Army Books: R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Pollard St., Ancoats, Manchester. Printing, &c., 25,000 Army Books; making 3,000 Portfolios; 25,000 Portfolios: Clements, Newling & Co., Ltd., 28/32, Chiswell St., E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 4,000 Gun Handbooks; 35,000 Admiralty Handbooks: Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Herne Hill, S.E. Supplying 2,000 Metals for Loose Leaf Binders: Hare & Son, Ltd., Crown Works, Tyseley. Printing, binding, &c., 45,000 Musketry Regulations; 6,000 copies Gun Handbook: Leighton, Son & Hodge, Ltd., New St. Sq., Fleet St., E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 15,000 Musketry Regulations: Kitcat, Ltd., 50, Hatton Garden, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 15,000 Musketry Regulations: Davieson, Clarke & Co., Ltd., 16/20, Underwood St. Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Army Prayer Books: Percy Bros., Ltd., Hotspur Press, Whitworth St. (West), Manchester. Printing, binding, &c., 200,000 Army Books; 1,050 Rate Books: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., 52/6, Bartholomew Close, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 20,000 Army Books: F. N. Egleton

H.M. Stationery Office—continued.

& Sons, Walham Green, S.W. Printing, &c., 2,112,000 Tags in 6 sorts: Sutcliffe, Hurley, Ltd., 7, Fann St., Aldersgate St., E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 1,000,000 Army Forms; 15,000 Books, Army Form: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery Avenue, E.C. Printing, &c., 50,000 Army Books; printing, binding, &c., 250,000 Forms "No. 58": Howard & Jones, Ltd., 26, Bury St., E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 250,000 Forms, "No. 58": The Premier Press, 45/50, Lancaster St., S.E. Printing, binding, &c., 1,000 copies "S.584"; J. Line & Sons, Ltd., Southall Mills, Southall. Printing, &c., 250,000 War Savings Certificate Books: John Horn, Ltd., Glasgow. Printing, binding, &c., 28,000 Books, Army Form: The Western Mail, Ltd., Tudor Printing Works, Cardiff. Printing, binding, &c., 30,000 copies Musketry Regulations, Part I., 1909 (1914): Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd., Blackfriars St. Works, Manchester. Printing, binding, &c., 20,000 copies Musketry Regulations, Part I., 1909 (1914): Chorlton & Knowles, Boardman St., Manchester. Printing, &c., 500,000 War Savings Certificate Books; 200,000 War Savings Certificate Books: R. Clay & Sons, Brunswick St., Stamford St., S.E. Printing, &c., 500,000 War Savings Certificate Books: Odhams, Ltd., 93/4, Long Acre, London, W.C. Supply of 3,000 Metals for "Ideal Binders," British Loose Leaf Manufacturing Co., 89a, Walworth Rd., S.E. Printing, &c., 100,000 Linen Labels, Home Department: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., 2/9, St. Bride St., E.C. Printing, &c., 500,000 War Savings Certificate Books: Harrison, Jehring & Co., 11/15, Emerald St., W.C. Printing, binding, &c., 15,000 Musketry Regulations: Key & Whiting, Ltd., Canonbury Rd., N.—**Stores and Miscellaneous:** Cards: A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Watergate House, Blackfriars, E.C.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul St., Finsbury, E.C. Cardboards: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Apsley Mills, Hemel Hempstead, Herts; J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., Red Cross St., S.E.; G. Stark & Sons, Grove Park Paper Mills, Glasgow; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Dover Mills, Glossop. Cloth: Jones Bros., 12, York St., Manchester; W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., Prujean Sq., Old Bailey, E.C. Covers: A. E. Malandain, 24, White's Grounds, Bermondsey. Envelopes of various descriptions: Smith & Young, 4, Maiden Lane, E.C.; Chapman & Co., Ltd., Grove Rd., Balham, S.W.; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., 24/5, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Herring, Dewick & Cripps, 85, Cannon St., E.C.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Apsley Mills, Hemel Hempstead, Herts; Thorburn, Bain & Co., Ltd., 63/77, Broadwall, Stamford St., S.E.; 250,000 White Cartridge Bags, 9 by 4: A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., 24/5, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd., 77, St. John St., E.C.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., 32, Paul St., Finsbury, E.C. Labels: Cooper, Dennison, Walkden & Co., Ltd., Verney Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.; Fisher, Clarke & Co., Boston, Lincs. Making 1,000 Boxes: A. E. Walker, Ltd., Canonbury, N. Making 50,000 Station Card Covers: Sir J. Causton & Sons, Ltd., 139, Clapham Rd., S.W. Making 5,000 Canvas Covers; 5,000 Chart Covers: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul St., Finsbury, E.C. Making 5,000 Chart Covers; 2,500 Canvas Covers: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery Avenue, E.C. Parchments: H. Band & Co., Brentford; The Executors of Mr. W. Cowley, Newport Pagnell; H. Gibbs & Son, Mitcham, Surrey. Printing, &c., 4,254,000 Tags in 13 sorts; 990,000 in 4 sorts; 1,440,000 in 9 sorts; 450,000 in 4 sorts; 3,000,000 Army Form Manilla Labels, 2 1/2 by 5 1/4: Fisher, Clarke & Co., Boston, Lincs. Supplying 100 Attache Cases: J. Peck & Sons, Nelson Sq., S.E.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Alternators: Lancashire Dynamo Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.—**Crucibles:** Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Battersea, S.W.—**Disinfectors:** Thresh Disinfecter Co., 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.—**Engines:** Parson's Motor Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Fans:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E.—**Paper:** J. R. Crompton & Bros., 2, Queenhithe, E.C.—**Pipettes, &c.:** Hart Accumulator Co., Marshgate Lane, Stratford, E.—**Plates:** Imperial Dry Plate Co., Ltd., Cricklewood, N.W.—**Strawboards:** Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet, Essex.—**Switches:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—**Tubes:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., 41, Oswald St., Glasgow.—**Wagons:** J. & F. Howard, Ltd., Bedford.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works, &c.: Aldwych, W.C., Erection of Canteen: John Greenwood, Ltd., 12/14, Arthur St., London Bridge, E.C. Chelsea, Erection of Building for Ministry of Pensions: Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd., Stewarts Rd., Battersea, S.W. London, Repair of damage caused by explosion: John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W. Ordinary Works and Repairs in the following districts during one year from 1st April: Birmingham: J. E. Harper, 76/80, Lombard St., Birmingham; Brighton: W. A. Field & Cox, 20, Preston St., Brighton; Bristol: F. Chown, Bath Buildings, Montpellier, Bristol; Cardiff: Joseph Thomas & Son, Mardy St., Cardiff; Croydon: John Burton & Son, Ltd., 12/13, Wandle Rd., Croydon; Duke of York's School, Dover: G. Lewis & Sons, 14, Widred Rd., Tower Hamlets, Dover; Hampton Court, Kew and Richmond: W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Bridge St., Walton-on-Thames; Leeds: Wm. Thompson & Sons, Skinner Lane, Leeds; Manchester and Salford: W. D. Scott & Co., 126, Broughton St., Cheetham, Manchester; Newcastle: Kirk & Brown, Byker Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Nottingham: Wm. Crane, Ltd., Forest Rd., Nottingham. Regent's Park, Canteen for Army Postal Service:

H.M. Office of Works—continued.

Hall, Beddall & Co., Pitfield Wharf, Waterloo Bridge, S.E. Regent's Park, Accommodation for A.S.C.: G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Broadmead Works, Maidstone. Victoria Embankment, Military Transport Building, Extension: Ford & Walton, Ltd., 242, High Rd., Kilburn, N.W.—**Engineering Services:** Adelphi Temporary Buildings, Heating and Hot Water Services: Edward Deane & Beal, Ltd., 3, Monument St., E.C.; Bramley, Electric Lighting Plant: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.; Bramley, Gas Engines: Richard Hornsby & Sons, Ltd., Spittlegate Iron Works, Grantham; Chelsea, Ministry of Pensions, Boilers, Pumps and Cylinder: Edward Deane & Beal, Ltd., 3, Monument St., E.C.; National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Heating and Hot Water Services: C. P. Kinnell & Co., Ltd., 65, Southwark St., S.E.; Public Offices Westminster Extension, Covering of Heating Apparatus, &c.: Hobbell Way & Co., Ltd., 124/7, Minorities, E.—**Furniture:** Chairs, upholstered: Greaves & Thomas, Northwold Rd., Upper Clapton, N.E. Dressing Chests: J. Brett & Sons, Ltd., The North Heigham Cabinet Works, Norwich; Max & Wolf, Forest Rd. West, Nottingham. Presses, Bookcases and Lockers: H. Addison & Co., Ltd., Waterloo Works, Wellington, Salop; Edwin Archer & Sons, Ltd., 56, Abington St., Northampton; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Upper Trinity St., Birmingham; W. G. Tarrant, Chertsey Rd., Byfleet. Tables, Large Ward: H. Shepherdson, Driffield Cabinet Works, Stockport; W. Green, 35, High St., Uttoxeter. Tables, Writing: Wm. Smith & Co. (Crosshills), Ltd., Crosshills, near Keighley; E. Bean, Ltd., 50, Great Eastern St., E.C. Tables, Folding: Kingfisher, Ltd., West Bromwich. Tables, supply of during six months ended 31st July: Holland & Sons, Ltd., 9, Mount St., W.; T. Bradford & Co., Crescent Iron Works, Salford; Benns & Holmes, Todmorden Rd., Burnley; E. Archer & Sons, Ltd., 56, Abington St., Northampton; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton, near Bristol; The Educational Supply Association, Ltd., 40, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; John Walsh, Ltd., 44/64, High St., Sheffield; Higgs & Hill, Ltd., South Lambeth Rd., S.W.—**Miscellaneous:** Blankets: Were & Wright, 25a, Wood St., E.C.; Richmond and Bushy Parks, Fencing: The Kent County Fencing Co., Crouch, Borough Green, Kent; Linoleum: Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; The Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 6, Old Bailey, E.C.; Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Forth Works, Kirkcaldy; Northampton New Post Office, Fittings: Hacksley Bros., Regent St., Wellingborough; Window Cleaning, in Kew, Richmond, &c., District: The Great Metropolitan Window Cleaning Co., Ltd., 75, Kinnerton St., S.W.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Arms, Wood:** W. F. Hollway & Bros., Liverpool; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Telegraphic:** W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., Greenwich, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.—**Cells, Dry:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Clamps:** Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cords, Instrument:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire.—**Irons, Terminal:** Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Mouthpieces, Telephone:** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Plugs, Cable, Distribution:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Rods, Stay:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Spindles, Insulator:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Darlaston; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**String:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Telephones:** Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Wire, Copper, Binding:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Wire, Copper, Strand:** T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop.—**Woodwork:** Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Stevenage; Tyer & Co., Ltd., Dalston, N.E.—**Conveyance of Mails:** H. Tyler, Fernhill Heath, Worcester; Eyre Bros., Barnsley.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

Leather: Pocock Bros., 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

General Repairs to Metropolitan Police Buildings, one year to 31st December, 1917: Holland & Hannen, Hyde St., Bloomsbury, W.C.