

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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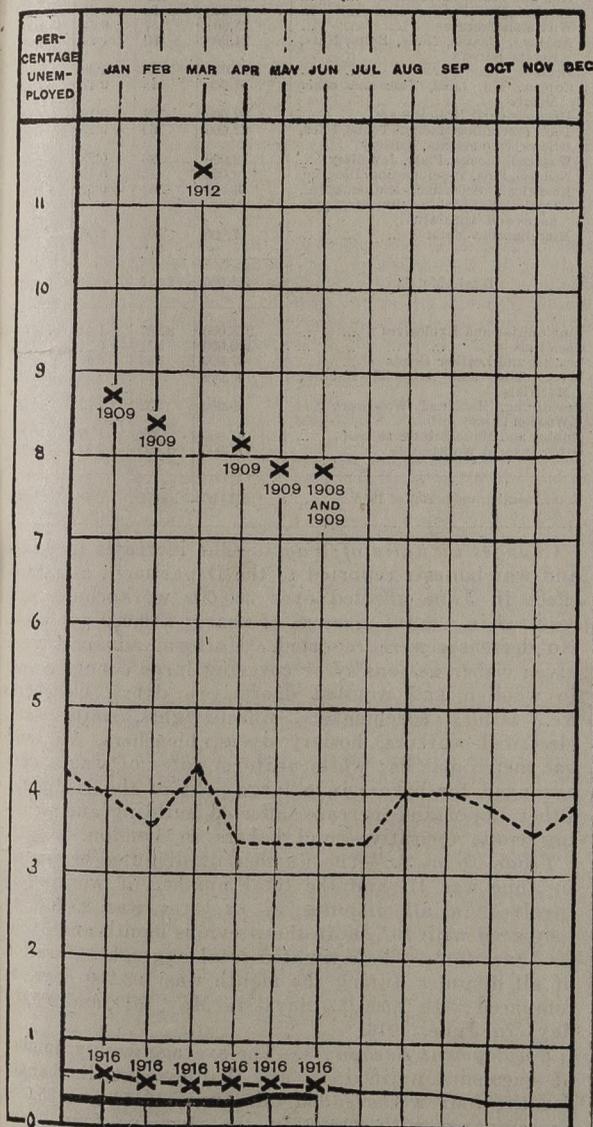
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

THE LABOUR MARKET IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally in June, with much overtime in many trades.

Employment in coal mining was very good in most districts; in Fifeshire, however, it was slack. It was very good in iron mines and openworks, lead and shale mines, and good in tin mines. At quarries employment was fairly good on the whole, except at slate quarries.

In the pig iron industry employment continued good, and at iron and steel works very good. The engineering and shipbuilding trades were working at high pressure, with much overtime. There was a further reduction in the number of mills in operation in the tinplate trade, and the steel sheet trade showed a decline. Most of the other metal trades were well employed, and brass and sheet metal workers especially worked much overtime.

The cotton trade showed a decline, and employment was only fairly good in the spinning section and moderate in the weaving section. In the woollen and worsted trades reduced hours were worked in accordance with the recent Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1917. In the linen trade employment showed little change as compared with the previous month, and short time was still reported in the Belfast district.

Employment continued very good in the hosiery trade; good in the jute, bleaching, calico printing, and dyeing trades, and fairly good in the silk and carpet trades. In the lace trade employment was still very good in the plain net branch, fair in the curtain branch, and bad on fancy lace.

In the leather trades employment continued good, and overtime was worked in many districts. The boot and shoe trades were well employed. In tailoring employment was good; in the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades it was good in London and Manchester and fair in Glasgow; it was also fair in the shirt and collar trade, and with dressmakers in retail firms in London. In the corset trade it was fairly good. Employment with silk hatters continued bad; with felt hatters it showed little change.

In the building trades, private work (except maintenance and repairs) continued slack, but men remaining in the trade were generally well employed, partly owing to Government requirements. Employment was also good with brick and cement workers. With coachbuilders employment continued good; in mill-sawing and with coopers it was fairly good; the furnishing trades showed an improvement, and the miscellaneous woodworking trades were well employed. In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment continued good; in the glass and pottery trades it was good generally. Employment in the food preparation trades continued good, except in the chocolate and sugar confectionery branch, which, affected by the restricted supply of sugar, was only moderate; the biscuit and jam trades were also affected by shortage of materials.

In agriculture the shortage of labour was largely met by the assistance rendered by soldiers and women.

With dock labourers employment was moderate in London and at ports on the North-East Coast; at other ports it was fairly good. Employment with fishermen was fairly good on the whole, and showed some improvement on the previous month. The supply of seamen and firemen for mercantile ships was about equal to the demand.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership at end of June, 1917, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces	Unemployed at end of June, 1917.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Number.	Per-centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building*	67,676	717	1.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Coal Mining	117,681	12	0.0	...	...
Iron and Steel...	23,643	168	0.7	- 0.1	...
Engineering ...	283,307	328	0.1	...	- 0.2
Shipbuilding ...	76,943	311	0.4	...	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Metal ...	43,022	62	0.1	...	- 0.2
Textiles :-					
Cotton	80,797	1,694	2.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Woolen and Worsted	7,722	2	0.0	...	...
Other ...	60,167	129	0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	47,437	281	0.6	- 0.1	- 1.0
Furnishing ...	13,754	104	0.8	- 0.3	- 0.9
Woodworking ...	27,894	123	0.4	- 0.1	...
Clothing :-					
Boot and Shoe	51,856	32	0.1	...	...
Other Clothing	25,604	19	0.1	...	- 0.1
Leather ...	3,635	21	0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Glass ...	628	...	...	...	...
Pottery ...	15,014	7	0.0	- 0.1	...
Tobacco ...	2,125	9	0.4	- 0.2	- 0.3
Total ...	948,905	4,022	0.4	...	- 0.1

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining	528,985	Days. 5.53	Days. 0.07
Iron	14,544	5.76	- 0.06
Shale	3,328	6.00	+ 0.02
Pig Iron	28,000	Furnaces in Blast. 297	No. 1
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	17,300	Mills Working 258	No. 186
Iron and Steel	116,320	Shifts Worked (one week). 663,906	Per cent. + 1.4

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number employed.		Wages paid.	
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Textiles :-				
Cotton	126,137	- 0.3	£ 154,169	- 2.8
Woolen	20,210	- 0.6	27,585	- 3.6
Worsted	28,156	- 0.6	31,700	- 6.8
Linen	38,601	+ 0.4	34,862	+ 0.8
Jute	12,860	+ 0.7	16,456	+ 1.3
Hosiery	19,479	- 0.6	22,221	- 1.3
Lace	8,441	- 0.2	11,002	- 2.0
Other Textiles	13,764	- 1.2	14,623	- 3.2
Bleaching, &c.	23,654	+ 0.2	46,401	+ 1.4
Total Textiles	291,302	- 0.4	358,969	- 2.1
Other Trades :-				
Boot and Shoe	56,560	- 0.3	86,223	- 1.8
Shirt and Collar	13,278	- 0.3	12,122	+ 0.5
Ready-made Tailoring	26,937	+ 0.6	30,029	+ 0.8
Printing & Bookbinding	15,333	- 0.9	24,223	+ 2.2
Pottery	16,234	- 0.4	22,338	- 2.5
Glass	8,998	- 1.0	16,539	- 4.9
Brick	5,761	+ 0.3	10,322	+ 2.5
Cement	5,431	- 0.9	10,967	- 0.6
Food Preparation	48,730	- 1.2	64,332	- 2.8
Grand Total	489,184	- 0.4	636,064	- 1.8

* 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 June, 1917.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed on a	
		Number	Per-centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building	470,000	4,089	0.87	+ 0.14	- 0.99
Construction of Works	110,000	584	0.53	+ 0.19	+ 0.43
Shipbuilding	237,000	831	0.35	+ 0.02	+ 0.07
Engineering and Ironfounding	1,217,000	7,869	0.65	- 0.01	+ 0.22
Construction of Vehicles	175,000	597	0.34	- 0.02	- 0.13
Sawmilling	9,000	63	0.70	+ 0.07	+ 0.14
Other Insured Workpeople	40,000	66	0.17	+ 0.03	+ 0.01
Total Insured under Act of 1911...	2,258,000	14,099	0.62	+ 0.03	+ 0.08

(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 June, 1917.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage Unemployed on a month ago.
		Number	Per-centage.	
Metal Trades :-				
Iron and Steel Manufacture	146,000	389	0.27	- 0.02
Tinplate Manufacture	16,000	33	0.21	+ 0.07
Wire Manufacture	23,000	147	0.64	- 0.43
Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Screws	24,000	293	1.22	+ 0.86
Brass	23,000	68	0.30	+ 0.08
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc and other Metals	31,000	145	0.47	+ 0.10
Hardware and Hollow-ware	92,000	729	0.79	+ 0.07
Tools (excluding Machine Tools), Files, Saws, Implements, Cutlery	22,000	60	0.27	+ 0.06
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery	12,000	28	0.23	+ 0.09
Needles, Pins, Typefounding, Dies, &c.	8,000	15	0.19	- 0.07
Electrical, Scientific, Mathematical, Optical, Surgical Instruments, Appliances and Apparatus	51,000	303	0.59	+ 0.09
Miscellaneous Metal	7,000	107	1.53	+ 0.43
Total—Metals	455,000	2,317	0.51	+ 0.07
Ammunition and Explosives	278,000	3,907	1.41	+ 0.04
Chemicals	100,000	814	0.81	+ 0.25
Leather and Leather Goods	87,000	346	0.40	+ 0.02
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	26,000	90	0.35	- 0.01
Sawmilling, Machined Woodwork and Wooden Cases†	68,000	933	1.37	+ 0.08
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	47,000	572	1.22	+ 0.29
Other Insured Workpeople	171,000	1,893	1.11	- 0.02
Total Insured under Act of 1916	1,232,000	10,872	0.88	+ 0.06

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The increases in wages and war bonuses reported to the Department as taking effect in June affected over 360,000 workpeople, and resulted in a total increase of nearly £60,000 per week. No decreases were reported. Uniform advances were given either nationally or covering large county areas, to woolen and worsted operatives, dyers, bleachers, &c., tailors, coachmakers, wheelwrights, smiths, &c., electrical workers, hosiery dyers, bleachers, &c., and gas meter makers; while uniform rates of wages were arranged for bakers in a large part of the Midlands. Other important increases affected building and printing trade operatives and bakers in London.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in June was 41, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 25,767, as compared with 197,239 in the previous month and 33,823 in June, 1916. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 192,700 days, as compared with 1,500,000 days in May, 1917, and 265,600 days in June, 1916.

Employment Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the four weeks ended 8th June, 1917, was 35,098, as compared with 39,536 in the previous four weeks, and with 40,263 in the four weeks ended 9th June, 1916. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same period was 28,270, 32,183 and 31,785 respectively.

* Subject to revision.
† Excluding workmen insured under the National Insurance Act, 1911.
‡ Revised figure including the estimated effect of the engineers' dispute.

RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

PROPOSED JOINT STANDING INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

The Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee on the Relations Between Employers and Employed submitted to the Prime Minister an "Interim Report on Joint Standing Industrial Councils," which has recently been published.*

The Sub-Committee "recommends that His Majesty's Government should propose without delay to the various associations of employers and employed the formation of Joint Standing Industrial Councils in the several industries where they do not already exist, composed of representatives of employers and employed, regard being paid to the various sections of the industry and the various classes of labour engaged."

The Sub-Committee proceed further in the following terms:—

"The objects to which the consideration of the Councils should be directed should be appropriate matters affecting the several industries and particularly the establishment of a closer co-operation between employers and employed. Questions connected with demobilisation will call for early attention.

"One of the chief factors in the problem, as it at first presents itself, consists of the guarantees given by the Government, with Parliamentary sanction, and the various undertakings entered into by employers, to restore the Trade Union rules and customs suspended during the war. While this does not mean that all the lessons learnt during the war should be ignored, it does mean that the definite co-operation and acquiescence by both employers and employed must be a condition of any setting aside of these guarantees or undertakings, and that, if new arrangements are to be reached, in themselves more satisfactory to all parties but not in strict accordance with the guarantees, they must be the joint work of employers and employed.

"The matters to be considered by the Councils must inevitably differ widely from industry to industry, as different circumstances and conditions call for different treatment, but we are of opinion that the suggestions set forth below ought to be taken into account, subject to such modification in each case as may serve to adapt them to the needs of the various industries.

"In the well-organised industries, one of the first questions to be considered should be the establishment of local and works organisations to supplement and make more effective the work of the central bodies. It is not enough to secure co-operation at the centre between the national organisations; it is equally necessary to enlist the activity and support of employers and employed in the districts and in individual establishments. The National Industrial Council should not be regarded as complete in itself; what is needed is a triple organisation—in the workshops, the districts, and nationally. Moreover, it is essential that the organisation at each of these three stages should proceed on a common principle, and that the greatest measure of common action between them should be secured.

"With this end in view, we are of opinion that the following proposals should be laid before the National Industrial Councils:—

(a) That District Councils, representative of the Trade Unions and of the Employers' Association in the industry, should be created, or developed out of the existing machinery for negotiation in the various trades.

(b) That Works Committees, representative of the management and of the workers employed, should be instituted in particular works to act in close co-operation with the district and national machinery.

"As it is of the highest importance that the scheme making provision for these Committees should be such as to secure the support of the Trade Unions and Employers' Associations concerned, its design should be a matter for agreement between these organisations. Just as regular meetings and continuity of co-operation are essential in the case of the National Industrial Councils, so they seem to be necessary in the case of the district and works organisations. The object is to secure co-operation by granting to workpeople a greater share in the consideration of matters affecting their industry, and this can only be achieved by keeping employers and workpeople in constant touch.

"The respective functions of Works Committees, District Councils and National Councils will no doubt require to be determined separately in accordance with the varying conditions of different industries. Care will need to be taken in each case to delimit accurately their respective functions, in order to avoid overlapping and resulting friction. For instance, where conditions of employment are determined by national agreements, the District Councils or Works Committees should not be allowed to contract out of conditions so laid down, nor, where conditions are determined by local agreements, should such power be allowed to Works Committees.

"Among the questions with which it is suggested that the National Councils should deal or allocate to District Councils

or Works Committees, the following may be selected for special mention:—

(i) The better utilisation of the practical knowledge and experience of the workpeople.

(ii) Means for securing to the workpeople a greater share in, and responsibility for, the determination and observance of the conditions under which their work is carried on.

(iii) The settlement of the general principles governing the conditions of employment, including the methods of fixing, paying and readjusting wages, having regard to the need for securing to the workpeople a share in the increased prosperity of the industry.

(iv) The establishment of regular methods of negotiation for issues arising between employers and workpeople, with a view both to the prevention of differences and to their better adjustment when they appear.

(v) Means of ensuring to the workpeople the greatest possible security of earnings and employment, without undue restriction upon change of occupation or employer.

(vi) Methods of fixing and adjusting earnings, piece-work prices, &c., and of dealing with the many difficulties which arise with regard to the method and amount of payment apart from the fixing of general standard rates, which are already covered by paragraph (iii).

(vii) Technical education and training.

(viii) Industrial research and the full utilisation of its results.

(ix) The provision of facilities for the full consideration and utilisation of inventions and improvements designed by workpeople, and for the adequate safeguarding of the rights of the designers of such improvements.

(x) Improvements of processes, machinery and organisation and appropriate questions relating to management and the examination of industrial experiments, with special reference to co-operation in carrying new ideas into effect and full consideration of the workpeople's point of view in relation to them.

(xi) Proposed legislation affecting the industry.

"The methods by which the functions of the proposed Councils should be correlated to those of joint bodies in the different districts, and in the various works within the districts, must necessarily vary according to the trade. It may, therefore, be the best policy to leave it to the trades themselves to formulate schemes suitable to their special circumstances, it being understood that it is essential to secure in each industry the fullest measure of co-operation between employers and employed, both generally, through the National Councils, and specifically, through district Committees and workshop Committees.

"It would seem advisable that the Government should put the proposals relating to National Industrial Councils before the employers' and workpeople's associations, and request them to adopt such measures as are needful for their establishment where they do not already exist. Suitable steps should also be taken, at the proper time, to put the matter before the general public.

"In forwarding the proposals to the parties concerned, we think the Government should offer to be represented in an advisory capacity at the preliminary meetings of a Council, if the parties so desire. We are also of opinion that the Government should undertake to supply to the various Councils such information on industrial subjects as may be available and likely to prove of value.

"It has been suggested that means must be devised to safeguard the interests of the community against possible action of an anti-social character on the part of the Councils. We have, however, here assumed that the Councils, in their work of promoting the interests of their own industries, will have regard for the National interest. If they fulfil their functions they will be the best builders of national prosperity. The State never parts with its inherent overriding power, but such power may be least needed when least obtruded.

"It appears to us that it may be desirable at some later stage for the State to give the sanction of law to agreements made by the Councils, but the initiative in this direction should come from the Councils themselves.

"The plans sketched in the foregoing paragraphs are applicable in the form in which they are given only to industries in which there are responsible associations of employers and workpeople which can claim to be fairly representative. The case of the less well-organised trades or sections of a trade necessarily needs further consideration. We hope to be in a position shortly to put forward recommendations that will prepare the way for the active utilisation in these trades of the same practical co-operation as is foreshadowed in the proposals made above for the more highly organised trades.

"It may be desirable to state here our considered opinion that an essential condition of securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employed is that there should be adequate organisation on the part of both employers and workpeople. The proposals outlined for joint co-operation throughout the several industries depend for their ultimate success upon there being such organisation on both sides; and such organisation is necessary also to provide

means whereby the arrangements and agreements made for the industry may be effectively carried out.

"We have thought it well to refrain from making suggestions or offering opinions with regard to such matters as profit-sharing, co-partnership, or particular systems of wages, &c. It would be impracticable for us to make any useful general recommendations on such matters, having regard to the varying conditions in different trades. We are convinced, moreover, that a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employed must be founded upon something other than a cash basis. What is wanted is that the workpeople should have a greater opportunity of participating in the discussion about and adjustment of those parts of industry by which they are most affected.

"The schemes recommended in this Report are intended not merely for the treatment of industrial problems when they have become acute, but also, and more especially, to prevent their becoming acute. We believe that regular meetings to discuss industrial questions, apart from and prior to any differences with regard to them that may have begun to cause friction, will materially reduce the number of occasions on which, in the view of either employers or employed, it is necessary to contemplate recourse to a stoppage of work.

"We venture to hope that representative men in each industry, with pride in their calling and care for its place as a contributor to the national well-being, will come together in the manner here suggested, and apply themselves to promoting industrial harmony and efficiency and removing the obstacles that have hitherto stood in the way."

In reply to questions addressed by the Reconstruction Committee to the Sub-Committee in order to make clear certain points which appeared to call for further elucidation, the following answers were given:—

"It has been suggested that, for the purpose of considering the establishment of Industrial Councils, or other bodies designed to assist in the improvement of relations between employers and employed, the various industries should be grouped into three classes—(a) industries in which organisation on the part of employers and employed is sufficiently developed to render the Councils representative; (b) industries in which either as regards employers and employed, or both, the degree of organisation, though considerable, is less marked than in (a) and is insufficient to be regarded as representative; and (c) industries in which organisation is so imperfect, either as regards employers or employed, or both, that no Associations can be said adequately to represent those engaged in the trade. It will be clear that an analysis of industries will show a number which are on the border lines between these groups, and special consideration will have to be given to such trades. So far as groups (a) and (c) are concerned, a fairly large number of trades can readily be assigned to them; group (b) is necessarily more indeterminate. For trades in group (a) the Committee have proposed the establishment of Joint Standing Industrial Councils in the several trades. In dealing with the various industries it may be necessary to consider specially the case of parts of industries in group (a) where organisation is not fully developed."

"In most organised trades there already exist joint bodies for particular purposes. It is not proposed that the Industrial Councils should necessarily disturb these existing bodies. A Council would be free, if it chose and if the bodies concerned approved, to merge existing Committees, &c., in the Council or to link them with the Council as Sub-Committees."

"It is intended that the Councils should be composed only of representatives of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, and that new organisations should be admitted only with the approval of the particular side of the Council of which the organisation would form a part."

"It is contemplated that agreements reached by Industrial Councils should (whilst not, of course, possessing the binding force of law) carry with them the same obligation of observance as exists in the case of other agreements between Employers' Associations and Trade Unions. A Council, being on its workmen's side based on the Trade Unions concerned in the industry, its powers or authority could only be such as the constituent Trade Unions freely agreed to."

"It is clearly intended that all pledges relating to the restoration of Trade Union rules shall be redeemed without qualification unless the particular Trade Union concerned agrees to alteration; and it is not intended that the Council shall have power to decide such questions by a majority vote of the workmen's representatives from all the Trade Unions in the industry."

The Minister of Labour has forwarded copies of the Report to Employers' Associations and Trade Unions, stating that the Government, before deciding to adopt the proposals made by the Sub-Committee, would be glad to have the general views of the organisations communicated with in regard to such proposals.

The Ministry of Labour state that if it is finally decided to adopt the scheme recommended by the Sub-Committee, each of the trades affected will be invited to discuss the best method of putting it into operation. At present the Report is only being sent out to the Employers' Associations and the Trade Unions in the organised industries, in order to get their general criticisms and suggestions.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

GERMANY.

The following information from official sources is available in regard to the state of employment in Germany during April and May. The details for the earlier month are taken from the May issue of the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Department of Labour Statistics), and those for May from the *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* (the Prussian Official Gazette) of 22nd June.

(i) GENERAL SUMMARY.

The general conclusion arrived at by the German Department of Labour Statistics as to the course of employment is as follows:—

(a) April.

"In the month under review, taking industry as a whole, an increase in employment was still more clearly discernible than in the previous month. In mining and smelting increased sales took place in certain districts as compared both with the preceding month and with April, 1916. In the metal and engineering trades, which continued very busily occupied, further increases in output were reported. A similar statement holds in regard to the electrical trades and (to some extent) the chemical trades. On the whole, conditions in the clothing trades remained unchanged. In the building trades any improvements in employment which occurred were of an isolated character."

(b) May.

"During May there was no diminution in the exertions which have been put forth for several months past by the German war industries in order to supply the needs of the Army and the home market. As compared with May, 1916, an increase was shown in many instances. In mining and smelting some increase in sales over the preceding month was perceptible. The output was greater than in May, 1916, both in this industry and, in varying degree, in the metal and engineering trades. The electrical and chemical trades were as busily occupied in May as in the preceding month. The food preparation trades on the whole showed some weakening, but in the clothing trades the generally favourable condition of employment continued. No change of any considerable extent was reported as having occurred in the building trades."

(ii) STATISTICS.

Returns from Trade Unions.—Returns relating to employment in April were furnished by 35 trade unions, the membership covered being 856,131. Of these 8,742, or 1.0 per cent., were out of work at the end of April, as compared with 1.3 per cent. in the preceding month and 2.3 per cent. in April, 1916.

Unions.	Membership reported on at end of April, 1917.	Percentage of Membership reported as Unemployed at end of month.		
		April, 1917.	March, 1917.	April, 1916.
All Unions making Returns...	856,131	1.0	1.3	2.3
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:				
Building trade operatives ...	59,913	0.3	1.6	1.5
Painters ...	6,958	0.7	0.8	2.1
Glass workers ...	6,017	1.2	0.5	2.3
Metal workers (Soc. Dem.) ...	299,115	0.3	0.4	1.0
Engineers and metal workers (Hirsch-Duncker) ...	13,642	0.5	0.7	0.6
Metal workers (Christian) ...	31,023	0.2	0.3	0.6
Textile workers (Soc. Dem.) ...	54,870	7.0	9.0	13.3
Hat makers ...	7,921	13.7	7.8	18.0
Boot and shoe makers ...	15,661	1.6	1.9	1.2
Transport workers ...	57,238	0.3	0.4	0.6
Printers (book and job) ...	26,182	0.0	0.3	0.1
Printers and lithographers (Soc. Dem.) ...	5,863	0.2	0.1	2.2
Lithographers ...	5,536	1.3	1.3	1.4
Bookbinders ...	16,544	2.4	2.1	5.1
Saddlers and bag makers ...	8,808	2.2	0.2	2.3
Leather workers (Soc. Dem.) ...	3,602	2.9	5.2	5.8
Wood workers (Soc. Dem.) ...	72,002	0.8	0.8	1.6
Porcelain workers ...	4,478	6.9	6.8	8.9
Bakers ...	7,514	3.1	2.3	3.2
Brewery & corn-mill workers ...	16,674	0.2	0.6	0.4
Tobacco workers ...	...	...	...	...
Engine-drivers and firemen ...	4,729	0.5	0.4	0.8
Factory workers, irrespective of trade (Soc. Dem.) ...	84,687	0.4	0.5	1.0
State and municipal workers	26,456	0.2	0.2	0.3

Among male members of trade unions the percentage unemployed at the end of April was 0.4, as compared with 0.6 in the preceding month and 1.0 in April, 1916; among female members the percentages for these months were respectively 3.3, 3.9 and 8.4.

Returns for May were furnished by 33 trade unions, the membership covered being 891,654. Of these 8,729, or 1.0 per cent., were out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 2.5 per cent. in May, 1916.

Returns from Labour Exchanges.—Returns relating to operations of Labour Exchanges during April and May show

the proportion of applicants for employment to every 100 situations registered as vacant to have been as follows:—

	Applications for employment for every 100 situations vacant.			
	April, 1917.	May, 1917.	April, 1916.	May, 1916.
Males ...	56	53	87	82
Females ...	107	96	162	162

Returns from Employers of Labour.—Returns relating to 308 industrial firms show a total of 308,421 workpeople employed on the last day of April, as compared with 303,803 on the last day of March; an increase of 4,618, or 1.52 per cent. For a comparison between April, 1917, and April, 1916, returns from 324 firms are available. These employed 326,138 persons at the end of the month under review, and 264,786 at the end of March, 1916, an increase of 61,352, or 23.17 per cent.

A comparison with April, 1914, based upon returns from 185 firms, also gives an increase (amounting to 3.13 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed.

(Corresponding particulars for May are not yet available.)

HOLLAND.*

Employment in April.—Returns relating to employment in April were received by the Dutch Statistical Office from Trade Unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 114,333. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 11.5, as compared with 12.3 in the preceding month and 5.8 in April, 1916.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members insured against Unemployment in April, 1917.	Percentage actually Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Member Unemployed.		
		April, 1917.	Mar., 1917.	April, 1916.	April, 1917.	Mar., 1917.	April, 1916.
All Unions paying Unemployment Benefit, and Municipal Unemployment Funds making Returns	114,333	11.5	12.3	5.8	4.0	4.0	5.3
Do. do., excluding Diamond Workers	103,510	7.8	9.7	2.3	3.8	3.2	4.2
Working in diamonds, &c.	10,823	47.5	37.9	43.7	5.9	5.9	5.9
Printing, lithography, &c.	11,609	0.6	0.6	1.0	5.4	5.7	4.2
Building trades (including roadmaking)	21,158	3.4	11.4	3.5	4.8	5.1	5.0
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	15,728	4.6	6.1	1.4	2.4	2.7	4.0
Textile ...	9,937	31.3	35.4	3.0	1.8	1.6	2.1
Food, drink, and tobacco	18,469	9.4	12.8	1.4	3.3	2.9	5.3
Woodworking, &c.	6,008	1.3	1.5	1.1	5.3	5.4	5.4
Leather, oilcloth, &c.	2,603	3.8	0.9	0.2	2.1	3.1	4.8

The comparison between April, 1917, and the previous month yields slightly different results when based upon data furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not) and when further limited to information received from Unions making returns for both months. On this basis the percentage of unemployment is found to be 10.4 in April, as compared with 11.6 in March.

Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was in April 6.8 per cent., and in March 7.7 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

CANADA.†

Employment in May.—"Employment conditions in the manufacturing and mechanical industries were little changed from those of the previous month, activity continuing in all the more important groups. Employment for railway workers also continued very good. Lake shipping absorbed a number of hands, with the freer movement of vessels from the upper lakes, but employment for longshoremen at lower St. Lawrence ports was not as good as for the same month of last year. Metal mining in the Cobalt district continued active, but in British Columbia was quieter, owing to a shortage of coke due to the continued suspension of operations in the large coal mines of the Crow's Nest Pass district as a result of labour difficulties. Coal outputs in Nova Scotia fields showed some increases over those of the previous month. Building tradesmen were fairly well employed in the Maritime Provinces and in parts of Quebec and Ontario, but generally the trade was quiet. Lumbering was active in nearly all districts, and agricultural operations busier owing to better weather conditions and a more adequate supply of farm labour. There was some improvement in fishing, but activity was not marked. Civic employment continued quiet."

* Maandochrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st May, 1917. The Hague.

† The Labour Gazette, June, 1917. Issued by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

UNITED STATES.*

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

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

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†		
		March, 1917.	April, 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	March, 1917.	April, 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Iron and steel ...	116	213,018	212,407	- 0.3	£ 1,921,707	£ 1,798,723	- 6.4
Car building and repairing	35	48,004	45,841	- 4.5	342,799	314,422	- 8.3
Automobile manufacturing	34	124,237	123,247	- 1.6	589,696	571,249	- 3.1
Cotton manufacturing	54	47,201	46,932	- 0.6	104,183	101,953	- 2.1
Cotton finishing	15	13,691	13,366	- 2.4	39,359	38,368	- 2.5
Hosiery & underwear	56	30,100	29,358	- 2.5	67,116	63,161	- 5.9
Woollen ...	46	42,608	41,454	- 2.7	120,030	113,424	- 5.5
Silk ...	49	18,646	18,354	- 1.6	92,059	89,730	- 2.5
Men's ready-made clothing	31	16,897	16,885	- 0.1	52,864	49,091	- 7.1
Boots and shoes	67	66,726	65,198	- 2.3	197,843	183,620	- 7.2
Cigar manufacturing	59	20,342	18,857	- 7.3	49,910	45,371	- 9.1
Leather manufacturing	30	17,499	16,721	- 4.4	55,525	52,207	- 6.0
Paper making ...	50	27,139	27,003	- 0.5	81,223	80,736	- 0.6

There was thus in each of the thirteen industries a decrease in the number of employees on the pay-roll in April, 1917, as compared with March, 1917. The greatest decrease (7.3 per cent.) occurred in cigar manufacturing. The figures also show a marked decrease in the amount of money paid to workpeople in April, 1917, in comparison with the previous month. The greatest decrease (9.1 per cent.) was also in cigar manufacturing. The totals are slightly affected by a number of establishments being closed down for a holiday on Easter Monday.

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

Industry.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†		
		April, 1916.	April, 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	April, 1916.	April, 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Iron and steel ...	117	180,210	213,196	+18.3	£ 1,341,581	£ 1,805,577	+31.6
Car building and repairing	35	47,573	45,353	- 4.7	313,769	309,084	- 1.5
Automobile manufacturing	36	104,097	123,528	+18.7	425,592	574,721	+35.0
Cotton manufacturing	55	46,639	46,269	- 0.8	87,103	100,573	+15.5
Cotton finishing	15	12,745	13,366	+ 4.9	31,032	38,369	+23.6
Hosiery & underwear	57	29,784	29,841	+ 0.2	59,530	64,414	+ 8.2
Woollen ...	43	36,337	38,409	+ 5.5	89,913	105,305	+17.1
Silk ...	48	19,308	18,357	- 5.0	86,371	89,652	+ 3.8
Men's ready-made clothing	32	14,867	16,881	+13.5	42,360	49,129	+16.0
Boots and shoes	68	60,358	63,196	+ 4.7	158,122	177,503	+12.3
Cigar manufacturing	57	18,711	18,559	- 0.8	40,334	44,809	+11.1
Leather manufacturing	33	17,179	17,827	+ 3.8	53,606	66,173	+23.4
Paper making ...	51	26,768	29,932	+11.8	71,139	89,838	+26.3

There was thus an increase in the number of persons on the pay-roll in nine of the thirteen industries covered by the inquiry in April, 1917, as compared with April, 1916. The greatest increase (18.7 per cent.) was recorded in the automobile manufacturing industry. Industries showing a decrease in the numbers employed were cotton manufacturing, silk, car building and repairing, and cigar manufacturing. With the exception of the car building and repairing industry, the amount of money paid to workpeople was greater in all thirteen industries in April, 1917, than in the corresponding month of 1916. An increase of 35 per cent. in the automobile manufacturing was the largest, while the iron and steel industry increased by 34.6 per cent.

WOMEN'S WAR-TIME WORK IN THE GERMAN METAL TRADES.

Soziale Praxis of 19th April, 1916, publishes an abstract of the results of an inquiry carried out by the Federation of German Metalworkers as to the position of women's work in the metal trades in Germany in the months of August and September, 1916.

* Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, June, 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 the other cases.

The inquiry covered 207 towns and villages scattered over all parts of Germany, in which women were being largely employed in the metal trades at that time.

Particulars were secured in regard to 2,594 establishments. At the time of the inquiry these establishments employed 266,530 women and girls, as compared with 63,570 before the outbreak of war—an increase of 319 per cent. Of the establishments dealt with 65 per cent., employing 85·2 per cent. of the women and girls covered by the inquiry, were engaged on war work.

A question as to the severity of the work was answered in regard to 897 "war" factories and 601 "peace" factories. In 20·8 per cent. of the former, and in 11·9 of the latter the work was declared to be too hard for women. Some of the statements in regard to individual concerns are given below:—

"Even for men, and still more for women, work at flanging machines is too hard. . . . At these machines projectiles weighing from 22 lb. to 82 lb. have to be lifted breast-high from the floor and clamped to the bed; then unclamped and placed again on the floor. This entails a great physical strain. . . . In order to earn a wage of three marks (3s.) a day a woman must perform this strenuous operation 75 or even 100 times. . . . The women complain very much of abdominal pains caused by frequently having to lift (without any tackle) shells weighing 52 lb. . . . In the foundry women must do any work that may need to be done. They have, for instance, to push the casting-pans about—work that over-taxes their strength. One woman sustained a rupture of the groin through performing this work. . . . At steam-hammers the persons employed are chiefly women, although plenty of men are available. Women have to draw bomb-castings (weighing about 88 lb.) in a state of incandescence from the furnace to the hammer. A continuous effort is made to employ women at the hardest and most dangerous jobs—at steam-hammers, shaping machines, core-making, pneumatic lifts, transporting heavy cores, casting with pans and with hand-ladles. . . . One result of the hard work in this establishment is that of 42 women nearly one-third have been disabled by illness."

The Federation sought, in addition, to ascertain whether and, if so, to what extent the authorities had made concessions to employers in regard to compliance with the ordinary regulations for the protection of health and the avoidance of accidents. This question was answered in regard to 68 per cent. of the concerns dealt with. As to 614 concerns, the answer was in the affirmative; as to 1,148, in the negative.

The length of the shifts worked has ascertained in respect of 98·8 per cent. of the concerns and of 98·1 per cent. of the workmen ascertained. The basis taken was the number of hours worked in a week, since, in most of the concerns, a system of multiple shifts prevails. The results are set forth in the following Table:—

Hours per Week.	Proportion of Establishments.		Proportion of Workwomen.	
	War Industry.	Peace Industry.	War Industry.	Peace Industry.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Up to 48	6·4	12·0	2·4	2·4
48 " 51	2·1	3·2	3·2	2·0
51 " 54	14·1	33·7	13·3	34·7
54 " 57	24·0	27·8	14·9	23·9
57 " 60	33·3	26·7	26·8	28·8
60 " " "	11·1	4·4	8·6	5·1
Various	9·0	1·4	21·2	3·1

The daily hours of work were ascertained in the case of 97,000 women who worked on the single-shift system. Of these 79 per cent. worked from 11 to 13 hours per day.

There was much overtime and Sunday work. In 1,017 establishments overtime was worked by 69,427 women; and of these 87·5 per cent. were engaged on "war work." There was Sunday work at 364 establishments, a total of 34,712 women being so employed (98 per cent. of them on war work).

As regards women's earnings, it is stated that extreme efforts were necessary in order to earn even a moderately good wage. "In consequence of the women's lack of training in Trade Union usages many of them have to put up with strange deductions from their wages. Thus, in one establishment there is a custom that piece-work wages must not exceed the average time-wages by more than 75 per cent. Should a woman, through diligence and skill, earn a larger sum, the piece-work rate was reduced in her case. The result is that women workers avoid earning more than 75 per cent. above the standard time-rate."

Lastly, it was desired to ascertain whether women received the same wages as men for equal work. On this point information was obtained as regards 57·2 per cent. of the concerns dealt with, 73·2 per cent. of the workwomen being comprised. This part of the inquiry was somewhat difficult, owing to the fact that where women are employed as substitutes for men it is frequently necessary to modify the normal method of working, or to set up a new department equipped with special plant. So far, however, as comparable figures could be secured, the result went to show that only about 9 per cent. of the women were paid at rates corresponding to those obtained by men for identical work.

RUSSIAN MINISTRY OF LABOUR: APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL LABOUR COMMISSIONERS.*

WHEN the present Ministry of Labour was formed it was decided by the Provisional Government to allow the Department of Factory Inspection to continue discharging its functions under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the authority of the Ministry of Labour in regard to factory inspectors being limited to charging them with occasional duties determined under a code of rules agreed upon between the two Ministries. It is now considered necessary that the Ministry of Labour should have special officials of its own throughout the country capable of bringing to bear upon employers and workpeople an influence for the exercise of which the factory inspectorate is not altogether qualified. For the present these Special Commissioners of the Ministry of Labour are to be appointed in the principal industrial districts only, the number of persons trained and qualified for the duties being limited. Each Local Labour Commissioner will be provided with the requisite office staff and will be assisted by a Council composed of employers and workpeople in equal numbers. In any locality in which such a Labour Commission is set up it will take over from the Factory Inspectors that part of their duty which consisted in the exercise of mediation between capital and labour. It is thought that these Labour Commissions will prove extremely useful in facilitating the execution of the various measures which the Ministry of Labour is now preparing with a view to putting an end to the danger to Russian industry resulting from the present conflicts between capital and labour. Amongst such measures are mentioned (a) a Law regulating the right to strike or lock-out, and limiting that right in the national interest for certain classes of establishments; (b) a Law concerning Chambers of Conciliation and Boards of Arbitration, and making it obligatory for parties to disputes to have recourse to these institutions; (c) a Law providing agencies and methods for preventing and relieving unemployment.

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 30th June, those for the other countries relate to various earlier dates. This difference of date is important, and should be borne in mind in making comparisons as between one country and another.

UNITED KINGDOM.

THE general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food rose about one per cent. during June. The prices of British beef increased about 5 per cent. (3d. to 1d. per lb. on the average), and those of other meat 3 to 4 per cent. (or about 3d. per lb.). Bacon and fish showed some decline in price, as compared with a month ago.

The prices of bread, flour and milk remained practically unchanged. With tea there was no appreciable change in the average price, advances in some cases being counter-balanced by reductions to the controlled tea price in others. The average price of granulated sugar, which advanced about 2½ per cent. last month, rose a further 3 per cent. this month, but the total advance since 1st May amounts to less than 4d. per lb. The upward movement in the price of margarine continued. Butter was a little cheaper at the end of June than at the beginning, but eggs were 5 per cent. dearer.

The introduction of Government cheese resulted in a marked drop in the average price of that commodity, by 7 per cent. or over 1½d. per lb. Old potatoes, where available, were sold at the same prices as a month ago, and new crop potatoes were on sale at an average of rather more than 4d. per lb. on 30th June. There has, of course, been a heavy fall in the price of new potatoes since that date.

COMPARISON WITH A YEAR AGO.

Prices on 30th June, 1917, as compared with those of 1st July, 1916, showed an average increase of about 28 per cent. The average price of margarine was higher than a year ago by nearly 50 per cent., and that of bread and flour by 40 per cent. Cheese and eggs were dearer by about 25 per cent., beef, mutton, bacon, fish and butter by 25 to 30 per cent., and tea, potatoes and milk by 15 to 20 per cent. The smallest advance over the year was in the price of granulated sugar, viz. 12 per cent.

COMPARISON WITH JULY, 1914.

The prices of butchers' meat on 30th June, 1917, ranged from about double to treble those of July, 1914, the average increases varying according to cut from 7½d. to 10½d. per lb. Bacon was about 76 per cent., or 8½d. per lb. dearer.

The average price of bread—viz. 11½d. per 4 lbs.—was double that in July, 1914, and flour showed a proportionately greater advance, amounting to 109 per cent., or 11½d. per

* *Torgovo-Prum. Gazeta*, 14th June (N.S.).

7 lbs. The price of granulated sugar had risen over the war period from an average of about 2d. to nearly 6d. per lb., but increased duty accounts for about 1½d. of the rise. The average price of cheese was slightly more than double that in July, 1914, that of eggs slightly less than double. The price of tea was 74 per cent. higher, but about half of the advance was due to increased taxation. Butter and margarine showed increases approximating to 65 and 74 per cent. respectively over pre-war prices. Milk prices had risen 60 per cent., or 2d. per quart.

In the following Table is given a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 30th June in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914:—

Article.	Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to 30th June, 1917.		
	Large Towns (populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	97	95	96
Thin Flank	143	122	132
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	123	116	110
Thin Flank	169	144	157
Mutton, British—			
Legs	100	100	100
Breast	156	128	142
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	141	128	131
Breast	199	183	191
Bacon (streaky)	79	74	76
Fish	147	107	127
Flour	105	114	109
Bread	105	96	100
Tea	77	71	74
Sugar (granulated)	192	181	188
Milk	61	58	60
Butter—			
Fresh	64	65	65
Salt	64	66	65
Cheese	104	112	108
Margarine	74	73	74
Eggs (fresh)	101	90	95
Potatoes	163	126	144
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE INCREASE)	109	100	104

In arriving at the general percentage increase in the above Table the several articles are weighted in accordance with the proportionate expenditure on them in pre-war family budgets, no allowance being made for the economies resulting from changes in dietary which have been effected since the beginning of the war, especially in those families in which the total income has not been increased by advances in rates of wages, greater regularity of employment, increased output, or the working of overtime. As an illustration of possible economies in this direction, it may be stated that if eggs were omitted from the dietary, margarine substituted for 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 104 would be 72.

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 30th June, 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 about 75 per cent., taking the same quantities and descriptions of the various items at each date and eliminating advances arising from increased taxation.

CANADA.*

The cost of food in Canada in May measured by the weekly expenditure of a family, as computed from returns of retail prices in sixty towns in the Dominion, showed an increase of 9·9 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 59·3 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

With regard to the total family expenditure (on food, fuel, lighting, rent, &c.), the May figures show an increase of 6·7 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 30·6 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 10·1 per cent. in house rent.

AUSTRALIA.†

During the month of February the index number representing the average retail price of food in thirty principal towns of the Australian Commonwealth showed an increase of 0·6 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and was 25·6 per cent. above that for July, 1914. In obtaining these figures account is taken of the extent to which each of the various

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

† *Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics*, No. 62, February, 1917. Issued by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne.

articles of food entering into computation of the index is consumed throughout the Commonwealth, and also of the respective populations of the thirty towns.

NEW ZEALAND.*

The general index number of retail prices of articles of food in March, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New Zealand, showed no change as compared with the preceding month. Two of the groups of commodities represented in the returns, viz., meat and groceries, showed a decrease of 0·6 and 1·0 respectively, while dairy produce increased by 2·8 per cent.

As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, and the combined index number for March was about 26 per cent. higher than immediately before the outbreak of war.

Group of Articles.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in March, 1917, as compared with	
	February, 1917.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Groceries	− 1·0	+ 24·3
Dairy produce	+ 2·8	+ 27·2
Meat	− 0·6	+ 26·6
TOTAL (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	No change	+ 25·8

BERLIN AND VIENNA.

No particulars of recent date 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.

SWITZERLAND.

According to figures compiled by the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living,† the general level of retail food prices in Switzerland on 1st March, 1917, showed a rise of 6·1 per cent. as compared with December, 1916, and of 57·3 per cent. as compared with June, 1914.

The extent to which each of the categories of food has risen in price during these intervals will be seen from the following Table:—

Article, or Group of Articles.	Increase in Cost of Identical Quantities on 1st March, 1917, as compared with	
	1st December, 1916.	1st June, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Milk, butter, cheese, etc.	3·4	23·8
Edible fats and oils	9·2	105·6
Bread and flour, etc.	10·0	71·4
Peas, beans, lentils, etc.	6·8	80·7
Meat	11·5	69·3
Eggs	14·8	130·0
Potatoes	5·0	50·0
Sugar and honey	11·8	109·4
Other foods	0·4	24·8
All foods together	6·1	57·3
Other necessities (fuel, lighting, soap)	13·9	61·2
TOTAL	6·8	57·9

Later particulars§ show that during the succeeding quarter on the method illustrated above the general level of retail prices (foods and other necessities being taken together) rose by 13·2 per cent., an increase which is stated to be unprecedented during the war period. On 1st June the level was 78·8 per cent. above that of 1st June, 1914. The figures for the latest period are not sufficiently detailed to show the rise in food prices separately.

UNITED STATES.¶

The index number representing the general level of retail food prices in the United States showed an increase of 9 per cent. on 15th April, 1917, as compared with 15th March, and on the former date was 41 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The rise as compared with March is the greatest advance in food prices in any one month since the outbreak of the European War. All articles except coffee advanced during the month, the greatest increases being for flour (18 per cent.), bacon and maize meal (15 per cent.), and potatoes (14 per cent.).

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

* *Journal of the (New Zealand) Department of Labour*, April, 1917, Wellington, N.Z.

† *Die Detailpreise der schweizerischen Konsumvereine am 1. Mai, 1917. Beilage zum "Schweizerischen Konsum-Verein" No. 24. Basle.*

‡ Decrease.

§ *Schweizerischer Konsum-Verein*, 23rd June, 1917.

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

Article.	Increase in Average Price on 15th April, 1917, as compared with		Article.	Increase in Average Price on 15th April, 1917, as compared with	
	15th Mar., 1917.	15th July, 1914.		15th Mar., 1917.	15th July, 1914.
Beef—					
Sirloin steak	7	18	Milk ...	2	13
Round steak	8	20	Bread ...	4	11
Rib roast ...	8	21	Flour ...	18	57
Chuck roast	10	23	Rice ...	4	121
Plate boiling beef	10	27	Potatoes ...	14	7
Pork chops ...	10	37	Onions ...	7	8
Bacon ...	15	37	Beans, navy ...	8	3
Ham ...	8	33	Prunes ...	3	1
Lard ...	11	71	Raisins, seeded	1	85
Hens ...	5	31	Sugar ...	10	No change
Salmon, tinned	6	30	Coffee ...	1	1
Eggs, strictly fresh	11	47	Tea ...	1	
Butter, creamery			TOTAL (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	9	41

FOOD CONTROL.

By an Order in Council under the Defence of the Realm Act the same powers are conferred on the Food Controller as the Admiralty, Army Council, and Ministry of Munitions already possess for requisitioning and controlling prices. Lord Rhondda is now empowered to requisition the whole or part of the output of any factory, and to pay a price based on the cost of production, with the addition of a reasonable pre-war rate of profit, without regard to the price ruling in the open market. For this purpose he is authorised to examine books, and to ascertain such particulars as to output, cost, and rate of profit as may be required for fixing a reasonable price. Similar powers have been taken to deal with goods requisitioned from growers or other producers. Where goods are requisitioned from a bona fide merchant or dealer the price is determined by the price paid by him for the goods, provided that such price is not unreasonable, and by the rate of profit which he would normally earn under pre-war conditions, provided that such profit was not excessive. Where, however, any middleman or speculator has acquired foodstuffs or other commodities otherwise than in the usual course of his business, no profit at all or a profit at less than pre-war rates may be allowed.

These powers have for some time past been exercised by the Admiralty, Army Council, and Ministry of Munitions, and have enabled those Departments to purchase their supplies at reasonable prices and without regard to the market fluctuations due to abnormal war conditions.

FOOD CONTROL ORDERS.

THE 1917 Crop (Restriction) Order, dated 13th July, 1917, provides that no person shall, except by permit,

(a) buy, sell, or deal in, or (b) offer, or invite an offer, or propose to buy or sell or deal in; or (c) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in: any wheat, barley, oats, rye, or potatoes (except first and second earlies) of the 1917 crop grown in the United Kingdom.

The Stone Fruit (Jam Manufacturers' Prices) Order and the Raspberries (Manufacturers' Prices) Order fix maximum prices at which jam manufacturers may buy home-grown plums, damsons, greengages and raspberries. By the Raspberries (Scotland) Order the Food Controller requisitions all raspberries grown in Scotland, except crops of less than 1 cwt. The first claim on the fruit will be for the manufacture of jam for the Navy and Army, but it is anticipated that a surplus will be available for distribution to jam manufacturers.

The Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order No. 2 provides for brewing in excess of the amount previously permitted.

The Public Meals Order (No. 3) has repealed the restriction on serving potatoes in public eating-places. A General Licence has been issued by the Food Controller authorising, until 15th August, 1917, the retailing of packed beans, peas and pulse, which were so packed before 30th May, at prices exceeding those permitted by the Beans, Peas and Pulse (Retail Prices) Order.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN HOLLAND DURING WAR PERIOD: OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following particulars are taken from the concluding portion of a report upon economic conditions in Holland issued by the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry on 11th May. They are based on data collected by the Factory Inspection Department.

(i.) Wages.—Out of 336,000 workpeople employed in private industrial undertakings 76,750 had their wages increased by (or received war bonuses amounting to) 1 to 10 per cent., 133,700 by 11 to 20 per cent., 73,150 by 21 to 30 per cent., and 34,000 by over 31 per cent. The general average increase

* Not included in the official prices statistics at this date.
† Not included in the official prices statistics at this date. The rise in bread prices since September, 1914, amounts to 44 per cent.
‡ Nota betreffende den economischen toestand, No. 440. Session 1916-1917. The Hague.

among these 336,000 industrial workpeople is estimated at 13 per cent.

The following table shows the number of persons covered by the inquiry in each group of trades and the percentage of these who received increases (or war bonuses) of varying amounts:—

Trade Group.	Number of Workpeople covered by the Returns.	Proportion of Workpeople whose wages were increased by, or who received War Bonuses amounting to				
		1 to 10 per cent. of Wages.	11 to 20 per cent. of Wages.	21 to 30 per cent. of Wages.	Over 31 per cent. of Wages.	Total.
Building ...	84,500	30.8	54.4	11.8	0.0	97.6
Mining and turf-getting	30,000	—	—	40.0	60.0	100.0
Metal ...	44,700	14.1	43.4	24.2	6.0	87.7
Textile ...	29,900	35.1	24.4	33.4	6.7	99.6
Clothing and cleaning	22,500	22.4	48.7	7.2	5.4	93.7
Printing ...	15,700	7.6	27.4	54.8	10.2	100.0
Paper-making ...	4,200	11.9	16.7	61.3	—	99.9
Woodworking ...	18,400	9.2	40.8	24.5	20.1	94.6
Chemical ...	7,000	37.2	28.6	17.1	15.7	98.6
Pottery, glass, &c. ...	22,500	21.0	30.1	10.7	3.6	65.4
Baking ...	3,700	16.2	67.6	8.1	—	91.9
Flour-milling ...	500	10.0	80.0	10.0	—	100.0
Dairying ...	2,900	10.3	55.2	27.6	3.5	96.6
Tobacco ...	17,800	25.3	59.5	15.2	—	100.0
Other food ...	11,200	39.4	38.3	19.6	9.8	99.1
Gas and electricity ...	6,000	8.3	83.4	8.3	—	100.0
Leather, oilcloth and rubber	6,200	1.6	32.3	43.5	19.4	96.8
Diamond working	8,000	100.0	—	—	—	100.0
Art ...	500	20.0	20.0	20.0	—	60.0
Total ...	336,000	22.8	39.9	21.7	10.1	91.5

The difference between the figure shown in the "total" column and 100 indicates the proportion of the 336,000 workpeople who either received no increase in wages (or war bonus) or whose wages were reduced. The number of these was 18,400, or 5.5 per cent. of the total.

The report states that, on the average, agricultural wages have increased by 50 per cent. since 1914. In some localities the increase has even attained 100 per cent. for certain occupations.

It may be stated that, according to the Dutch census of 1909, the populations employed in industry and agriculture formed respectively 36 and 27 per cent. of the total occupied population.

(ii.) Cost of Living.—According to the same report, the cost of living of the working classes in the large towns has increased during the war period by from 15 to 25 per cent. In the provinces the advance has been about 50 per cent. on the average, and in some places as much as 100 per cent.

TAX ON WAR PROFITS AND ASSISTANCE IN CASE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN SWITZERLAND.*

THE Federal Council of Switzerland, with a view to bringing about greater effectiveness and greater uniformity in the matter of granting of assistance in unemployment, has decided to form a Central Fund for the whole of Switzerland. This fund will receive the proceeds of an extra tax of 20 per cent. on war profits of 1916. The war profits tax of 1915 yielded 3 million francs, and the new addition will probably bring this total up to 10 million.

During the war and during the prevalence of special economic conditions due to the war, the Federal Government will make contributions towards the cost of furnishing relief in unemployment. The rules governing the payment of contributions and the conditions upon which grants will be made will be set out in a special Order.

FREE SATURDAY AFTERNOON FOR WOMEN IN CLOTHING TRADES.

NEW FRENCH LAW.†

By a law dated 11th June the principle of freedom from work on Saturday afternoons is laid down for women employed in the clothing trades in France. The text of the first article of the new measure is as follows:—

"For the duration of the war and in so far as shall not be otherwise determined by a general law, Saturday afternoon shall be regarded as a period of rest for women of all ages employed in the industries covered by Article 33 of Book I. of the Code of Labour Laws, under conditions to be laid down for each trade and each district by administrative regulations which shall take into consideration the labour required at different seasons of the year, and any agreements that may have been made between associations of employers and workpeople in the particular trade and district."

During a national emergency the operation of the law may be suspended by order of the War Minister in the case of women making military clothing.

Penalties will be imposed upon persons convicted of infractions of the law.

* Soziale Praxis, 31st May.
† Journal Officiel de la République Française, 12th June, 1917.

CASH RATES OF WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

AT JANUARY, 1914, AND JANUARY, 1917.

INFORMATION is obtained annually from the chairmen or clerks of a large number of Rural District Councils showing the rates of cash wages most generally paid to the various classes of agricultural labourers not provided with board or lodging* in the rural district areas. Such rates, while by no means representing the labourers' total earnings, are useful as a means of comparing one year with another, and in the Table below a comparison is made between the weekly rates paid in January, 1914, and January, 1917. This period covers seven months prior to the outbreak of war, but as the movement in wages between January and August of 1914 was relatively very

small, the rates for January, 1914, can be regarded as substantially the rates prevailing immediately before the war.

The figures in the Table are the means of the rates given for those rural districts in each county from which information has been received for both January, 1914, and January, 1917, and cover over 80 per cent. of the total number of rural districts in England and Wales. As already stated, these rates do not represent the total earnings, and are the nominal weekly rates of cash wages only. To arrive at the total earnings it would be necessary to add the value of allowances in kind, such as a free house, potato ground, milk, &c., and the

COMPARISON OF MEAN OF WEEKLY RATES OF CASH WAGES PAID IN JANUARY, 1914, AND JANUARY, 1917.

(N.B.—The rates stated are exclusive of extra earnings and allowances in kind. Some of the variations in cash rates are due to the variations in the value of these extra earnings and allowances in different counties and districts.)

County.	Ordinary Labourers (not provided with food).			Horsemen (not provided with food).			Cattlemen (not provided with food).			Shepherds (not provided with food).			County.
	No. of Dists. making Returns	Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1917.	No. of Dists. making Returns	Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1917.	No. of Dists. making Returns	Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1917.	No. of Dists. making Returns	Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1917.	
NORTHERN COUNTIES.—													
Northumberland ...	6	s. d. 21 0	s. d. 27 5	9	s. d. 20 4	s. d. 28 5	8	s. d. 20 1	s. d. 27 9	9	s. d. 20 11	s. d. 27 9	Northumberland.
Durham ...	7	20 9	23 10	14	20 10	29 9	8	20 5	28 11	6	20 11	29 2	Durham.
Cumberland ...	5	18 11	25 1	5	20 7	27 2	4	20 6	26 11	3	20 4	25 8	Cumberland.
Westmorland ...	†	...	...	†	...	...	†	...	...	†	...	...	Westmorland.
YORKSHIRE, LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.—													
Yorkshire (East Riding) ...	10	18 2	25 4	7	19 3	26 11	9	19 2	26 9	9	19 7	27 3	Yorkshire (East Riding).
" (North Riding) ...	14	18 3	24 10	16	19 6	27 1	16	19 5	26 8	13	19 5	27 2	" (North Riding).
" (West Riding) ...	23	18 10	25 8	24	20 10	28 0	23	19 9	26 11	20	20 4	28 0	" (West Riding).
" (Whole County) ...	47	18 6	25 4	47	20 2	27 6	48	19 6	26 10	42	19 11	27 7	" (Whole County).
Lancashire ...	13	20 5	27 7	15	22 9	29 10	14	21 9	28 10	5	21 2	31 0	Lancashire.
Cheshire ...	11	18 9	25 4	10	20 3	27 7	10	19 11	26 10	5	19 8	26 6	Cheshire.
NORTH AND WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.—													
Leicestershire ...	12	17 2	25 2	12	19 4	26 5	12	19 0	26 0	11	19 4	26 7	Leicestershire.
Rutland ...	2	15 6	22 6	2	17 0	24 0	2	16 0	22 6	2	16 6	22 6	Rutland.
Lincolnshire ...	16	16 6	24 2	16	15 10	22 11	18	15 10	22 6	18	16 2	23 4	Lincolnshire.
Nottinghamshire ...	7	18 3	24 7	7	19 11	27 3	7	19 8	26 11	7	20 1	27 6	Nottinghamshire.
Derbyshire ...	10	20 1	27 3	10	21 8	28 7	10	20 11	27 11	7	20 11	27 3	Derbyshire.
Gloucestershire ...	15	15 1	20 7	16	16 9	22 7	16	16 5	22 6	15	16 6	22 5	Gloucestershire.
Monmouthshire ...	5	16 5	22 6	5	17 5	24 4	5	17 5	24 4	5	17 2	23 0	Monmouthshire.
Herefordshire ...	11	15 0	19 2	11	16 3	20 10	11	15 11	20 3	11	16 5	20 9	Herefordshire.
Shropshire ...	14	15 1	21 9	14	16 4	23 6	14	16 3	23 5	13	16 8	23 5	Shropshire.
Staffordshire ...	15	17 8	23 10	15	19 2	25 10	15	19 0	25 5	11	18 11	25 1	Staffordshire.
Worcestershire ...	12	15 5	21 6	11	16 11	22 8	11	16 4	22 7	10	17 0	22 6	Worcestershire.
Warwickshire ...	13	15 11	21 11	13	17 8	24 1	13	17 6	23 8	13	17 3	23 5	Warwickshire.
SOUTH MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES.—													
Middlesex ...	3	20 4	27 4	3	21 4	29 8	3	21 8	29 8	3	21 4	29 4	Middlesex.
Hertfordshire ...	11	15 3	20 5	11	17 6	23 4	10	17 5	23 2	11	18 1	23 1	Hertfordshire.
Buckinghamshire ...	7	14 8	21 3	7	16 7	24 0	7	16 7	24 4	7	16 6	24 5	Buckinghamshire.
Oxfordshire ...	9	13 0	19 4	9	14 11	22 3	8	14 10	22 1	8	14 11	21 1	Oxfordshire.
Northamptonshire ...	15	15 5	21 1	15	17 5	24 0	15	16 8	23 2	14	16 11	23 0	Northamptonshire.
Huntingdonshire ...	4	14 3	21 9	4	17 0	23 9	4	16 5	23 6	3	17 4	23 4	Huntingdonshire.
Bedfordshire ...	6	15 0	21 3	6	17 7	24 5	6	17 5	24 4	5	17 7	23 7	Bedfordshire.
Cambridgeshire ...	6	14 8	22 1	6	15 10	22 9	5	15 10	22 8	5	16 10	23 7	Cambridgeshire.
Essex ...	15	14 8	22 4	16	16 8	23 11	16	16 11	23 8	13	17 0	24 0	Essex.
Suffolk ...	16	13 7	20 0	16	15 7	22 1	16	15 5	22 0	16	16 0	22 2	Suffolk.
Norfolk ...	18	14 0	22 0	18	15 11	24 0	18	16 0	24 6	11	16 2	23 9	Norfolk.
SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.—													
Surrey ...	7	17 0	22 3	7	17 11	22 9	7	18 3	23 8	7	18 3	23 1	Surrey.
Kent ...	20	17 7	23 0	19	19 3	25 5	18	19 0	25 0	19	19 10	25 4	Kent.
Sussex ...	13	15 1	21 10	12	17 5	23 7	12	17 5	23 3	9	17 11	23 3	Sussex.
Hampshire ...	21	14 5	20 2	20	15 9	22 0	20	16 2	22 2	19	16 3	22 4	Hampshire.
Berkshire ...	7	14 6	19 6	7	15 5	21 10	7	16 1	22 3	7	15 7	22 3	Berkshire.
SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.—													
Wiltshire ...	16	14 3	20 6	16	15 9	22 8	16	16 0	22 11	16	16 1	22 9	Wiltshire.
Dorsetshire ...	11	12 10	17 8	10	13 10	19 4	10	14 2	19 11	10	14 4	20 2	Dorsetshire.
Devonshire ...	13	13 11	18 2	13	14 10	19 2	12	15 2	19 5	11	15 2	19 10	

extra cash earnings from piece-work, overtime, special harvest payments, and in the case of men in charge of animals, such items as journey money, bonuses for calves reared, and lamb money. These vary on different farms and in individual cases, and the necessary particulars can only be ascertained by inquiries on a large scale addressed to individual farmers in every part of the country. Inquiries of this kind were last undertaken by the Department in 1907. A further inquiry was projected for the autumn of 1914, but was interrupted by the war.

According to the statistics published by the Board of Trade in the report as to earnings and hours of labour in agriculture in 1907 (Cd. 5460), which were based on returns received direct from individual farmers, the average value of the extra earnings in cash and kind generally varied in the different counties from about 2s. to 4s. per week. So far as the Department is aware, the extra earnings had not varied to any considerable extent up to the outbreak of war. As explained below, however, their value has probably increased appreciably at the present time.

If the cash rates in each county for ordinary labourers not provided with food be taken for purposes of comparison, it will be seen that in England the greatest increase in cash rates took place between January, 1914, and January, 1917, in Durham (8s. 1d. per week), and in Wales, in Flint and Merioneth (8s. 6d. per week). The county in England in which the increase was least was Hereford (4s. 2d. per week), and in Wales, Cardigan (3s. 8d. per week). In only 7 counties in England and Wales did the increase amount to less than 5s. per week, in 12 counties it was 5s. or under 6s., in 18 counties 6s. or under 7s., in 8 counties 7s. or under 8s., and in 5 counties it was 8s. or over per week; Westmorland and Anglesey are excluded from these figures, on account of the information received being insufficient for statistical purposes.

In addition to the increases which the Table shows in the weekly rates of cash wages, allowance must be made for the extra earnings having also increased. Although it is impossible with the information available to indicate the amount of such increase, it might be pointed out that in the first place the higher prices now obtaining must have appreciably increased the value of most of the allowances in kind. These have also in some cases been increased in quantity. Evidence is also forthcoming as to piece-work rates and harvest wages having been increased. A correspondent in Essex mentions that piece-work rates were 25 to 50 per cent. higher in 1916 than before the war. In Norfolk, where it is the custom to pay the labourers a lump sum for the harvest, this usually amounted to £7 or £7 10s. before the war; in 1916 the minimum harvest payment had been raised to £9 5s. Payments for overtime, moreover, have increased considerably during the war period, mainly owing to the shortage of labour, and, to some extent, to the introduction of the Daylight Saving Act.

Since January, 1917, the date to which the latest available returns relate, it is known that the wages of the workers on the land have increased, owing partly to the scarcity of labour and partly to the rise in the cost of living.

WAR BONUSES FOR STATE EMPLOYEES IN AUSTRIA.*

AN Austrian Imperial Order published on 2nd June grants special financial aid to State employees in view of the continued increase in the cost of living. This is the fourth measure of the kind taken during the war, earlier grants (or revisions of grants) having been made in August, 1915, and February and December, 1916. Despite the short time which has elapsed since the Order of December last, its provisions have already become inadequate in view of the increased dearness and scarcity of foodstuffs and other necessary commodities.

The new Order grants an additional bonus for the period from 1st June to 31st December, 1917, payable in a lump sum during the month of June, and varying according to the family circumstances, to State officials (including State railway officials) already drawing war bonuses, whose annual salary does not exceed £200, and to all other State servants drawing war bonuses. The amount of the bonus granted is £5, £7 10s., £10, or £12 10s., according to the family circumstances of the employee. It is officially stated that this special bonus will represent from 43 to 90 per cent. of the bonuses payable under the Order of 4th December, 1916, for persons in receipt of an annual salary of £200, from 87 to 107 per cent. for officials with lower salaries, and from 78 to 116 per cent. for other persons entitled to it, i.e. technical employees, &c.

In the case of workmen (as distinguished from "officials") employed on State railways and in other State concerns, the bonus is fixed at 100 per cent. of that already payable for the period from 1st June to 31st December, 1917, under the Order of 4th December last.

It is officially stated that the grant in the near future of a special bonus to retired State servants and their relatives is contemplated.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS FOR WAR WORKERS IN VIENNA.†

As the outcome of an agitation for higher pay and better conditions of work which broke out among war workers at

* Neue Freie Presse and Die Zeit of 1st June, 1917.
† Die Zeit of 30th May, and Arbeiter-Zeitung of 5th June.

Vienna in May, a permanent committee, composed of representatives of employers and workmen was formed on the 26th of the month for the purpose of endeavouring to arrive at a settlement of the points involved. An agreement was at length reached under which all the principal demands of the workers were conceded.

It was agreed that a limitation of the normal working hours to 5½ per week was urgently necessary. Overtime was to be reduced as soon as possible and was to be limited to the first five days of the week, so that work should in any case cease at midday on Saturday. War bonuses were granted to men over 17 years of age. The amount of bonus depends upon the weekly earnings, the limits being 20 kronen (16s. 8d.) bonus for those earning 50 kronen (£2 1s. 8d.) for a full week's work, and 7 50 kronen (6s. 3d.) for those earning not more than 100 kronen (£4 3s. 4d.). In addition to these, family bonuses are to be paid, viz., 2s. 6d. per week for a wife and 1s. 8d. per week for every child under 14, but such family bonus is in no case to exceed 12s. 6d. per week. A war bonus of 4s. 2d. was granted to women workers over 18 years of age earning not more than £2 1s. 8d. per week.

Minimum weekly time wages are to be payable as follows: Trained workers with at least two years' experience, 54s. 2d.; workers over 17 with less than two years' experience, 50s.; untrained auxiliary workers, 41s. 8d.; women over 18 with at least six weeks' experience, 29s. 2d.; women workers with less than six weeks' experience, 25s.; boys under 17, 25s.; girls under 18, 20s.; apprentices in their first year of apprenticeship, 8s. 4d.; in their second, 16s. 8d.

The agreement is to be regarded exclusively as a war agreement. It came into force with the first payment of wages after 29th May, and is to remain in force until two months after the conclusion of peace.

WAGES OF GERMAN MINERS, 1914-1917.

THE *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* for 19th June contains a statement giving statistics of wages of German miners during the first quarter of 1917. From a comparison between these figures and similar data from the corresponding statement for the second quarter of 1914, it is possible to get some idea of the movement of wages in this industry during the course of the war. In the Table below the comparison is limited to adult male workers. It should be borne in mind, however, that the composition of the classes of workmen to which the figures relate has undergone considerable change between the two periods. A large proportion of hewers and trammers has been called up for service in the Army, and their places have been filled by less-skilled men. As a consequence, the output of coal, &c., per shift (and consequently the shift earnings) in the latest quarter was less than would have been the case had this change not taken place.

The following Table shows the average sum earned per shift by men employed in the various branches of the mining industry in Germany during the two periods referred to, and the percentage increase in earnings between the second quarter of 1914 and the first quarter of 1917:—

Mining District.	Underground Workers.				Surface Workers.	
	Hewers and Trammers.		Others.		Workers.	
	Net Earnings per shift 1st Qr. of 1917.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Earnings per shift 1st Qr. of 1917.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.	Net Earnings per shift 1st Qr. of 1917.	Increase over 2nd Qr. of 1914.
	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.	s. d.	Per cent.
COAL.						
Upper Silesia ...	7 0½	47.0	4 11¼	41.7	4 6¼	41.7
Lower Silesia ...	5 3	35.6	4 7½	34.7	3 11¼	26.2
Dortmund ...	9 2	50.7	6 0¾	36.5	5 9½	35.0
Saarbrücken (State Mines)	6 11½	38.4	5 5¾	33.7	5 2	57.0
Aix-la-Chapelle ...	7 4½	33.3	5 5½	28.4	5 0¾	25.0
Lower Rhine, Left Bank ...	9 0	49.0	6 9¼	38.1	5 10¼	35.1
LIGNITE.						
Halle ...	5 5	32.1	4 10¾	38.4	4 7¼	34.1
Rhine, Left Bank ...	6 3	36.6	5 8½	32.3	5 6¼	37.4
METALLIFEROUS ORES.						
Copper.						
Mau-feld ...	7 1½	89.3	6 4¾	71.8	5 9	62.7
Other.						
Oberratz ...	7 2¼	77.2	6 7¾	69.0	5 0¾	60.9
Niegen ...	7 6¼	50.6	5 7	37.0	5 4½	34.7
Nassau and Wetzlar ...	5 1¼	40.5	4 6	31.3	4 5	33.9
Other Rhine, Right Bank ...	6 5	45.1	4 11¼	27.4	4 11	41.4
Other Rhine, Left Bank ...	5 0¾	39.3	4 3¾	36.9	4 2¼	40.7
SALT.						
Halle ...	6 0¾	30.7	5 1	25.4	4 10	27.2
Clausthal ...	6 3	27.5	5 2¼	26.0	4 9½	23.2

Among coal miners, hewers and trammers show the highest rate of increase between the two periods; in Dortmund the rise for these workers amounted to over 50 per cent., and on the left bank of the Rhine to 49 per cent. Taking the industries as a whole the greatest increase is shown by metal miners, and the least by salt miners.

As regards the actual level of earnings in the first quarter of 1917, coal miners stand first as a class.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June was slack in Fife, fairly good in West Scotland, Northumberland and Durham, and very good in every other principal district; it showed little or no change on the whole as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. Difficulties of transport were again reported. There was a decrease of 3,361 (or 0.6 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at collieries making returns compared with the previous month, and an increase of 23,617 (or 4.7 per cent.) on a year ago.

Of the 528,985 workpeople included in the returns for June 243,195 (or 46.0 per cent.) were employed at pits working twelve days* during the fortnight to which the returns relate, while a further 163,844 (or 31.0 per cent.) were employed at pits working eleven but less than twelve days.

District.	No. of Work-people employed in June, 1917, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1917, on a	
		23rd June, 1917.	26th May, 1917.	24th June, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Northumberland ...	36,653	5.10	4.90	5.50	+ 0.20	- 0.30
Durham ...	92,788	5.01	5.05	5.80	- 0.01	- 0.56
Cumberland ...	5,975	5.98	5.89	5.60	+ 0.09	+ 0.48
South Yorkshire ...	38,972	5.89	5.90	5.80	- 0.01	+ 0.09
West Yorkshire ...	25,871	5.85	5.82	5.78	+ 0.03	+ 0.07
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	51,61	5.78	5.92	5.63	- 0.01	+ 0.25
Derbyshire ...	31,118	5.77	5.84	5.45	- 0.07	+ 0.32
Nottingham and Leicester ...	32,854	5.67	5.63	5.55	- 0.01	+ 0.12
Staffordshire ...	28,712	5.92	5.86	5.75	+ 0.06	+ 0.17
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop ...	8,390	5.85	5.85	5.86	...	- 0.01
Gloucester and Somerset ...	4,548	5.92	5.84	5.71	+ 0.08	+ 0.21
North Wales ...	10,130	6.00	5.81	5.85	+ 0.19	+ 0.15
South Wales and Mon. ...	90,301	5.73	5.79	5.49	- 0.06	+ 0.24
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	480,576	5.61	5.61	5.61	...	...
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland ...	20,620	4.92	4.94	5.48	- 0.02	- 0.56
The Lothians ...	1,930	5.24	5.33	5.59	- 0.09	- 0.35
Fife ...	25,403	4.42	4.32	5.56	+ 0.10	- 1.14
SCOTLAND ...	47,953	4.67	4.63	5.52	+ 0.04	- 0.85
IRELAND ...	456	5.50	4.85	5.67	+ 0.65	- 0.17
UNITED KINGDOM ...	528,985	5.53	5.53	5.60	...	- 0.07

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in June, 1917, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1917, on a	
		23rd June, 1917.	26th May, 1917.	24th June, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Anthracite ...	6,567	5.21	4.67	5.57	+ 0.54	- 0.36
Coking ...	25,194	5.59	5.72	5.83	- 0.16	- 0.27
Gas ...	36,804	4.96	4.82	5.48	+ 0.14	- 0.52
House ...	52,512	5.68	5.71	5.55	- 0.03	+ 0.13
Steam ...	174,182	5.63	5.63	5.68	...	+ 0.05
Mixed ...	232,695	5.51	5.62	5.63	- 0.01	- 0.12
ALL DESCRIPTIONS ...	528,985	5.53	5.53	5.60	...	- 0.07

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING. Employment was very good in iron, shale and lead mines, and good in tin mines. In quarries employment continued fairly good on the whole except at slate quarries. There was again a shortage of labour in several districts.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received for each of the three periods named below, relating to the same mines and open works in each case, show that 14,544 workpeople were employed at mines

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

included in these returns in June, 1917, an increase of 251 (or 1.8 per cent.) compared with May, and of 959 (or 7.1 per cent.) compared with a year ago.

District.	Work-people employed in June, 1917, at Mines included in the Returns.	Average number of days* worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1917, on a	
		23rd June, 1917.	26th May, 1917.	24th June, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	6,363	5.95	5.94	5.63	+ 0.01	+ 0.32
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	4,928	5.50	5.85	5.93	- 0.35	- 0.43
Scotland ...	716	5.55	5.50	5.99	- 0.04	- 0.44
Other Districts ...	2,537	5.87	5.93	5.96	- 0.09	- 0.09
TOTAL ...	14,544	5.76	5.89	5.82	- 0.13	- 0.06

Shale.—The returns received show that 3,328 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 23rd June, 1917, at mines which worked on the average 6.00 days per week, compared with 3,317 workpeople in May at mines which worked 6.00 days, and with 3,148 workpeople in June, 1916, at mines which worked 5.98 days per week.

Tin.—Men remaining in the industry were fully employed and there was a scarcity of skilled miners.

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

QUARRYING.

Slate.—Employment was slack and worse than a month ago in North Wales, and continued moderate at Delabole.

Granite.—Employment continued good in Leicestershire, with a scarcity of labour, and quiet in Cornwall and South Devon.

Limestone.—Employment was again good in Weardale, Cleveland and South Durham and at Buxton; it was very quiet at Plymouth.

Other Stone.—Employment continued good in the basalt quarries at Clee Hill. It was good and showed an improvement with chert quarries at Bakewell. In the Rowsley district employment was good in grindstone, but bad in building stone quarries.

Settling.—Employment was fairly good generally.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good; it showed a slight decline on the whole compared with a month ago and a marked improvement on a year ago. Shortage of materials and scarcity of labour were reported from several districts.

Returns received show that 297 furnaces were in blast at the end of June, compared with 298 in the previous month, and with 274 at the end of June, 1916. During the month three furnaces were re-lit (two in Derbyshire and one in Monmouthshire), while four in Lanarkshire were damped down.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1917, on a	
	June, 1917.	May, 1917.	June, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	June, 1917.	May, 1917.	June, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Cleveland ...	78	78	70	...	+ 8
Cumberland and Lancs ...	34	34	31	...	+ 3
S. and S.W. Yorks ...	13	13	11	...	+ 2
Derby and Nottingham ...	32	30	27	+ 2	+ 5
Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton ...	27	27	28	...	- 1
Staffs and Worcester ...	30	30	30	...	...
S. Wales and Monmouth ...	12	11	11	+ 1	+ 1
Other districts ...	5	5	5	...	...
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	231	228	213	+ 3	+ 18
SCOTLAND ...	66	70	61	- 4	+ 5
TOTAL ...	297	298	274	- 1	+ 23

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good; it showed an improvement on the previous month and a marked improvement on a year ago. From every district a shortage of labour was reported.

According to returns relating to 116,320 workpeople, the number of shifts worked during the week ended 23rd June, 1917, was 668,996, showing an increase of 9,410 (or 1.4 per

* See note * in previous column.

cent.) on a month ago, and of 46,620 (or 7.5 per cent.) on a year ago.

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts worked.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	11,782	+ 0.8	+ 12.7	69,526	+ 0.3	+ 12.3
Crucible Furnaces	619	- 1.3	+ 0.3	3,553	- 1.1	- 0.8
Bessemer Converters	1,984	+ 0.8	+ 29.2	11,194	+ 0.7	+ 30.1
Puddling Forges	7,341	+ 1.8	+ 9.7	38,584	+ 1.4	+ 11.1
Rolling Mills	31,854	- 0.6	+ 6.9	174,563	+ 0.3	+ 7.0
Forging and Pressing	5,375	+ 1.3	+ 13.2	30,796	+ 0.3	+ 12.5
Founding	16,765	+ 4.9	- 0.6	100,052	+ 4.9	- 7.8
Other Departments	15,659	+ 1.8	+ 10.0	91,533	+ 1.8	+ 10.3
Mechanics, Labourers	24,941	+ 1.0	+ 13.7	149,189	+ 1.1	+ 13.4
TOTAL	116,320	+ 1.2	+ 8.8	668,996	+ 1.4	+ 7.5
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland & Durham	13,387	- 0.8	+ 7.2	75,991	- 1.0	+ 6.7
Cleveland	11,356	+ 2.0	+ 16.7	67,146	+ 2.2	+ 17.8
Sheffield and Rotherham	30,697	+ 3.4	+ 7.0	180,044	+ 3.2	+ 2.2
Leeds, Bradford, &c.	3,786	+ 1.3	+ 0.3	20,916	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
Cumberland, Lancashire & Cheshire	8,675	+ 0.7	+ 15.0	48,299	+ 1.9	+ 12.6
Staffordshire	8,818	- 0.1	+ 4.1	48,908	+ 0.1	+ 4.7
Other Midland Counties	5,119	- 0.0	+ 4.0	29,111	+ 0.2	+ 4.0
Wales and Monmouth	13,932	- 0.4	+ 7.5	77,809	+ 0.5	+ 7.5
TOTAL, England & Wales	95,770	+ 1.2	+ 8.1	548,224	+ 1.4	+ 6.3
Scotland	20,550	+ 1.2	+ 12.3	120,772	+ 1.3	+ 13.3
TOTAL	116,320	+ 1.2	+ 8.8	668,996	+ 1.4	+ 7.5

ENGINEERING TRADES.

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

Trade Unions with 283,307 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 0.1 per cent. in each of the previous four months, and with 0.3 per cent. a year ago.

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

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1917, on a	
		29th June, 1917.	25th May, 1917.	30th June, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	148,484	1.21	1.31	0.90	- 0.10	+ 0.31
Northern Counties	104,809	0.26	0.26	0.20	- 0.06	+ 0.06
North-Western	223,718	0.80	0.82	0.49	- 0.02	+ 0.31
Yorkshire	151,203	0.67	0.73	0.23	- 0.06	+ 0.44
East Midlands	77,478	0.40	0.41	0.41	- 0.01	- 0.01
West Midlands	160,413	0.37	0.40	0.52	- 0.03	- 0.15
Eastern and S.E. Counties	81,797	0.51	0.46	0.34	+ 0.05	+ 0.17
South-Western	46,201	0.45	0.38	0.32	+ 0.07	+ 0.13
Wales	23,905	0.50	0.34	0.18	+ 0.16	+ 0.32
Scotland	175,251	0.45	0.47	0.18	- 0.02	+ 0.27
Ireland	23,381	2.41	2.13	1.45	+ 0.28	+ 0.96
UNITED KINGDOM	1,216,640	0.65	0.66	0.43	- 0.01	+ 0.22

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

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

WORK continued at high pressure, with overtime in operation to a large extent.

Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights with 76,943 members reported 0.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 0.4 per cent. in May, 1917, and with 0.2 per cent. in June, 1916.

The principal exceptions to the general state of employment, or changes as compared with a month ago and a year ago, were as follows:—

Less overtime than last month was reported by ship joiners on the Tyne, but more on the Wear. On repair work at Middlesbrough and Hartlepool employment was only fair, except with iron and steel shipbuilders at Middlesbrough, who reported an improvement. At Cardiff, Barry and Swansea employment was fair, not much overtime being worked. At Liverpool employment with painters was very good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With joiners at Belfast employment was again reported as moderate; with painters it was better than a month ago.

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

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1917, on a	
		29th June, 1917.	25th May, 1917.	30th June, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	9,876	0.85	0.99	1.07	- 0.14	- 0.22
Northern Counties	54,656	0.18	0.20	0.11	- 0.02	+ 0.07
North-Western	34,982	0.20	0.15	0.13	+ 0.05	+ 0.07
Yorkshire	6,041	0.25	0.48	0.24	- 0.23	+ 0.01
East Midlands	1,941	0.31	0.21	0.32	+ 0.10	- 0.01
West Midlands	492	0.20	0.41	0.46	- 0.21	- 0.26
Eastern and S.E. Counties	6,370	0.33	0.27	0.11	+ 0.06	+ 0.22
South-Western	20,524	0.31	0.21	0.37	+ 0.10	- 0.06
Wales	11,713	0.72	0.84	0.14	- 0.12	+ 0.58
Scotland	72,421	0.12	0.10	0.07	+ 0.02	+ 0.35
Ireland	17,880	1.67	1.37	1.50	+ 0.30	+ 0.17
UNITED KINGDOM	236,901	0.35	0.33	0.23	+ 0.02	+ 0.07

TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

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

Works.	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate	68	- 5	- 6	203	- 30	- 170
Steel Sheet	10	- 1	- 2	55	- 3	- 16
TOTAL	78	- 6	- 8	258	- 33	- 186

TINPLATE.

The number of mills working at the end of June showed a decrease of 30 compared with the previous month, and of 170 on a year ago. The decline in the number of mills working was due chiefly to the restriction in the supply of steel bars. Employment was also affected by a strike of fitters, &c.

STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEETS.

The number of mills working at the end of June showed a decrease of 3 on a month ago, and of 16 on a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

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

Trade Unions with 43,022 members had 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of both May and June, 1917, as compared with 0.3 per cent. in June, 1916.

Brasswork.—Employment was good, but showed a decline on a month ago, and some short time was reported in certain cases. A considerable amount of overtime, however, continued to be worked.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Nut and bolt makers continued well employed at Birmingham and Smethwick and on the Tyne; employment was very good, and showed an improvement at Blackheath and Halesowen. Shoe rivet and wire nail makers continued very busy at Birmingham.

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

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

Chains, Anchors, &c.—At Cradley Heath employment was good with anchor and block chainmakers, and fairly good with cable chainmakers. Employment was good with anchor smiths on the Tyne and Wear, with anvil, &c., makers at Dudley, and with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment continued good generally, with overtime in most centres.

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

Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment in the Midland galvanised hollow-ware trade was very good, showing a considerable improvement on a month ago; some overtime was reported to be worked. At Wolverhampton it was very good in the tin and enamelled hollow-ware, and fairly good in the cast-iron hollow-ware trades.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was on the whole only moderate, and showed a decline on the previous month.

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline compared with a month ago, partly due to the unsatisfactory state of the cotton market; it was fairly good on the whole in the spinning section, and moderate in the weaving section. A large number of firms reported a scarcity of labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing	14,325	+ 0.1	- 5.9	16,996	- 0.5	+ 6.1
Spinning	25,930	- 0.4	- 3.6	32,481	- 1.0	+ 7.5
Weaving	61,360	- 0.7	- 10.4	70,956	- 4.6	- 3.1
Other	10,764	- 1.7	- 6.3	16,110	- 0.8	+ 3.9
Not specified	13,758	- 0.2	- 9.0	17,626	- 2.4	- 0.4
TOTAL	126,137	- 0.6	- 8.1	154,169	- 2.8	+ 1.0
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	4,687	- 0.7	- 9.4	5,805	- 4.5	+ 2.6
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	8,475	- 0.4	- 8.6	10,440	- 2.4	+ 5.4
Oldham	9,688	- 0.8	- 4.5	13,611	- 1.8	+ 9.7
Bolton and Leigh	18,713	- 0.1	- 3.8	20,770	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden	10,800	- 0.5	- 9.9	13,502	- 0.9	+ 2.7
Manchester	6,898	- 0.2	- 7.1	7,508	- 0.9	+ 8.4
Preston and Chorley	10,740	+ 0.0	- 11.6	12,568	- 4.7	+ 0.9
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	23,694	- 0.2	- 11.1	29,346	- 5.8	- 1.1
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	16,618	- 1.2	- 7.9	23,171	- 2.6	- 5.4
Other Lancashire Towns	5,397	- 1.7	- 6.1	5,415	- 4.3	- 1.5
Yorkshire Towns	5,107	- 0.6	- 7.0	5,756	- 2.2	+ 1.8
Other Districts	5,320	- 2.3	- 6.8	5,777	- 1.6	- 2.3
TOTAL	126,137	- 0.6	- 8.1	154,169	- 2.8	+ 1.0

In the Oldham district employment was good with spinners, and fairly good with weavers, but not so good as a month ago. In the Bolton district much spinning machinery was standing, and some unemployment was reported among women workers. With weavers in the Preston, Blackburn and Burnley districts employment on the whole was worse than a month ago: many looms were standing, partly due to lack of orders, and partly to the shortage of labour.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

IN accordance with the recent Order† restricting the consumption of wool, short time was worked in a large number of mills during June by firms not on Government orders, affecting about 50 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns. The supply of labour was still insufficient.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting	604	- 1.9	+ 1.7	917	- 2.2	+ 18.6
Spinning	5,003	- 2.3	- 5.6	7,103	- 6.2	- 0.6
Weaving	7,827	- 0.3	- 4.1	9,530	- 4.5	+ 7.5
Other Departments	5,457	+ 0.2	- 2.4	8,323	+ 0.0	+ 12.7
Not specified	1,319	+ 0.5	- 2.9	1,862	- 5.2	+ 7.0
TOTAL	20,210	- 0.6	- 3.8	27,535	- 3.6	+ 7.0
DISTRICTS.						
Huddersfield District	3,001	- 0.1	- 1.9	4,786	- 2.9	+ 6.0
Leeds District	2,193	- 2.9	- 2.9	3,203	- 2.3	+ 7.9
Dewsbury & Batley District	2,355	- 2.8	- 7.6	4,405	- 4.7	+ 6.5
Other Parts of West Riding	1,670	+ 1.6	- 2.1	2,442	- 3.7	+ 12.1
TOTAL, WEST RIDING	9,719	- 0.6	- 3.9	14,836	- 3.4	+ 7.5
Scotland	4,463	- 0.3	- 1.1	5,477	- 5.2	+ 11.8
Other Districts	6,028	- 0.9	- 5.5	7,222	- 2.8	+ 2.7
TOTAL	20,210	- 0.6	- 3.8	27,535	- 3.6	+ 7.0

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

† See June Gazette, p. 204.

**

WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade also the decline shown in earnings as compared with a month ago was due to the compulsory reduction of hours. About 70 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time during the month. The labour supply was not equal to the demand.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting and Combing	2,109†	- 1.2	- 4.0	3,375	+ 0.4	+ 17.2
Spinning	14,322	- 0.7	- 1.7	12,689	- 12.5	+ 9.5
Weaving	6,990	+ 0.4	- 3.0	9,098	- 3.0	+ 10.8
Other Departments	2,736	+ 0.5	+ 2.2	4,209	- 0.5	+ 21.0
Not specified	1,999	- 0.9	- 5.6	2,329	- 5.5	+ 9.9
TOTAL	28,156†	- 0.6	- 2.1	31,700	- 6.8	+ 12.1
DISTRICTS.						
Bradford District	12,205	- 0.8	- 5.5	13,842	- 7.4	+ 11.5
Keighley District	5,550	- 0.9	- 0.8	6,034	- 10.0	+ 9.3

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing ...	5,922	- 0.4	+ 2.2	5,108	+ 1.1	+ 30.5
Spinning ...	11,959	- 0.5	- 0.8	3,986	+ 1.6	+ 29.1
Weaving ...	12,540	+ 1.7	+ 1.1	11,781	+ 0.7	+ 25.2
Other ...	5,637	+ 0.5	- 1.0	6,626	- 0.2	+ 14.9
Not specified...	2,543	- 0.3	+ 3.0	2,361	+ 0.0	+ 34.8
TOTAL ...	38,601	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	34,862	+ 0.8	+ 25.4
DISTRICTS.						
Belfast ...	18,088	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	16,221	+ 0.1	+ 29.1
Other places in Ireland ...	11,497	+ 1.2	+ 4.7	9,630	+ 2.6	+ 31.8
TOTAL IRELAND ...	29,585	+ 0.6	+ 2.4	25,851	+ 1.0	+ 30.1
Other Districts.						
Fifehire ...	3,759	- 0.2	- 6.3	3,495	+ 0.5	+ 10.3
Other places in Scotland ...	4,843	+ 0.2	- 3.1	5,123	+ 0.2	+ 18.2
TOTAL SCOTLAND ...	8,602	...	- 4.5	8,618	+ 0.3	+ 15.1
England ...	414	- 6.1	- 19.9	393	- 5.3	- 10.9
UNITED KINGDOM ...	38,601	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	34,862	+ 0.8	+ 25.4

In the Belfast district a considerable amount of short time was again reported, and employment on the whole was about the same as a month ago; dressers reported employment as good, and roughers, spinners, and weavers as moderate. At Dunfermline and Brechin employment continued good.

SILK TRADE.

Employment continued fairly good. More than half the firms making returns reported a scarcity of labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Throwing ...	1,103	- 1.1	- 7.0	637	- 2.7	+ 4.6
Spinning ...	2,561	- 0.6	- 0.1	2,980	+ 1.3	+ 11.3
Weaving ...	2,724	- 1.6	- 3.6	2,540	- 0.9	+ 8.9
Other ...	1,429	+ 0.7	- 1.1	1,577	+ 0.3	+ 10.3
Not specified...	302	- 3.2	+ 10.2	271	- 16.1	+ 22.1
TOTAL ...	8,119	- 0.9	- 2.3	8,005	- 0.6	+ 10.1
DISTRICTS.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire ...	2,742	- 0.5	- 2.1	3,358	+ 2.8	+ 13.8
Macclesfield, Congleton and District ...	1,900	- 0.2	- 2.1	1,923	+ 2.1	+ 4.9
Eastern Counties ...	1,852	- 2.5	+ 1.9	1,482	- 8.6	+ 14.4
Other Districts, including Scotland ...	1,625	- 0.4	- 7.1	1,242	- 3.3	+ 4.3
TOTAL ...	8,119	- 0.9	- 2.3	8,005	- 0.6	+ 10.1

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

CARPET TRADE.

Employment continued fairly good, but certain firms engaged in making blankets, &c., on private account, were subject to the official short time order. A shortage of labour was generally reported.

Returns from firms employing 5,645 workpeople in the week ended 23rd June and paying £6,618 in wages showed a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 6.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 6.8 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 8.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

LACE TRADE.

Employment in the levers section continued bad, in the curtain branch fair, and in the plain net branch very good, owing to Government contracts. The majority of the firms reported a shortage of labour, especially of twishands.

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

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Levers...	2,219	- 2.8	- 16.3	3,129	- 6.7	- 18.1
Curtain ...	1,574	- 2.1	- 18.2	2,534	- 3.2	- 11.0
Plain Net ...	3,206	+ 1.6	- 1.2	4,180	+ 1.4	+ 11.6
Others...	1,142	+ 3.6	- 9.4	1,169	+ 2.7	...
TOTAL ...	8,441	- 0.2	- 10.6	11,002	- 2.0	- 4.9
DISTRICTS.						
Nottingham City ...	3,049	- 0.1	- 10.0	3,638	- 2.3	- 2.1
Long Eaton and other outlying Districts ...	1,475	- 1.1	- 17.9	2,300	- 7.4	- 18.7
Other English Districts ...	2,643	+ 1.1	- 2.8	3,396	+ 2.4	+ 9.5
Scotland ...	1,274	- 1.8	- 17.5	1,668	- 1.9	- 13.3
TOTAL ...	8,441	- 0.2	- 10.6	11,002	- 2.0	- 4.9

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

In these trades employment continued good, especially in the dyeing and finishing branches, but manufacturers were hampered by the shortage and high prices of raw materials and by the scarcity of labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

TRADES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Bleaching ...	2,245	- 0.9	- 1.0	3,196	+ 1.6	+ 19.9
Printing ...	681	+ 2.6	+ 0.3	1,293	+ 1.4	+ 21.6
Dyeing ...	11,969	+ 0.9	- 5.4	27,757	+ 2.7	+ 30.0
Trimming, Finishing and other Departments ...	6,631	- 0.7	- 1.3	10,459	- 1.2	+ 23.3
Not specified ...	2,128	- 0.7	- 3.9	3,696	- 0.1	+ 10.3
TOTAL ...	23,654	+ 0.2	- 3.5	46,401	+ 1.4	+ 19.5
DISTRICTS:						
Yorkshire ...	11,942	+ 0.3	- 6.0	27,923	+ 2.3	+ 19.2
Lancashire ...	7,228	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	11,769	+ 0.4	+ 24.9
Scotland ...	1,782	- 0.4	- 2.7	2,550	- 0.8	+ 15.8
Ireland ...	684	- 0.9	- 7.3	661	- 0.9	+ 2.9
Other Districts ...	2,018	- 0.2	- 3.5	3,495	- 0.3	+ 10.9
TOTAL ...	23,654	+ 0.2	- 3.5	46,401	+ 1.4	+ 19.5

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London ...	2,215	+ 2.1	- 4.7	3,676	+ 1.3	+ 6.3
Leicester ...	11,823	- 0.1	- 3.1	19,665	- 2.8	+ 11.3
Leicester Country District ...	2,523	- 0.1	- 3.2	3,801	- 4.2	+ 12.6
Northampton ...	8,352	- 0.4	- 6.1	13,732	- 3.0	+ 11.7
Northampton Country District ...	7,684	- 0.3	- 5.1	11,763	- 0.7	+ 12.3
Kettering ...	3,087	- 0.3	- 3.8	4,980	+ 0.3	+ 12.4
Stafford and District ...	2,479	- 0.5	- 5.3	3,518	- 1.2	+ 12.9
Norwich and District ...	3,770	- 0.4	- 7.1	4,992	- 0.1	+ 16.3
Bristol and District ...	1,479	- 0.1	- 8.4	2,059	+ 0.3	+ 10.6
Kingswood ...	1,669	+ 0.1	- 8.8	2,522	- 0.4	+ 11.6
Leeds and District ...	2,087	- 0.7	- 10.0	3,244	+ 1.2	+ 10.4
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	3,674	- 0.1	- 2.7	4,596	- 3.1	+ 12.1
Birmingham and District ...	856	- 3.8	- 5.4	1,119	- 1.5	+ 13.1
Other parts of England and Wales ...	1,428	- 2.5	- 3.3	1,874	- 8.2	+ 11.7
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	53,126	- 0.3	- 5.0	81,581	- 1.8	+ 11.8
SCOTLAND ...	2,812	- 0.7	- 1.2	4,040	- 1.4	+ 8.6
IRELAND ...	592	- 0.3	+ 4.6	602	- 0.2	+ 27.0
UNITED KINGDOM ...	56,560	- 0.3	- 4.7	86,223	- 1.8	+ 11.8

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

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, with a scarcity of men. Practically no short time was reported, and in many districts overtime was worked.

Trade Unions with 3,635 members reported 0.7 per cent. as unemployed at the end of June, compared with 0.5 per cent. in May and 1.5 per cent. a year ago.

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during June was good with military and naval tailors and moderate in the civilian branch. Returns from firms paying £10,297 in wages to their workpeople in the four weeks ended 23rd June showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 14.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was good in all the chief provincial centres.

READY-MADE.

Employment was on the whole good in this branch, and overtime was reported, chiefly in London and Leeds.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: READY-MADE TRADE.

District.	Indoor Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Leeds ...	6,806	+ 0.3	- 5.7	8,019	+ 2.1	+ 15.6
Manchester ...	3,030	+ 1.0	- 7.8	3,849	+ 1.0	+ 20.5
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	3,613	+ 1.1	- 9.7	3,716	- 2.0	+ 2.4
Bristol ...	1,319	- 1.6	- 13.2	1,273	- 6.7	+ 2.4
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol) ...	2,571	- 0.6	- 4.3	2,679	- 0.6	- 9.0
South Midland and Eastern Counties ...	1,973	+ 2.2	- 5.8	1,880	- 0.8	- 2.7
London ...	3,170	+ 1.8	- 2.7	4,410	- 3.9	+ 10.6
Glasgow ...	1,780	+ 1.4	- 6.3	2,190	+ 4.0	+ 15.3
Rest of United Kingdom ...	2,375	- 0.5	- 2.8	2,023	- 7.1	+ 4.1
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM ...	26,937	+ 0.6	- 6.7	30,029	- 0.8	+ 8.4

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fair; more than half the firms making returns reported an insufficient supply of labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
London ...	2,140	+ 0.7	- 11.4	2,403	- 2.4	...
Manchester ...	2,176	- 0.5	- 19.6	2,338	- 2.7	- 0.9
Rest of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,250	+ 1.0	- 7.7	1,086	+ 4.3	- 2.0
S.W. Counties ...	2,023	- 0.8	- 6.2	1,582	+ 1.5	+ 8.7
Rest of England and Wales ...	953	- 1.3	- 19.4	924	...	- 8.0
Glasgow ...	1,760	- 0.7	- 17.1	1,665	+ 7.2	- 2.0
Londonderry ...	1,546	- 0.3	- 5.8	1,077	+ 2.6	+ 15.9
Belfast ...	502	- 2.0	- 10.5	435	- 2.5	+ 0.9
Rest of Ireland ...	928	- 0.7	+ 11.1	612	+ 0.5	+ 21.8
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM ...	13,278	- 0.3	- 11.2	12,122	+ 0.6	+ 1.9

HAT TRADE.

Silk.—Employment in this branch continued bad.

Felt.—Employment on the whole was about the same as a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. At Denton employment was moderate; about 75 per cent. of the workers were still on short time. At Stockport it was reported as good.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers in retail firms in London continued fair on the whole. Returns from firms, chiefly in

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

the West End, employing 1,543 dressmakers in the week ended 23rd June showed a decrease of 4.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

With court and private dressmakers and with milliners in the West End employment continued moderate, and was worse than a year ago.

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

In this section employment was good in London and Manchester, and fair in Glasgow; the supply of machinists was insufficient.

Firms in London employing 4,193 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 23rd June showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Firms in Manchester employing 3,467 workpeople in the week ended 23rd June showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 6.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Firms in Glasgow employing 1,549 workpeople in the week ended 23rd June showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 10.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued fairly good. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 5,684 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 23rd June showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 14.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

Miscellaneous.—Employment was again good with brush-makers. It was very good at Leeds and Glasgow. Wheelwrights and smiths were well employed. Packing-case makers continued well employed generally; there was an improvement at Bristol but a decline at Bradford and Belfast. Skip and basket makers were again very busy in London, Oldham and Leicester.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good for those remaining in the industry, and showed on the whole little change compared with a month ago. There was a continued scarcity of labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire	2,730	- 0.6	+ 3.2	5,055	+ 0.8	+ 16.3
Midland and Eastern Counties	1,364	+ 0.4	- 7.3	2,225	+ 4.4	+ 10.0
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	861	- 0.5	- 13.8	1,610	+ 2.2	- 13.2
Scotland	565	+ 6.4	+ 4.8	1,056	+ 7.3	+ 28.5
Other Districts	238	- 0.4	- 0.8	376	+ 3.9	+ 11.2
TOTAL	5,761	+ 0.3	- 2.3	10,322	+ 2.5	+ 10.0

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued good, and there was again a general shortage of labour. Less overtime was worked in the Thames and Medway district owing to the reduction in export trade.

Returns from firms employing 5,431 workpeople in the week ended 23rd June showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 10.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

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

The following Table summarises returns received from Trade Unions:

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1917.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		June, 1917.	May, 1917.	June, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		London	18,036	0.0	0.0	1.4	...	- 1.4
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	3,770	0.3	0.5	1.1	- 0.2	- 0.8
Lancashire and Cheshire	5,046	0.6	0.6	2.1	...	- 1.5
East Midland and Eastern Counties	1,839	0.4	0.3	1.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8
West Midlands	2,138	0.0	0.3	1.1	- 0.3	- 1.1
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	2,744	0.4	0.5	1.2	- 0.1	- 0.8
Scotland	3,352	0.7	0.9	1.6	- 0.2	- 0.9
Ireland	2,150	7.0	8.0	8.9	- 1.0	- 1.9
UNITED KINGDOM	39,075	0.6	0.7	1.8	- 0.1	- 1.2

The following Table summarises returns received from employers:

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
London	3,302	- 0.1	- 9.9	7,214	+ 4.4	+ 6.0
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	886	- 0.4	- 11.6	1,350	- 1.7	- 0.3
Lancashire and Cheshire	1,565	- 0.1	- 8.1	2,565	+ 1.5	+ 1.6
Midland and Eastern Counties	1,394	- 2.7	- 13.1	2,187	+ 0.4	- 2.5
Scotland	1,114	- 3.1	- 12.6	1,880	- 1.9	- 3.5
Other Districts	1,560	- 2.6	- 8.1	2,215	+ 7.5	+ 1.7
UNITED KINGDOM	9,821	- 1.2	- 10.3	17,211	+ 2.7	+ 2.2

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

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.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
London	2,109	- 2.1	- 8.3	3,076	+ 3.0	+ 6.8
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	541	+ 0.9	- 9.5	557	+ 1.1	-
Lancashire and Cheshire	1,152	- 0.3	- 4.9	1,141	- 1.6	+ 7.7
Midland and Eastern Counties	655	- 0.9	- 9.2	661	- 1.9	+ 7.1
Scotland	1,070	- 0.1	- 21.8	1,076	+ 0.9	- 5.5
Other Districts	545	+ 4.8	- 12.0	501	+ 1.8	+ 4.2
UNITED KINGDOM	6,072	- 0.4	- 10.9	7,012	+ 1.1	+ 4.2

The following Table summarises the returns from Trade Unions:

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1917.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		June, 1917.	May, 1917.	June, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		London	2,479	0.1	0.0	0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Other Districts	2,014	1.0	0.6	0.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
UNITED KINGDOM	4,493	0.5	0.3	0.6	+ 0.2	- 0.1

PAPER TRADES.

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

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Trade.	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
		MACHINE-MADE PAPER AND MILLED BOARDS:	
Northern Counties	3,125	+ 1.5	- 5.5
Midlands, Wales, and Ireland	1,181	+ 1.0	- 3.0
Southern Counties	4,814	- 0.0	- 1.2
Scotland	3,196	+ 0.5	- 14.5
TOTAL MACHINE-MADE PAPER, &c.	12,316	+ 0.6	- 6.2
Hand-made Paper	738	- 1.1	- 3.4
TOTAL	13,054	+ 0.5	- 6.1

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and there was again a general scarcity of labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
BRANCHES:						
China Manufacture	1,725	- 2.3	- 4.4	2,655	- 5.2	+ 19.9
Earthenware Manufacture	12,261	- 0.1	- 1.2	16,941	- 3.2	+ 14.4
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,308	- 0.6	- 6.0	2,742	+ 5.8	+ 10.1
TOTAL	16,294	- 0.4	- 2.2	22,338	- 2.5	+ 14.5
DISTRICTS:						
Potteries	12,155	- 0.2	- 3.0	14,993	- 2.9	+ 10.4
Other Districts	4,139	- 1.0	+ 0.2	7,345	- 1.6	+ 23.8
TOTAL	16,294	- 0.4	- 2.2	22,338	- 2.5	+ 14.5

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

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, with a shortage of labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Glass Bottle	6,744	- 1.8	- 2.1	12,833	- 6.3	+ 4.6
Flint Glass Ware	1,731	+ 2.1	+ 2.0	2,967	- 0.5	+ 18.9
Other Branches	523	- 0.8	+ 5.0	739	+ 4.1	+ 22.1
TOTAL	8,998	- 1.0	- 0.9	16,539	- 4.9	+ 7.6
DISTRICTS:						
North of England	1,052	- 3.0	- 1.3	2,048	- 3.7	+ 13.3
Yorkshire	4,339	- 1.9	- 4.5	7,992	- 7.6	+ 1.4
Lancashire	895	- 3.3	+ 3.1	1,483	- 0.6	+ 23.0
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	756	+ 1.1	- 11.3	1,252	- 3.3	+ 1.8
Scotland	790	+ 1.8	+ 11.1	1,459	- 1.2	+ 19.9
Other parts of the United Kingdom	1,166	+ 2.7	+ 11.6	2,305	- 2.2	+ 13.8
TOTAL	8,998	- 1.0	- 0.9	16,539	- 4.9	+ 7.6

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good except in the chocolate and sugar confectionery trade. In this trade employment was only moderate, owing to the restricted supply of sugar, and short time was worked in some cases. The biscuit and jam trades were also affected by shortage of material, but a good deal of overtime was worked in the jam and preserved meat trades.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Trade.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Sugar Refining, &c.	5,375	+ 2.6	+ 12.1	10,171	+ 0.2	+ 21.4
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery	20,795	- 4.3	- 28.6	27,643	- 4.3	- 7.8
Biscuits, Cakes, &c.	7,755	- 0.9	- 10.6	9,241	- 2.1	+ 7.1
Jams, Marmalade, &c.	7,661	+ 2.9	+ 19.9	8,542	- 4.0	+ 36.8
Bacon and Preserved Meats	6,287	+ 1.3	- 0.6	7,849	- 0.3	+ 10.0
Pickles and Sauces, &c.	857	- 0.5	- 9.6	886	- 2.1	+ 4.6
TOTAL	48,730	- 1.2	- 13.4	64,332	- 2.8	+ 5.1

AGRICULTURE.†

England and Wales.—June was a dry month until towards the end, when rains improved the crop prospects. The hay harvest has commenced in nearly all districts, and a start has also been made with the lifting of early potatoes. The shortage of labour was still keenly felt, but assistance for hoeing and haymaking has been rendered by women and soldiers. Some Irish migratory labourers have also taken up work in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire.

Scotland.—Good progress was made with farm work during June. There was a general shortage of labour, except in S.W. Forfar, E. Perth, and a few other districts. A considerable number of Irish migratory labourers were reported to have come to Berwick.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good and showed on the whole an improvement on a month ago.

East and South Coasts.—Employment was good at Hartlepool, Grimsby and Scarborough, and fairly good at Hull. At Yarmouth fishing operations remained practically suspended except with small boats. There was a further improvement at Lowestoft, and employment continued fair at Brightonsea. It was quiet generally off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall.

Scotland.—Employment continued fairly good at Arbroath and Montrose. It was good at Aberdeen, Peterhead and

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

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

Macduff, and fair at Fraserburgh; there was an improvement at each of these ports.

The total value of fish landed from fishing vessels in the United Kingdom during June was £1,051,924, showing an increase of £74,122 as compared with June, 1916.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was moderate in London and at certain ports on the North-East Coast; elsewhere it was on the whole fairly good.

Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.

Period.	In Docks.			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended June 2nd	5,945	1,812	7,757	6,517	14,274
" " " 9th	6,033	2,557	8,590	6,605	15,195
" " " 16th	5,997	2,865	8,862	6,310	15,172
" " " 23rd	5,992	2,958	8,950	6,301	15,251
" " " 30th	6,064	2,354	8,418	6,482	14,900
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th June, 1917	6,007	2,538	8,545	6,435	14,980
Average for May, 1917	5,713	2,205	7,918	6,085	14,003
" " June, 1916	6,940	2,790	9,730	7,229	16,959

London.—Employment continued moderate generally; it was better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during June was 2,048, compared with 2,286 in May and 2,002 during June, 1916.

East Coast.—On the Tyne employment was fair with quayside labourers; it continued moderate with trimmers and teamers on the Tyne and Wear. Employment was moderate at Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton, and bad at Hull, Grimsby and Goole. It continued fair at Ipswich.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment was good at Plymouth, Dartmouth and Falmouth, fair at Bristol and good and better than a month ago at Gloucester. There was a decline in the South Wales ports. At Liverpool employment was fair and better than a month ago.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was slack and had declined at Dundee; it was fair at Glasgow and Ayr. Employment was fair and had improved at Waterford and Cork, but continued bad at Limerick.

SEAMEN.

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

Number of Seamen shipped in

Principal Ports.	June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Six months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1916.	June, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1917.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
East Coast—						
Tyne Ports	1,590	- 86	- 135	9,604	9,960	+ 356
Sunderland	155	- 75	- 25	1,307	1,063	- 244
Middlesbrough	363	+ 112	- 27	2,129	2,095	- 34
Hull	651	- 196	- 327	6,447	5,378	- 1,069
Grimsby	19	+ 1	- 33	204	179	- 25
Bristol Channel—						
Bristol	796	- 206	- 53	5,580	4,830	- 750
Newport, Mon.	893	- 220	- 134	5,256	6,783	+ 1,527
Cardiff	4,713	+ 62	+ 350	25,249	27,613	+ 2,364
Swansea	370	- 189	+ 206	1,264	2,086	+ 822
Other Ports—						
Liverpool	10,000	- 582	- 2,995	65,207	62,737	- 2,470
London	5,812	+ 185	- 1,572	41,443	38,214	-

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

DISPUTES IN JUNE.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning in June was 41, as compared with 43† in the previous month and 37 in June, 1916. In these new disputes 17,016 workpeople were directly and 5,251 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 25,767 workpeople involved in disputes in June, 1917, as compared with 197,239† in May, 1917, and 33,823 in June, 1916.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building	1	18	...	18
Coal Mining	2	2,591	...	2,591
Other Mining	1	880	...	880
Engineering	8	965	...	965
Shipbuilding	1	2,546	...	2,546
Other Metal	5	4,741	5,159	9,900
Textile	6	1,798	68	1,866
Clothing	5	672	...	672
Transport	2	43	...	43
Miscellaneous and Public Authorities	10	2,762	34	2,796
TOTAL, JUNE, 1917	41	17,016	5,251	22,267
TOTAL, MAY, 1917	43†	197,239†		
TOTAL, JUNE, 1916	37	21,296	244	21,540

Causes.—Of the 41 new disputes, 31, directly involving 9,272 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 4, directly involving 4,944 workpeople, on other wages questions; 2, directly involving 2,451 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 2, directly involving 298 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 51 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN JUNE.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Cause or Object.‡	Result.§
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡				
BUILDING:— Painters and decorators—Oldham ...	150	...	2nd April	58	For advance in wages from 9½d. per hour plus war bonus of 4s. 6d. per week to 1s. per hour without war bonus	Advance granted to 11½d. per hour without war bonus.
MINING:— Coal miners, &c.—Abertillery, Mon. ...	2,361	...	4th June	1	Against alleged promotion of a haulier out of his turn	Work resumed.
Iron ore miners, &c.—Barrow-in-Furness (near)	880	...	15th June	6	Against alleged reduction in wages of certain men	Work resumed pending inquiry by Ministry of Munitions.
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING:— Fitters, turners, smiths, &c. (railway shops)—Dublin	460	...	18th June	6	In consequence of non-settlement of a wages claim	Increase of 2s. per week granted as from Dec., 1916.
Fitters, turners, smiths, electricians, and steel and tinplate workers—Swansea and district	7,560	...	25th June	6	For advance in wages of mechanics employed in steel and tinplate works equivalent to that recently granted to steel and tinplate workers	Advance granted.
Riveters, &c.—Clyde	2,546	...	21st June	9	Dissatisfaction with a recent wages arbitration award alleged to cause reduction in earnings	Work resumed pending investigation.
Malleable iron casters, &c.—Walsall ...	1,100	...	11th June	5	Dispute as to interpretation of a recent wages arbitration award	Agreement arrived at satisfactory to workpeople.
TEXTILE:— Cotton and woollen weavers, winders, &c., and other workpeople—Glasgow	1,000¶	...	31st May	25	For advance in wages and other concessions	Advance granted in certain cases; in others work resumed on old terms or workpeople replaced.
Linen hemmers and veiners—Lurgan ...	1,500	...	26th June	6	Against introduction of uniform scale of piece-rates, alleged to involve reduction in earnings, although accompanied by a war bonus	Proposed scale withdrawn and rates of war bonus agreed upon.
CLOTHING:— Clothing and shirt machinists London	500	...	20th June	...	For advance in wages ...	No settlement reported.
PRINTING:— Compositors, &c.—Manchester and district	1,500	...	8th June	4	For advance in minimum rate of wages of 7s. 6d. per week	Advance granted.
TOBACCO TRADES:— Cigar makers, &c.—Nottingham, Leicester and Huddersfield	752	...	7th June	...	For advance in wages ...	No settlement reported.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—28 disputes, involving about 8,000 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days.
† Revised figures, including the engineers' dispute, particulars of which were not available for last month's issue of the GAZETTE.
‡ In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.
§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved" (i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
¶ Estimated.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

The increases in wages and war bonuses reported to the Department as taking effect in June affected over 360,000 workpeople, and resulted in a total increase of nearly £60,000 per week. No decreases were reported.

A tendency was again noticeable for various districts to combine in giving uniform advances to employees.

Uniform advances were given during June, either nationally or covering large county areas, to woollen and worsted operatives, dyers, bleachers, &c., tailors, coachmakers, wheelwrights, smiths, &c., electrical workers, hosiery dyers, bleachers, &c., and gas meter makers; while uniform rates of wages were arranged for bakers in a number of towns in the Midlands. Other important increases in June affected building and printing trade operatives and bakers in London, and carters at Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham.

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

Group of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
Building	155,000	32,700
Coal Mining	471,000	28,000
Iron and Other Mining	16,500	2,850
Quarrying	6,000	950
Pig Iron Manufacture	14,500	2,600
Iron and Steel Manufacture	70,000	10,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding	890,000	223,400
Other Metal	175,000	39,500
Textile	788,000	106,800
Clothing	138,000	25,600
Transport	143,000	37,700
Printing, Paper, &c.	59,000	10,200
Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c.	138,000	19,800
Other Trades	116,000	22,700
Local Authority Services	43,000	8,500
TOTAL	3,323,000	571,300

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN JUNE, 1917.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.‡
NORTHERN COUNTIES:— Tyne and Blyth, Tees and Wear Districts, and Bishop Auckland		1 June	Slaters	Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.).
		1 June	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, wood-cutting machinists and plasterers	Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (11½d. to 1s.).
		1 June	Masons	Increase, as war wages, of ¾d. per hour (making rate for banker hands 11½d., and for fixers 1s.).
Tees and Hartlepool District		1 June	Plasterers' labourers	Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).
		1 June	Other builders' labourers	Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.).
		1 June	Painters	Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.).
Carlisle		30 June	Bricklayers and masons	Increase, as war wages, of ¾d. per hour (11½d. to 1s.).
		1 June	Labourers	Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (8¾d. to 9½d.).
		18 June	Electrical wiremen	Increase to a minimum rate of 11½d., of which 2d. is to be regarded as a war wage.
Bradford and Shipley		15 June	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of ¾d. per hour in standard rate (10½d. to 11d.), and an additional increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour.
		15 June	Labourers	Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.).
LANCASHIRE & CHESHIRE:— Altrincham & Sale Dist. Ashton-under-Lyne and Salford District		1 June	Bricklayers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 1d.).
		9 June	Bricklayers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 1d.).
		1 June	Painters	Increase of 1½d. per hour (9¾d. to 10¾d.).
Blackpool		11 June	Painters	Increase of 2d. per hour, substituted for war bonus of 9d. per day previously granted (making rate 11½d.).
		11 June	Painters	Increase of 1½d. per hour (9¾d. to 10¾d.).
		11 June	Painters	Increase of 2d. per hour, substituted for war bonus of 9d. per day previously granted (making rate 11½d.).
OTHER ENGLISH DISTRICTS:— Hereford		2 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners	Increase of 1½d. per hour (8¾d. to 10d.).
		2 June	Plumbers	Increase of 1½d. per hour.
		2 June	Painters	Increase of 1½d. per hour (7¾d. to 9d.).
Lincoln		21 June	Labourers	Increase of 1½d. per hour (6d. to 7½d.).
		21 June	Masons	Increase of 1½d. per hour (making rate for banker hands 10¾d., and for fixers 11½d.).
		26 June	Plumbers	Increase of 1½d. per hour (9¾d. to 10¾d.).
Northampton		15 June	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and woodcutting machinists	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour substituted for war bonus of ¾d. per hour granted in 1916 (making rate 11d.).
		15 June	Masons	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour substituted for war bonus of ¾d. per hour granted in 1916 (making rate for banker hands 11d., and for fixers 11½d.).
		15 June	Painters and paperhangers	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour substituted for war bonus of ¾d. per hour granted in 1916 (making rate 10d.).
Stroud		24 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and plasterers	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour substituted for war bonus of ¾d. per hour granted in 1916 (making rate 8½d.).
		24 June	Painters	Increase of 1d. per hour (7¾d. to 8¾d.).
		24 June	Labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour (6d. to 7d.).
SCOTLAND:— Scotland §		1st full pay in June	Electrical fitters and wiremen	Increase, as war wages, of 5s. per full ordinary week to males 18 years and over, and of 2s. 6d. to youths and boys under 18; also in districts where previous advances over pre-war rates have totalled less than 7s. per week for adult males, an additional increase to bring total up to 7s.
		1 June	Plumbers	Increase of 1½d. per hour (11½d. to 1s. 1d.).
		1 June	Bricklayers	Increase of 1½d. per hour (11½d. to 1s. 1d.).
Iron Mining		June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	War bonus of 5d. per shift granted in 1915 increased to 8d. per shift, making wages 59¼ per cent. above standard of 1908, plus war bonus of 8d. per shift.
		June	Limestone quarrymen	War bonus of 4d. per shift previously granted increased to 8d. per shift.
		June	Blastfurnacemen	War bonuses previously granted to men on sliding scale, increased from 4d. per shift to 9d. for men whose base rate is under 3s.; from 7d. per shift to 1s. 4d. for those at 3s. to 3s. 6d.; from 6d. per shift to 1s. 2d. for those at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 6d.; from 4d. per shift to 10d. for those at 4s. 7d. to 5s., and from 3d. per shift to 9d. for those at 5s. 1d. and upwards.
Limestone Quarrying		June	Steel millmen	War bonus of 5d. per shift granted in 1915 increased to 8d. per shift.
		June	Blastfurnacemen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 85 per cent. above the standard of 1908.
		June	Iron puddlers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton, making wages 17s. 6d. per ton plus bonus of 6d.
Pig Iron ...		June	Iron millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 85 per cent. above standard of 1908.
		June	Steel sheet millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 90 per cent. above standard of 1908.
		June	Steel millmen	Increase, as war wages, of 5 per cent., making wages 65 per cent. above standard.
Iron and Steel		1st full pay after 5 June	Enginemakers, crane-makers, gas producermen and charge wheelers, etc.	Increase, as war wages, of 5 per cent.
		4 June	Spindle and flyer makers	Increase, as war wages, of 4s. per week.
		June	All classes of workpeople in engineering industry	Increase of 1s. per week on time rates and 2½ per cent. on piece rates.

* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees.
† For details of the London building changes, see JUNE LABOUR GAZETTE, page 210.
‡ 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.
§ Similar increases took effect in England and Wales as from 1 April.
¶ This increase took effect from 1 April under an arbitrator's award dated 16 June. ¶ This increase took effect from 1 April under an arrangement made in June.

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

Table with 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.

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.

The prices of bread remained almost stationary throughout England and Wales during June, and the average price on 2nd July remained the same as a month earlier in each district in England and Wales.

(1) Master Bakers' Associations, &c.

Returns received from over 100 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations and from other sources, except Co-operative Societies, are summarised in the following Tables:—

Table showing Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb. on 2nd July, 1917, compared with a month ago and a year ago for various districts.

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

Table showing predominant price per 4 lb. on 2nd July, 1917, and last change for various places.

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

(2) Co-operative Societies.

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

Table showing Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb. on 2nd July, 1917, compared with a month ago and a year ago for various districts.

* Counter. † Delivered. ‡ Increase of ½d. on bread delivered and 1d. on counter sales, to equalise prices.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JUNE.

The total number of Distress Committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, whose registers were open at the end of June, 1917, was 14, compared with 15 at the end of June, 1916.

Table showing No. of Applicants given Employment Relief, Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief, and Total Amount of Wages Paid for various districts.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN JUNE.†

The number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Employment Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during each of the five weeks ended 29th June, 1917, was 2,687, 3,388, 3,167, 3,075 and 3,125; a total of 15,442 claims, of which 10,136 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, and 5,306 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916.

The weekly amounts paid to workpeople under the Acts of 1911 and 1916 respectively were £452 and £301. The corresponding payments made through associations were £152 and £6.

Table showing Average Weekly Number of Claims Made and Average Weekly Amount of Benefit Paid for various divisions.

* 39 women on piecework earning £30. † 26 women on piecework earning £23. ‡ The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on page 232. § The figures for Association Payments relate to periods terminating one week earlier than the periods to which the Direct Payments relate.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.
FOUR WEEKS ENDED 8th JUNE, 1917.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE number of workpeople on the registers of the Employment Exchanges (384 in number) at some time or other during the four weeks ended 8th June was 376,491* (men 128,687, women 194,062†, boys 25,240, girls 28,502). The total for the previous four weeks was 419,860, and for the corresponding period of 1916, 423,578. These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical as well as in industrial occupations.

The number of vacancies filled was 108,369, a daily average of 4,712, compared with 5,364 in the previous four weeks and 5,298 in the four weeks ended 9th June, 1916.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the registers at 8th June was 127,981, as compared with 139,076 at 11th May, 1917, and with 126,947 at 9th June, 1916.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 11th May, 1917	51,843	70,853	7,035	9,315	139,076
Number of individuals registered during period	76,844	123,200	18,175	19,187	237,415
Total †	128,687	194,062	25,240	28,502	376,491
On registers at 8th June, 1917	44,220	67,476	6,925	9,360	127,981
Vacancies notified during period	59,902	55,000	10,150	9,491	134,543
Vacancies filled during period	45,172	46,929	8,522	7,746	108,369
Applicants placed in other districts	11,750	8,650	1,165	1,208	22,773

The average daily number of registrations and of vacancies filled for the four weeks ending 8th June, 1917, are shown in the following Table, together with comparative figures for a month ago and a year ago:—

Department.	Registrations in Period ended			Vacancies filled in Period ended		
	8th June, 1917.	11th May, 1917.	9th June, 1916.	8th June, 1917.	11th May, 1917.	9th June, 1916.
Men	3,508	3,822	3,960	1,961	2,236	2,129
Women	5,488	6,469	6,750	2,040	2,313	2,309
Boys	806	875	786	371	404	397
Girls	847	986	873	337	381	373
TOTAL	10,649	12,152	12,369	4,712	5,364	5,298

There was a decrease in the daily average of registrations of 12.4 per cent. compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 13.9 per cent.

There was a decrease in the daily average of vacancies filled of 12.2 per cent. compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 11.1 per cent. There was little change in the departments for boys and girls. In the men's department the number of vacancies filled decreased by 12.2 per cent. compared with a month ago, and by 7.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. In the women's department the number of vacancies filled decreased by 12.9 per cent. compared with a month ago, and by 15.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

II.—INSURED TRADES.‡

The number of people on the register at some time or other during the four weeks was 160,350 (men 66,889, women 85,563, boys 4,433, girls 3,465) as compared with 180,699 for the previous four weeks. The number of vacancies filled was 62,859, compared with 78,329 in the previous four weeks. The number on the register at 8th June was 50,727, compared with 54,734 at 11th May, 1917.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 11th May, 1917	19,329	32,960	1,212	1,233	54,734
No. of individuals registered during period	47,560	52,603	3,221	2,232	105,616
Total	66,889	85,563	4,433	3,465	160,350
On registers at 8th June, 1917	17,101	31,208	1,170	1,248	50,727
Vacancies notified during period	40,200	26,804	2,937	1,876	71,817
Vacancies filled during period	32,485	26,050	2,590	1,734	62,859
Applicants placed in other districts	3,881	6,173	231	229	16,514

Of the registrations among men, 41.8 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 35.0 per cent. in engineering, and 7.2 per cent. in shipbuilding, while among women 24.6 per cent. were in engineering and 64.6 per cent. were in ammunition and explosives.

Of the vacancies notified, building and construction of works account for 40.7 per cent. of the total in the case of men, engineering for 36.2 per cent., and shipbuilding for 6.4 per cent.

* Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (i.e. dock labourers and cloth porters); these are dealt with in the last paragraph.
† Of the women on the register, 8.3 per cent. were known to be in employment, and a further 12.6 per cent. were reported never to have been in employment.
‡ Excluding 2,342 cases in insured trades and 5,181 cases in uninsured trades in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.
§ These are trades insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Acts, 1911-1916.

Of the vacancies filled for men, 41.8 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 36.2 per cent. in engineering, and 7.0 per cent. in shipbuilding, while in the case of women, engineering accounts for 49.9 per cent.

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

Trades.	Percentage Proportion of Vacancies notified during month				Percentage Proportion of Vacancies filled to Registrations during month.			
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Building, Construction of Works, Sawmilling and Cabinet-making	81.8	125.3	82.6	93.5	45.6	74.6	87.2	107.5
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles	81.7	91.9	89.6	90.0	49.8	60.8	61.1	82.2
Chemicals, Ammunition, Explosives, &c.	80.9	105.6	95.6	97.8	45.4	15.4	35.7	26.2
All Insured Trades	80.8	97.2	88.2	92.4	47.5	30.2	57.7	49.7
Ditto, May, 1917	79.5	99.7	80.7	90.6	53.6	33.0	64.6	57.0

III.—UNINSURED TRADES.

The number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the four weeks ending 8th June was 216,141 (men 61,798, women 108,499, boys 20,807, girls 25,037), compared with 239,161 in the previous four weeks. The number of vacancies filled was 45,510, compared with 50,397 in the previous four weeks. The number on registers at 8th June was 77,254, compared with 84,342 at 11th May, 1917.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 11th May, 1917	32,514	37,893	5,853	8,082	84,342
No. of individuals registered during period	29,284	70,606	14,954	16,955	131,799
Total	61,798	108,499	20,807	25,037	216,141
On registers at 8th June, 1917	27,119	36,268	5,755	8,112	77,254
Vacancies notified during period	19,702	28,196	7,213	7,615	62,726
Vacancies filled during period	12,637	20,879	5,932	6,012	45,510
Applicants placed in other districts	1,869	2,477	934	979	6,259

The largest number of registrations among men was in the transport trades (31.5 per cent.), and among general labourers (31.2 per cent.); among women 34.2 per cent. were in domestic services, and 10.6 per cent. in commercial and clerical occupations.

Of the vacancies notified for men, 29.3 per cent. were in transport and 21.4 per cent. as general labourers; for women, 47.1 per cent. were in domestic offices or services and 6.7 per cent. in textiles.

Of the vacancies filled for men 35.7 per cent. were in the transport, &c., trades, and 26.1 per cent. as general labourers; 45.0 per cent. of the vacancies filled for women were in domestic offices or services, and 7.1 per cent. in textiles.

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

Trades.	Percentage Proportion of Vacancies notified.				Percentage Proportion of Vacancies filled to Registrations.			
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Textiles	53.0	78.0	74.5	78.1	18.9	33.5		
Dress	30.0	77.1	76.7	71.2	4.3	30.1		
Transport	78.5	88.6	78.1	79.8	27.3	14.4		
Agriculture	44.0	58.0	75.9	63.3	19.0	38.1		
Paper, Prints, &c.	47.0	84.4	85.0	83.8	12.5	49.2		
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	55.7	80.4	83.6	81.8	14.4	37.3		
Commercial and Clerical	68.8	76.3	79.3	89.4	10.0	19.1		
Domestic	60.4	70.8	88.2	64.5	20.2	25.9		
General Labourers	78.6	94.8	86.4	90.2	22.5	4.5		
All Uninsured Trades	61.4	74.0	82.2	78.9	19.8	18.8		
Ditto, May, 1917	61.7	78.2	83.4	79.9	18.5	19.1		

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men who obtained employment through the Exchanges was 1401, and the number of casual jobs found for them was 8,151, a daily average of 354, compared with 433 in the preceding four weeks and 433 in the four weeks ended 9th June, 1916. During the four weeks there were also 1,169 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED, VACANCIES FILLED AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED IN THE FOUR WEEKS ENDED 8th JUNE, 1917.

A.—INSURED TRADES.

OCCUPATION GROUPS.*	ADULTS.										JUVENILES.			
	REGISTRATIONS.					VACANCIES.					VACANCIES.			
	On Register at Beginning of Period.		Individuals Registered during Period.		On Register at End of Period.		Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.		Notified during Period.		Filled during Period.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Building:—														
Carpenters, Joiners, &c.	1,699	19	4,388	53	1,700	22	3,454	83	2,750	91	35	—	23	—
Bricklayers	673	1	1,970	1	747	1	1,305	—	1,179	—	4	—	4	—
Masons	348	—	437	—	327	—	123	—	86	—	—	1	—	2
Plasterers	410	1	558	1	330	2	178	—	138	—	—	—	—	—
Painters, Decorators, &c.	1,184	104	1,781	263	759	102	1,879	128	1,283	119	19	6	10	5
Plumbers, Glaziers	354	—	756	2	367	—	484	1	358	1	—	—	—	—
Other skilled occupations	88	—	101	—	70	—	43	—	19	—	4	—	2	—
Labourers	1,653	39	4,311	62	1,490	33	3,301	76	2,786	71	60	5	26	5
Works of Construction	1,771	19	5,147	72	1,378	35	5,592	107	5,028	89	8	4	9	4
Sawmilling	453	372	963	838	471	414	654	766	399	1,120	208	146	166	139
Shipbuilding:—														
Platers, Riveters	283	12	1,177	37	314	11	1,077	32	935	34	41	—	36	—
Shipwrights	42	4	316	4	47	3	399	5	306	5	7	—	8	—
Labourers	418	359	1,666	315	469	279	1,083	160	1,042	143	110	5	109	5
Engineering:—														
Moulders	227	70	654	129	224	65	448	135	348	120	80	27	58	22
Smiths	200	32	446	40	165	20	469	85	226	62	28	6	18	6
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	1,523	914	4,667	1,365	1,284	842	4,401	1,167	3,535	1,136	611	53	592	62
Metal Machinists	721	4,079	1,804	6,281	687	3,960	1,377	7,397	1,007	6,821	340	276	351	223
Wrenmen	291	83	601	74	240	69	459	100	356	100	32	17	35	8
Other skilled occupations	1,022	2,047	1,968	3,323	917	1,967	1,614	3,480	940	2,982	184	162	131	163
Labourers	2,333	864	6,599	1,607	1,901	993	5,796	1,787	5,348	1,777	346	93	304	86
Construction of Vehicles	373	87	680	185	314	60	479	358	334	322	64	11	48	10
Cabinet Making, &c.	301	51	275	89	242	52	118	43	57	18	19	6	13	2
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	490	916	1,672	1,993	410	978	1,676	1,537	1,305	1,412	197	306	160	260
Precious Metals, &c.	198	125	108	212	153	108	56	123	22	105	30	68	18	46
Bricks and Cement	53	25	69	60	35	24	194	47	73	81	17	9	11	9
Chemicals, &c.	351	466	864	685	361	465	1,311	613	839	633	85	108	82	81
Rubber and Waterproof Goods	169	224	132	80	258	80	144	519	126	337	11	15	14	30
Ammunition and Explosives	1,377	21,674	2,632	33,446	1,283	20,117	1,639	7,652	1,548	8,073	251	433	241	448
Leather—Boots and Shoes	199	126	185	274	178	122	141	116	81	114	32	27	23	23
Leather—Excluding Boots and Shoes	182	247	162	566	127	259	303	287	101	305	36	94	32	95
TOTAL	19,329	32,960	47,560	52,603	17,101	31,208	40,200	26,804	32,485	26,050	2,937	1,876	2,590	1,734
TOTAL—MALES AND FEMALES	52,289	100,163	171,011	183,306	48,309	67,904	67,904	58,535	58,535	58,535	4,813	3,129	4,324	3,129
4 weeks ended 11th May	52,006	120,179	170,185	183,306	48,309	67,904	67,904	58,535	58,535	58,535	4,813	3,129	4,324	3,129

B.—UNINSURED TRADES.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during June, 1917, was 56, of which 28 were due to lead poisoning, 4 to mercurial poisoning, 8 to arsenic poisoning (of which 2 were from arseniuretted hydrogen gas), 11 to toxic jaundice, and 5 to anthrax. Three deaths due to lead poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning, 3 to toxic jaundice, and 1 to anthrax were also reported. In addition, 6 cases of lead poisoning (including 1 death) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these is not obligatory.

During the six months ended June, 1917, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 402, compared with 288 in the corresponding period of 1916. The number of deaths in 1917 was 49, as compared with 30 in 1916. In addition, 34 cases of lead poisoning (including 12 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the six months ended June, 1917, compared with 38 cases (including 7 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1916.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

Table with columns: Industry, Cases (Month of June, 1917, Six months ended June, 1916), Deaths (Month of June, 1917, Six months ended June, 1916). Rows include Lead Poisoning, Other Forms of Poisoning, Anthrax, and Grand Total.

* The person affected in the pottery industry was a female.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. CASES REPORTED.

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

JUNE, 1917.

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

The number reported as killed in June, 1917, was 283, an increase of 2 on a month ago, and of 36 on a year ago. The mean number in June during the five years 1912-1916 was 240, the maximum being 247 and the minimum 227.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during June, 1917, numbered 21, compared with 28 in May, 1917, and 35 in June, 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 120, a decrease of 3 on a month ago and an increase of 22 on a year ago. There were 5 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 4 a month ago and 8 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in June, 1917, was 134, an increase of 12 on May, 1917, and of 30 on June, 1916.

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE, 1917.

During the six months ended June, 1917, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment was 1,762, as compared with 1,589, an increase of 173 on the corresponding period of 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents in the railway service numbered 191, as compared with 231, a decrease of 40 on the six months ended June, 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 670, as compared with 580, an increase of 90 on 1916. There were 29 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 30, a decrease of 1 on the corresponding period of 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in 1917 were 855, as compared with 732, an increase of 123 on the corresponding period of 1916.

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

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in June, 1917, in the 35 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 141 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of 3 per 10,000 on a month ago and of 12 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with a month ago, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 4,885 (or 1.8 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 3,195 (or 2.5 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 1,690 (or 1.2 per cent.). There was an increase of 2 per 10,000 of population in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district, and of 1 per 10,000 in the Dundee and Dunfermline district. There was no change in the Bolton and Oldham, Sheffield, Cardiff and Swansea districts, but every other district showed a decrease; the most marked decreases were in the East metropolitan and Galway districts (8 per 10,000).

Compared with June, 1916, the total number of paupers decreased by 20,849 (or 7.4 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 7,040 (or 5.3 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 13,809 (or 9.3 per cent.). There was an increase of 8 per 10,000 of population in the Dublin and Belfast districts, but decreases in every other district. The largest decrease was in the Paisley and Greenock district (29 per 10,000 of population), 2 other districts showed decreases of 20 and under 30 per 10,000, 21 districts showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000, and 9 other districts showed decreases of under 10 per 10,000.

Table with columns: Selected Urban Areas, Paupers on one day in June, 1917 (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a (Month ago, Year ago). Rows include England & Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

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

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

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

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS received by the Department from 93 of the principal urban districts in the United Kingdom (exclusive of the County of London), giving the estimated cost of the buildings for which plans were passed during the second quarter of 1917, show that there was a net decrease of £186,920 (or 11.5 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1916.

The population of the districts included in the Returns was nearly 13,000,000 at the Census of 1911.

Table with columns: District and Population at Census of 1911, Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Shops, Offices, Warehouses and other business premises, Churches and Public Buildings, Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations, TOTAL. Rows include Second Quarter of 1916 and Second Quarter of 1917.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1916 there was an increase in the value in factories and workshops (22.5 per cent.) and in shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises (17.4 per cent.), but a decrease in all other classes of building; the largest decrease was in churches, schools and public buildings (80.4 per cent.). In the districts there was an increase in the Northern Counties (23.1 per cent.), in Yorkshire (22.2 per cent.), in Scotland (42.4 per cent.), and in Ireland (64.3 per cent.), while every other district showed a decrease. The most marked decreases were in Lancashire and Cheshire (64.5 per cent.), and in "other districts in England" (87.7 per cent.).

The following Table shows for each class of building and for each district the increase or decrease in the quarter ended June, 1917, compared with the corresponding period of 1916:-

Table with columns: CLASS OF BUILDING, Amount, Per cent., Increase (+) or Decrease (-). Rows include Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Churches, Schools and Public Buildings, and Districts.

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: ORDINARY RISKS OF STREETS: CYCLISTS.

A workman injured by accident is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only when the accident was one "arising out of" as well as "in the course of" the employment.

A boy of 16 was employed as a plumber's mate by a firm of builders in London. In the course of his employment he was frequently sent on errands to different parts of the town, and when so employed used often to ride a bicycle supplied by his employers for that purpose.

One day, in August, 1915, as he was riding through the streets on this bicycle, according to his instructions, to fetch something wanted in the business, he came into collision with a motor-car, and his leg was broken.

He claimed compensation under the Act; but his claim was disallowed by the County Court judge on the ground that although the accident had happened in the course of his employment it was not one arising out of the employment, as he was only incurring an ordinary risk of the streets, which was shared by all the numerous members of the public who rode bicycles in the streets. This decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal, and the claimant appealed to the House of Lords.

The appeal was allowed, and it was held that he was entitled to compensation. The House of Lords held that whenever a servant in the course of his master's business has to pass along the public streets, whether on foot, or on a bicycle, or on an omnibus or car, and he meets with an accident by reason of the risks incidental to the streets, the accident is one arising out of as well as in the course of his employment.

The use of the streets by a workman to get to or from his work stands on a different footing; but as soon as it is proved that the work itself involves exposure to the perils of the streets, the workman is entitled to compensation for any injury so caused; and the fact that the risk he runs is common to others does not deprive him of his right to compensation if in the particular case the risk arises out of his employment. Further, it is immaterial whether the nature of the employment involves continuous or only occasional exposure to the dangers of the streets.—*Dennis v. White & Co.*—House of Lords.—14th June, 1917.

WHO ARE WITHIN BENEFITS OF ACT? CREW OF FISHING VESSEL REMUNERATED BY SHARE OF PROFITS: "SCUM" AND "STOKER."

The Act applies to seamen in general, including fishermen; but does not apply to such members of the crew of a fishing vessel as are remunerated by shares in the profits or gross earnings of the working of such vessel.

A fireman employed on a steam drifter was fatally injured by accident in circumstances which admittedly entitled his dependants to compensation under the Act if, in fact, the Act applied to him.

On the fishing vessel in question it was the custom, as the herring nets were being lifted from the sea, for the engineer to catch fish which fell back out of the nets, or pick them up off the water with a small net attached to a long pole. These fish were called "scum," and were sold separately from the catch and the proceeds divided between the engineer, fireman and cook. Also, while the drifter was riding at her nets the crew used to fish with hand lines, and all fish thus taken by the engineer, fireman and cook was their property, and divided between the three. Fish taken by them in this way was called "stoker." The engineer, fireman and cook received fixed weekly wages; but they would have received higher wages if they had not been entitled to "scum" and "stoker," which was alleged to form part of their remuneration.

On the hearing of a claim to compensation by the dependants of the deceased fireman, the Sheriff-Substitute, on these facts being proved, held that the deceased was remunerated by a share in the gross earnings of the vessel within the meaning of the Act, and therefore the dependants were excluded from the benefits of the Act, and no award could be made in their favour.

On appeal by the dependants the Court of Session affirmed the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute, holding that the money derived from the sale of "scum" and "stoker" was part of the remuneration of the men who shared in it, and was part of the gross earnings of the working of the vessel. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Buchan v. Scottish Steam Herring Fishing Co., Ltd.*—Court of Session.—12th June, 1917.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: PERIL ATTACHED TO PARTICULAR LOCALITY IN WHICH WORKMAN EMPLOYED: FALL IN YARD OF FACTORY.

A firm of wire drawers who had never up to that time employed females in their works took a woman into their factory. In the circumstances there were no separate sanitary conveniences on the premises which the woman could make use of. Adjoining the factory, however, was a yard, which

was common to that and an adjacent factory in which females were employed. The firm accordingly arranged with the proprietors of the other factory that the woman in their employment should have the use of the women's conveniences in that factory. To obtain access to the other factory there was only one way available to the woman, that was across the yard. One morning, in the course of her usual work, she had occasion to visit the other factory, and when returning to her own place of employment she tripped over a small piece of wood which had been left on the ground in the yard. She fell and fractured her kneecap, and became totally incapacitated for work.

The woman accordingly claimed compensation under the Act; but the employers resisted her claim on the ground that the accident was not one arising out of her employment.

The County Court judge accepted this contention, and refused to make an award in her favour, holding that although admittedly the accident arose "in the course of" the claimant's employment, it did not arise "out of" that employment, being an ordinary accident in no way due to any special risk incidental to the employment. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the piece of wood, which was the cause of the accident, was, in the position in which it lay, a peril attached to the particular location in which, by obligation of service, the claimant was placed, and that consequently the accident did arise "out of" her employment, and she was entitled to compensation. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Fearnley v. Bates & Northcliffe.*—Court of Appeal.—9th May, 1917.

AGREEMENT TO PAY COMPENSATION: REDEMPTION OF WEEKLY PAYMENT: FINALITY OF REDEMPTION: WHAT IS A "WEEKLY PAYMENT"?

When a weekly payment by way of compensation to an injured workman has been continued for not less than six months, the liability to pay such compensation may be redeemed by the employer by the payment of a lump sum sufficient to purchase an annuity for the workman equal to 75 per cent. of the annual value of the weekly payment, which sum is determined by arbitration, as in other cases arising under the Act.

A miner was injured by accident in the year 1910 in circumstances entitling him to compensation. His wages had averaged £1 16s. 4d. a week, and his employers voluntarily paid him half that amount, i.e. 18s. 2d., until October, 1913, no agreement being recorded. In that month an agreement was come to between him and his employers, under which a house was found for him near the colliery; he had light work bringing in average weekly wages of £1 7s. 6d., and he was paid in addition the sum of 8s. 10d. a week, which is the difference between the wages he was earning and the wages he earned before the accident.

In 1916 the employers applied to the County Court to be allowed to redeem the weekly payment of 8s. 10d. The workman resisted the application on the ground that the 8s. 10d. a week was not really a "weekly payment" of compensation within the meaning of the Act, and therefore was not subject to redemption except by agreement.

The judge decided that the weekly payment was redeemable, and made an order for its redemption, coupled however with a declaration of continued liability of the employer to pay further compensation in certain events. The employers appealed against this order so far as the declaration was included. The workman appealed against the order in so far as it allowed redemption at all.

The Court of Appeal held that the judge had no power to make such an order, as the redemption of a weekly payment must be final and complete. They further held that the judge had power to allow the weekly payment to be redeemed; but that before making any such order the workman should have the opportunity of having the weekly payment reviewed.—*Carlton Main Colliery Co., Ltd., v. Clowley.*—Court of Appeal.—19th June, 1917.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

THE FLINT GLASS TRADE, ENGLAND.—An agreement was made on May 23rd between the British Flint Glass Manufacturers' Association and the United Flint Glass Cutters' Society at a meeting held under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith with regard to the employment of women and the wages of the men. Wages of women are to be settled at a joint meeting, and, failing agreement, to be referred to conciliation or arbitration. The men withdrew, in view of the present national position, all objections to employment of women for the period of the war, and among other terms it was arranged that the parties should meet from time to time to consider the position of the trade and exchange views and, where possible, settle difficulties that may arise, not more than three months to intervene between each meeting. Rates of wages were increased from the first pay day in May by 5s. per man in the Stourbridge district and 3s. per man in the

Manchester, Warrington and Birmingham districts, the higher rates in the Stourbridge district being given with the object of equalising glass cutters' rates. All notices to cease work are also withdrawn. I. C. 3854.

STEAM MOTOR DRIVERS AND MATES, LONDON.—A difference having arisen between the London Cartage Contractors and Horse Owners' Association and the National Union of Vehicle Workers in connection with the wages of drivers and mates of steam motors, a conference of the parties was held under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith, and an agreement was arrived at and embodied on a request from the parties in an award on 25th May, fixing the hours of work, giving a minimum wage of 50s. and 35s. per week to drivers and mates respectively, and fixing the rates for overtime, Sunday and holiday work as from 4th June. Sir George also recorded his opinion that the adoption of the award by the trade in the London Metropolitan area and by bodies engaging drivers and mates of steam motors on road transport in the London Metropolitan area by direct or indirect contract is desirable at the present time.

DYEING AND FINISHING TRADE, HUDDERSFIELD, LEEDS AND APPERLEY BRIDGE.—Application for an advance of wages such as would restore the purchasing power of wages to that existing prior to July, 1914, was made to the Woolen and Worsted Trades' Federation in the above districts by the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades, the Leeds and Huddersfield Federation of Cloth Pressers, the National Society of Dyers and Finishers, the National Union of General Workers (Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Branch), and the General Union of Textile Workers. A conference was held on 1st June at the Town Hall, Bradford, Sir George Askwith acting as chairman, and an agreement was arrived at and embodied in the award issued on the 8th June whereby all existing war grants are to be cancelled, and all male time-workers covered by the last awards of January, 1917, and all female time-workers in the dyeing and finishing trade are to receive an advance of 50 per cent. on the time rates. All male and female piece-workers are to receive an advance of 40 per cent. on the present piece-work rates less war grants and bonuses, and pressers similarly 30 per cent. Standing-wage men not dealt with under previous awards are to be dealt with by the employers. I. C. 3866/4.

A similar award was issued on the 8th June, following a conference with Sir George Askwith on the 1st June, in respect of a joint reference made on behalf of employers included in the following Federations or companies: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.; The British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd.; The Cotton Warp and Hank Dyers of Bradford and District; The Huddersfield Master Dyers' and Finishers' Association; The Leeds and District Worsted Dyers' and Finishers' Association, Ltd.; Leeds, Morley and District Master Dyers' and Finishers' Association; West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association; The Yorkshire Federation of Dyers; Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd.; Lister & Co., Ltd. (Dyeing and Finishing Sections); Fearnley Bros., Ltd. and on behalf of employees represented by the following Unions: The Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades; The National Society of Dyers and Finishers; The Leeds, Halifax and Bradford Stuff Pressers' Association; The Leeds and Huddersfield Federation of Cloth Pressers; The National Union of General Workers; The Amalgamated Society of Stuff and Woolen Warehousemen; The Amalgamated Union of Engravers to Calico Printers and Paper Stainers; The Radcliffe and District Dyers, Bleachers and Sizers' Association. I. C. 3866/3.

WOOLCOMBERS, YORKS.—At a conference held on 13th June under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith the Wool-combing Employers' Federation offered a war wage advance of 3s. 6d. per week to members of the Wool Top and Nail Warehousemen's Union, provided that the agreement of 19th July, 1916, is extended to 30th June, 1918, with certain emendations, and both parties finally decided to recommend the terms for the immediate acceptance of their members.

WOOLCOMBERS, BRADFORD.—Representatives of the Wool-combing Employers' Federation and the National Society of Woolcombers met on the 7th June under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith to consider an application for an advance of wages in accordance with the agreement dated the 30th June, 1916. Certain alterations were decided upon in the above agreement and also in the agreement of 10th September, 1915, and, in addition, it was decided that an advance of 3s. 6d. per week should be given to all persons rated at 29s. per week and 2s. per week to those rated at less than 29s. per week. This award was issued on the 13th June. I. C. 3369/2.

LACE MAKERS, NOTTINGHAM.—A conference under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith was held between the Nottingham Lace Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers, with the object of reaching a settlement upon an application for an advance of wages, and it was then agreed that any advance should be payable by a percentage increase on earnings, and that the existing bonuses, amounting to 3s. 6d., should be cancelled, but that if the percentage with the bonus cancelled amounted in any week to less than 3s. 6d. the existing bonus of 3s. 6d. should stand. The conference being unable to agree upon the percentage to be given to lace curtain operatives, the chairman decided

that the amount should be 12½ per cent. It was agreed that the advances should be regarded as war wages and should be payable on the first pay day after the 14th July. The agreement was signed by the parties and countersigned by Sir George Askwith on the 28th June. I. C. 4187.

DYEING AND FINISHING TRADES, LANCS.—A conference was held on the 19th June, under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith, between the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, Printers, Dyers and Finishers (Piece Goods), including the Lancs. branches of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and English Velvet and Cord Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Society of Master Calico Printers, including the Calico Printers' Association, on the one hand, and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades, the National Society of Dyers, and Finishers, and the Amalgamated Union of Engravers to Calico Printers and Paper Stainers on the other, when terms of agreement were arrived at giving to all workers under 18 years of age an advance of 1½ per hour, to all women over 18 2d. an hour, to all men over 18 3¼d. an hour.

In substitution of any bonus, advances at the same rates are to be paid to piece-workers. This agreement was signed by the parties and countersigned by Sir George Askwith on 29th June. I. C. 3386/7.

ENGINEMEN, FIREMEN, &c., COLLIERIES, DERBYSHIRE AND LEICESTERSHIRE.—A conference was held on 4th June, under the chairmanship of an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, between the South Derbyshire District Coalowners' Association, the Leicestershire Coal Owners' Association, and the National Amalgamated Union of Engine-men, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers, when an agreement was arrived at giving to members of the Union employed by firms in the Associations an advance of wages of 4d. to men earning over 3s. 6d. per day, and of 3d. to all men earning 3s. 6d. per day or under, and a 5 per cent. increase on piece-work rates, all to date from the first making-up day after the 1st March.

CARTERS AND MOTORMEN, MANCHESTER.—An application for an advance in wages was made by the United Carter and Motor Men's Association on behalf of their members employed by the Conference of Manchester Team Owners and Manchester Carriers' Association. A meeting of representatives of the parties was held on 8th June, under the chairmanship of an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, when a settlement was arrived at giving an additional 5s. per week to the men concerned. I. C. 3313/4.

SADDLERS, LIVERPOOL.—An application for an advance of wages was made by the Union of Saddlers and General Leather Workers on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Saddlers and General Workers Employers' Association. A conference of the parties was held on 20th June, under the chairmanship of an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, when an agreement was arrived at giving 5s. a week to saddlers as from 22nd June, and deciding that those who have received any increase in wages since August, 1916, shall only receive that portion of this advance which shall bring them up to 5s. above the wages they had at that date.

CRANE DRIVERS AND SLINGERS, THE COVENTRY ORDNANCE WORKS, LTD.—An application for an advance of 2d. per hour was made by the Workers' Union on behalf of crane drivers and slingers in the firm's employ, and Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. He issued his award on 16th May, deciding that, having regard to the recent advance of 5s. per week given in the finding of the Committee issued 1st March, the present claim had not been established.

EXAMINERS (INSPECTORS), THE COVENTRY ORDNANCE WORKS, LTD.—A difference arose between the Coventry Ordnance Works and the examiners (inspectors) in the firm's employ respecting an application made by the latter for an advance of 4d. per hour. Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator and issued his award on the 1st June, deciding that the claim had not been established.

EMPLOYEES, THE COVENTRY ORDNANCE WORKS, LTD.—A difference having arisen between the Workers' Union and the above company respecting the rate of pay of certain men engaged in the new and in the old heavy shop of the above works, the matter was referred to Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., for arbitration, who issued his award on 7th June, deciding that the claim had not been established. I. C. 3033/5.

PLATERS' HELPERS AND BOILERMAKERS' LABOURERS, MESSRS. J. CRICHTON & Co., LTD., CHESTER.—An application for the Mersey rate of pay having been made by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour on behalf of plate helpers and boiler-makers' labourers employed by the above firm at their Saltney shipyard, the matter was referred to arbitration by Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., who issued his award on 8th June, finding that the claim for the Mersey rate had not been established, but granting such increases as are necessary to bring the present rate up to 12s. per week over pre-war rates.

CRANE DRIVERS AND SLINGERS, VICKERS, LTD., BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—An application for payment of "percentage money" was made to the above firm by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of crane drivers and slingers employed by the firm in their boiler, gun and engine shops. Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on 12th June, deciding that the claim made had not been established. I. C. 2258/2.

SLATERS, DUNFERMLINE.—The Amalgamated Slaters' Society made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed by certain firms on houses in course of erection at Rosyth, and Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 15th June Mr. Mackenzie granted to the men concerned an advance of 1½d. per hour. I. C. 649/2.

ENGINEERS, EASTON, GIBB & SON, LTD., ROSYTH.—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers made an application for (1) an advance of 4d. per hour in wages; (2) double time for all holidays; (3) time and a third for workers engaged on night shift; and (4) free trains; and the matter was referred to a Court of Arbitration consisting of Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C. (chairman), Mr. Robert W. Wallace, J.P., and Mr. William Adamson, M.P., for determination. In their award of the 15th June the Court granted, as from 5th April, a war wage advance of 5s. to men and 2s. 6d. to boys for a full week's work, double time for New Year's Day, but no increase for other holidays, no increase on night shift rates, and free railway travelling to and from certain stations from the 2nd of July. I. C. 2441/2.

ENGINEERS, S. STAFFS MOND GAS (POWER AND HEATING) CO., TIPTON.—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers having made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed by the firm, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator and issued his award on the 16th June, granting to the men concerned a war wage advance of 5s. per week as from 1st April.

COLLIERY DEPUTIES, EXAMINERS AND SHOTLIGHTERS, BLACKWELL COLLIERY CO., LTD., ALFRETON.—Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the company and the National Association of Colliery Deputies in connection with the wages and working conditions of deputies, examiners and shotlighters. In his award of the 22nd June Mr. Mackenzie fixed the basis rate for deputies at 8s. 3d. per shift, and for examiners at 7s. per shift, as from 2nd April, with the present percentages in addition, but made no alteration in the rates of firers or shotlighters. The award also fixed the length of shifts, payment for overtime, Sundays and holidays, and also the pay in case of sickness and accident, and settled various other matters in dispute. I. C. 1549/2.

CHEMICAL PLUMBERS, THE BRITON FERRY CHEMICAL AND MANURE CO., LTD.—Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference which had arisen between the above firm and the plumbers in their employ respecting an application for payment of a 5s. war bonus and for the supply of clothes and clogs. He issued his award on 6th June, granting to the men concerned a war bonus of 5s. a week, and, in addition, a sum of 1s. 6d. per week in compensation for the special and excessive damage to their clothes and clogs.

MOULDERS, MESSRS. WESTWOOD & WRIGHT, DUDLEY.—An application for an increase of wages to moulders was made to the above firm by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders, and Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. In his award of 13th June the arbitrator decided that the claim made had not been established. I. C. 4338.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, BRITON FERRY CHEMICAL WORKS.—Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an additional 8s. war bonus made by the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, and issued his award on the 20th June, granting that an additional 5s. per week should be paid as from the first full pay after 5th May, making a total war bonus of 13s. per week, payable on a daily basis and dependent on good timekeeping. I. C. 2988/2.

FITTERS AND MATES, AMMONIUM NITRATE FACTORY, SWINDON.—Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for a flat rate of 1s. 0½d. per hour, plus 2s. 6d. per day subsistence allowance, made by the National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers on behalf of fitters, and an application on behalf of fitters' mates for an advance of 1d. per hour, plus 2s. 6d. subsistence allowance to workmen other than local men. In his award of the 28th June the arbitrator found that the claims made had been established, and that the advances were to be paid as from the 4th May last. I. C. 3839/2.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, HASLAM FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., BOLTON.—The General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers made an application on behalf of their members employed by the firm that between the date of the coming into operation of a finding of the Committee on Production of 19th December, 1916, and 19th January, 1917, weekly wages should have been paid at the rate of 4s. a week instead of at the rate of 4s. with a 3s. war bonus, and that the workers are now entitled to receive a weekly war bonus of 3s. in addition to the weekly rate of 50s. Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator and issued his award on the 5th June, allowing the first claim but rejecting the second. I. C. 800/2.

EMPLOYEES, THE STANLEY AND DISTRICT GAS CO., CO. DURHAM.—A difference having arisen respecting a claim for an advance of 10s. a week made by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of certain of their members in the above company's employ, the matter was referred to arbitration by Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., who issued his award on 5th June, granting a

war wage increase of 5s. a week to the men concerned as from the first full working week in April. I. C. 2457/3.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. NAPIER & SONS, LTD., ACTON.—A difference arose between the above firm and the London District Committee of the Aircraft Industry respecting claims made by the Committee that three men, members of their Unions, who were discharged by the firm on 31st May should be reinstated and compensation paid to them, and also that full wages while on strike should be paid to certain other workmen. Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on 18th June deciding that the claims made had not been established. I. C. 4081/2.

HEATERS, CONSETT IRON CO., LTD.—The National Amalgamated Union of Labour made an application for an all round rate of 2s. per week plus the sliding scale percentage on behalf of six men employed in No. 3 Bar Mill, and for an alteration of the method of payment of wages and for an increased net payment on behalf of three men in the Angle Cogging Mill. The matter was referred to Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., for arbitration, who, in his award of the 20th June, decided that no increase or alteration shall be made in the wages paid to the six heaters employed in No. 3 Bar Mill, no alteration shall be made in the method of payment of the three heaters employed in the Angle Cogging Mill, but these three men shall be paid 5.675d. instead of 5.525d. per ton, and, in addition, the percentage from time to time due under the sliding scale on 5.675d. I. C. 3219/2.

STEELWORKERS, LEEDS FORGE CO., LTD., LEEDS.—An application for an increased war bonus was made by the British Steel Smelters', Mill, Iron, Tinsplate and Kindred Trades Association on behalf of certain of their members employed in the firm's plate rolling mill, and the matter was referred to Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., for arbitration. In his award issued the 20th June Mr. Page increased the war bonus to 12s. per full week, the increase to be paid as from 1st April.

ENGINEEMEN, FIREMEN, &C., THE WIGAN COAL & IRON CO., LTD.—Application for an increase in wages of 5s. per week was made by the National Amalgamated Union of Engineemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers on behalf of their members in the company's employ. Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and in his award issued on the 22nd June granted an increase of 5s. per week as from the 1st of May, subject to certain conditions, which should not have effect if the company, with the consent of the Ministry of Munitions, agree to adopt the terms of the finding of the Committee on Production, dated the 1st March, in respect of wages in the Engineering and Foundry Trades. I. C. 4278/2.

FOREMEN, GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLD, LTD., DOWLAIS.—The Workers' Union made an application for certain advances of wages on behalf of the foremen employed by the above firm, and the matter was referred to Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. for arbitration, who heard the parties concerned on 16th May, when it was decided that the firm should meet the foremen and discuss the wages question with them, and that the reference should be withdrawn without prejudice to any questions, and that no award should be made on the present proceedings.

QUARRYMEN, &C., THE CORNELLY QUARRY CO., LTD.—An application for an advance in wages of 25 per cent. having been made by the Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed by the above company the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., who issued his award on the 21st May, granting an advance of 10 per cent. to the quarrymen and enginemmen, of 4s. 6d. per week to adult labourers and to the shunter, and of 2s. 6d. per week to two boy labourers.

RIVETTERS, HUMBER GRAVING DOCK & ENGINEERING CO., LTD., IMMINGHAM.—A difference having arisen between the company and the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society in connection with (1) an application made by the company to discontinue the general practice of paying "exertion money" to riveters, only paying it when men actually do exert themselves, (2) an application made by the company to discontinue the allowance of one hour per day, (3) an application made by the Society for an extra hour per day at time and a half, alleged to have been agreed to by the late foreman, the matter was referred to Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., for arbitration. At the hearings an agreement was arrived at whereby all three applications were withdrawn for a period of three months without prejudice to any questions on either side. The arbitrator accordingly issued this agreement as his award on 12th June. I. C. 1849/2.

WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS, MANCHESTER.—An application having been made to the Manchester, Salford and District Building Trades Employers' Association for advances of wages of 2d. per hour by the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists on behalf of their members employed in the district Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 18th June, granting as from the 1st May a war wage advance of 1d. per hour. I. C. 3579/2.

ELECTRICAL WIREMEN, BRADFORD.—A difference having arisen between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Operative Builders' Federation for Bradford and District with reference to an application for an advance of wages and for a regular code of working rules made by the latter on behalf of electrical wiremen the matter was referred to Mr. W. H.

Stoker, K.C., who issued his award on the 21st June, drawing up the working rules to be observed by the above parties and by the Electrical Trades Union in the district named. He also fixed the minimum rate for competent wiremen at 11½d. per hour, of which 2d. is to be regarded as war wages.

EMPLOYEES, CORPORATION OF BELFAST.—Applications for further advances of wages of 5s. and 6s. per week respectively having been made by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour and the Municipal Employees Association on behalf of their members employed in the electricity department of the corporation, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., who issued his award on the 29th June, substituting for the present bonuses war wages at the rate of 11s. per week to the employees of 18 years and upwards and at the rate of 8s. per week to those under that age, these amounts to be taken into account in the calculation of overtime payment. I. C. 3987/2.

TRAMWAYS EMPLOYEES, BELFAST CORPORATION.—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Municipal Employees Association on behalf of their members employed in the tramways department of the Belfast Corporation, and in his award of the 29th June found that, in lieu of the existing bonus, war wages at the rate of 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. per day shall be paid to workers over and under 18 years of age respectively as from the 1st June. I. C. 3987/3.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. THE LINCOLN BRICK CO., LTD.—A difference in respect of rates of pay having arisen between the above firm and the Workers' Union, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. A. J. David, K.C., who issued his award on 11th May, deciding that the present war bonus shall be increased to 5s. a week for men and to 3s. a week for boys.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. THE BRITON FERRY WORKS, LTD.—An application was made to the above firm by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union for increases of wages of 1s. a day for men and 6d. a day for boys, and Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. Mr. David issued his award on 13th June, deciding that the present war bonus of 4s. a week for men and 2s. a week for boys shall be increased to 5s. and 2s. 6d. per week respectively, and that proportionate bonuses shall be paid upon extra shifts when worked. The award is to take effect as from 2nd June. I. C. 753/2.

QUARRYMEN, SINGLETON, BIRCH & SONS, LTD., BARNETBY, Lincs.—The National Federation of Blast Furnacemen, Ore Miners and Kindred Trades made an application for an advance of wages and piece-work rates on behalf of their members employed by the above company, and Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the claim. In his award of the 9th June the arbitrator granted an increase of 2s. 6d. per week to the war bonus paid to day men, enginemmen, foremen and lime-loaders, and granted that amount also to tonnage men who are not already receiving any war bonus. Any of these who are National Service men and receiving Government subsistence allowance are excepted from the benefits of this award.

CARPENTERS, PLASTERERS, LABOURERS AND BRICKLAYERS, WALLIS & SONS, LTD., MAIDSTONE.—Certain differences having arisen between the above firm and their workmen employed on additions to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. A. J. David, K.C., who issued his award on 9th June, granting war bonuses of 2s. 6d. a week to carpenters, plasterers and bricklayers, and of 3s. 6d. to labourers. The award specially excepts from the benefits of this award men who are National Service men receiving subsistence allowances. I. C. 2473/2.

HOPPER-MEN, TYNE HOPPER CO., LTD., SOUTH SHIELDS, JARROW HOPPERS, LTD., JARROW, AND THE HEDWORTH BARIUM CO., JARROW.—The National Amalgamated Union of Labour made an application for an advance of 10s. per week on behalf of the hopper-men employed by the three firms, and on behalf also of the lightermen employed by the Hedworth Barium Co., and Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. In his award, issued the 13th June, the arbitrator gave a war bonus of 5s. per week to the hopper-men and of 2s. per week to the lightermen concerned.

AEROPLANE WORKERS, BRISTOL TRAMWAYS AND CARRIAGE CO., LTD., BRISTOL.—Mr. A. J. David, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application made by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union that wiremen employed by the firm should be paid a minimum of 11d. per hour, exclusive of war bonus, and that the minimum wage for dopers should be 10d. per hour. In his award of the 30th June Mr. David found that the claims made had not been established. I. C. 3130/2.

CLERICAL STAFF, THE BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE, ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—A difference having arisen between the above firm and their clerical staff respecting certain claims made for increase of wages and for definition of the meaning of the words "clerical staff," Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter and issued his award on 5th June, deciding that for the purposes of the award the clerical staff includes men or women paid by the week, but does not include clerks paid by the hour or blue printers or tracers, and that the basis rate of pay for each member shall be the rate of wages paid in July, 1914. He also granted a bonus under certain conditions and scale set out

in the award. The provisions of this award are to apply only to members of the clerical staff receiving under £3 a week, and the advances are to be paid as from 17th April. This war bonus shall not interfere with the present system of advances for merit or with the profit-sharing bonus. I. C. 1365/3.

COOPERS, COOKSON & CO., LTD., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A difference having arisen between the above firm and the coopers in their employ relative to rates of wages, the matter was referred to Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C., for arbitration. He issued his award on June 11th, deciding that the total increase on pre-war rates payable to coopers shall be made up to 12s. a week as from April 1st, and that the 1d. per hour already paid on time rate shall be merged into such increase, and that the extra 1d. per cask granted on piece rate for certain casks shall be paid in addition to the 12s. a week granted in the award. I. C. 3412/2.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. W. BROOKE & CO., LTD., SHEFFIELD.—A difference relative to an increase of wages having arisen between the above firm and the National Union of Gold, Silver and Kindred Trades, the matter was referred to arbitration by Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C., who issued his award on June 18th, deciding that the employers shall, as from 1st April, make the bonus payment to the members of the Union employed by them as if they had been parties to the agreement of November 17th, 1916, made between the Union and the Master Silversmiths' Association of Sheffield, and that, should any subsequent revision of the bonus payment under the agreement arise, the employers shall have the right to require the Union to submit such revision to an arbitrator appointed by the Ministry of Labour, and also that the bonus shall cease to be payable when the said agreement ceases to have effect as between the Master Silversmiths' Association and the Union. I. C. 2396/2.

BOATMEN, BIRMINGHAM, WOLVERHAMPTON, SMETHWICK.—The Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union having made an application for an advance of 5s. per week on behalf of boatmen employed by firms in the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Smethwick Coal Merchants' Associations, the matter was referred to Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C., for arbitration. In his award of the 18th June Mr. Vesey Knox increased, as from 28th May, the bonus now being paid from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., the bonus to be calculated on all the present earnings of the men concerned other than 2s. per long and 1s. per short trip paid in Birmingham under an award of Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., which is not to be affected by this award. I. C. 3044/2.

CAR BODY BUILDERS, LEEDS.—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made on behalf of the car body builders employed in the Leeds Corporation Tramways Department, the men claiming to have their wages raised to the level of men employed in the same capacity by other municipal undertakings in Lancs and Yorks. In his award of the 11th May the arbitrator raised the weekly rate to 45s. as from 1st April.

LABOURERS, ALLIANCE AND DUBLIN CONSUMERS' GAS CO., DUBLIN.—A difference having arisen between the above company and the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union respecting certain claims for advances of pay made by the Union on behalf of the general and yard and casual labourers in the firm's employ, the matter was referred to Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., for arbitration. On May 25th he issued his award, granting to the men concerned an increase of 2s. per week as from the first pay day in May. I. C. 2935/2.

MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS, &C., BELFAST CORPORATION.—Application for an increase of 5s. a week to the motormen, conductors and other sections of depot workers was made by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour to the above corporation. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., who issued his award on the 30th May, deciding that, in lieu of all previous increases, a war bonus of 7s. 6d. per week shall be paid to the men concerned as from the first pay day in May of this year.

DOCKERS AND CRANESMEN, LARNE HARBOUR, LTD.—The National Amalgamated Union of Labour made an application on behalf of the dockers and cranesmen employed by the above firm for a new scale of tonnage and for an increase in time rates, and Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. Mr. Lankester issued his award on 30th May, granting a war bonus of 3s. per week as from the first pay day in May. I. C. 2677/2.

SEAMEN AND FIREMEN, DUBLIN STEAM PACKET CO.—The National Sailors and Firemen's Union having made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed by the above company on their cargo boats plying between Dublin and Liverpool, Dublin and Manchester, and Dublin and Belfast, and on their mailboats between Kingstown and Holyhead, the matter was referred to Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., for arbitration. In his award, issued the 1st June, the arbitrator granted a war wage advance of 5s. per week to the men concerned as from the first pay day in May.

BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYEES, BRADFORD.—The Operative Builders' Federation made an application for the payment of the district building trades rate of wages on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Bradford Dyers' Association, and by Woolcombers, Ltd., Lister & Co., Ltd., Isaac Holden & Co., Ltd., and Crossley & Co., Ltd., on the permanent staff in the maintenance and repair of their respective works, and Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator.

In his award of the 22nd June the arbitrator found that the claim made had not been established. I. C. 3600/2.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, UNITED ALKALI CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, CASTNER KELLNER ALKALI CO., LTD., RUNCORN, WM. GOSSAGE & SONS, LTD., WIDNES.—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application made by the National Association of Carpenters and Joiners that their members engaged on the permanent staff of the firms should be put on the same footing as regards wages and hours of work as men engaged in the building trade in the district, and to determine also an application for an advance of wages. In his award of the 22nd June Mr. Lankester found that the first claim made had not been established, but with regard to the second claim decided that the award of the Committee on Production issued the 11th April last in respect of engineering and foundry trades (Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners) should be applied to the men regularly employed by the firms on maintenance and repair work. I. C. 3509/3.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, DARTFORD, ERITH AND BEXLEY.—An application for an advance of wages made by the Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Dartford, Erith and Bexley Master Builders' Association was referred to the arbitration of Sir William Robinson, who issued his award on the 1st June, directing that the time rates of wages of the men concerned shall be advanced 1½d. per hour as from the 31st March last, this advance to be regarded as war wages.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. W. & T. AVERY, LTD., MESSRS. H. POOLEY & SON, LTD.—The Amalgamated Society of Scale Beam and Weighing Machine Makers made an application on behalf of their members employed by the above firms for a district minimum rate of 1s. per hour, to include railway men, and 1s. per day meal time allowance when travelling outside inspector's local boundary, and 1s. per day as "dirty money" when engaged on certain specified work. Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter and issued his award on 1st June, deciding that, as the men concerned had benefited by the advances given in a finding of the Committee on Production issued 1st March, further increase was unnecessary, but granting the 1s. per day meal time allowance to railway men, and directing that after eighteen months the time-expired apprentices shall get the standard rate. The question of "dirty" money was by consent of all parties left to the consideration of the firm. I. C. 1801/2.

BRICKLAYERS AND LABOURERS, MIDDLESBROUGH.—Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of 3d. per hour made by the Steel Makers' Society, the Operative Bricklayers' Society, and the National Association of Builders' Labourers on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Cleveland Iron Masters' Association. In his award, issued the 1st June, the arbitrator granted war wage advances of 1½d. and 1d. per hour to bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers respectively, in addition to the existing bonus.

FIREMEN, ASHPITMEN, ENGINE DRIVERS, &c., CORNWALL ELECTRIC POWER CO., CARN BRAE.—A difference having arisen between the above company and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union respecting an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of their members in the company's employ, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator and issued his award on the 4th June, deciding that the time rate wages of the men concerned shall be advanced 3d. per hour.

SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS, STABLEFORD & CO., LTD., COALVILLE.—An application for an advance of wages and for an alteration in the method of payment of the balance accruing to workmen when working for contractors was made by the Workers' Union on behalf of unskilled and semi-skilled workers employed by the company, and the matter was referred to Sir W. Robinson for arbitration. In his award of the 7th June the arbitrator confirmed the advance offered by the firm of 1s. on the piece-workers' draw rates, gave a further war wage advance of 1s. per week, and directed that the balance above referred to shall be paid through the office instead of, as at present arranged, by the contractor.

EMPLOYEES OF THE READING GAS COMPANY.—Application for an advance of wages of 10s. per week having been made by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of their members employed by the above company, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Sir William Robinson, who issued his award on the 7th June, granting to the men and boys concerned war wage advances of 4s. and 1s. 6d. per week respectively, the advances granted by the company on the 13th April to merge in these advances.

PIECE-WORKERS, THOMAS SUMMERSON & SONS, LTD., DARLINGTON.—An application for an advance of piece-work rates was made by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, and was referred to arbitration by Sir William Robinson, who, in his award issued the 8th June, granted to the workers concerned a war wage advance of 5 per cent.

EMPLOYEES, LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—An application for an increase of salary or wages was made to the L.C.C. by the L.C.C. Staff Association, the L.C.C. School Attendance Officers' Association, the stores and general clerks in the chief engineer's department and certain of the clerical staff

in the tramways department, and the L.C.C. Schoolkeepers' Association, and Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine the difference. He issued his award on June 12th, granting certain advances as set out in the award, which advances are to be regarded as war advances and to operate as and from the 1st January. I. C. 2861/2.

BOILERMAKERS, RICHARDSON, WESTGARTH & CO., LTD., AND THE CENTRAL MARINE ENGINE WORKS, HARTLEPOOL.—An application was made by the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society (1) that their members employed by the above firms should be paid time and a quarter from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. and time and a half for all hours thereafter until 6 a.m. next morning, including meal times, (2) that these conditions apply to all their members working on night shift starting before 5 p.m. or working after 6 a.m., and (3) that each day stand for itself. Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator, and in his award, issued the 14th June, granted the first claim made, but found that claims (2) and (3) had not been established.

EMPLOYEES, THOMAS BOLTON & SONS, LTD., OAKMOOR AND FROGHALL, STAFFS.—A difference arose between the firm and the National Union of General Workers in connection with questions as to (1) whether the general award of the Committee on Production should be applied to the Oakmoor and Froghall workmen (toolmakers excepted) as from 1st April, (2) and, if not, as to what advances should be given, and (3) as to whether the recent order of the Ministry of Munitions was being correctly applied, and Sir W. Robinson was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 14th June Sir William found (1) that the general finding of 1st March does not apply to the workers concerned, but (2) granted a war wage advance of 3s. to men and 1s. 6d. to boys per week, and (3) fixed the minimum wage for women employed on work customarily done by men at 23s. per week, plus the 4s. given by order of 4th April. I. C. 1552/2.

WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS, SOPWITH AVIATION CO., KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—The London District Committee of the Aircraft Industry having complained that the firm were not complying with the terms of Mr. A. Henderson's award of 19th October, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and in his award of the 20th June found that the war advances given in the award should be paid to the men concerned as from the 23rd October, 1916. I. C. 3312/2.

BRASS AND NICKEL CASTERS, KYNOCH LTD., WITTON, BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of 1½d. per heat made by the pourers, furnacemen and ingotmen employed in the nickel and brass departments of the company's works at Witton, and in his award of the 14th May granted an advance of 2s. 6d. per week to the men concerned.

PAINTERS AND PLUMBERS, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—A difference having arisen between the North Staffordshire Master Plumbers and Painters' Association (now the Potteries District Master Plumbers and Painters' Association) on the one hand, and the National Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and the National Operative Plumbers' Association on the other hand, respecting an application for an advance of wages, Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 21st May, fixing the minimum rates of pay for painters and plumbers at 10½d. and 10½d. per hour respectively, these increased rates to operate as from and including the 14th May. I. C. 2876/2.

MECHANICS, ONE OF H.M. FACTORIES.—A difference arose between the Building Trades' Operative Committee and the management of one of H.M. Factories in connection with an application made by the Union on behalf of the mechanics in the maintenance department of the factory for the reinstatement of a certain bonus which had been discontinued when the directing board took over the works from the Construction Company, or, as an alternative, for a bonus of 5s. per week. Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator, and at the hearing on the 29th May an agreement was a rived at, giving to the men concerned a war bonus of 3s. per week, and, instead of making the payment retrospective, the men who had been employed at the factory continuously since 1st January were to receive £2, and those who had been employed during part of the period between 1st January and 2nd June were to receive a sum at the rate of 8s. per month of such employment. On the 31st May the arbitrator declared this agreement to be his award.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. THE FARNWORTH AND KEARSLEY GAS CO.—An application for an advance of wages of 4s. per week was made by the Bolton and District Gas Workers' Association on behalf of certain of their members in the company's employ, and the matter was referred to Mr. W. A. Willis for arbitration. He issued his award on June 1st, deciding that the war bonus now being paid shall be increased by 4s. as from the first full pay week after March 28th.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. SHORT BROTHERS, EASTCHURCH.—An application was made to the firm by their staff for an additional bonus, travelling fares and payment for overtime, and the matter was referred to Mr. W. A. Willis for arbitration. Mr. Willis issued his award on June 15th, deciding that, in lieu of the existing bonus, male and female members of the staff shall receive a bonus of 12s. and 6s. a week respectively, overtime shall be reckoned as at present, and full railway fares shall be allowed to girls and boys and half railway fares

to men on the staff under certain conditions as set forth in the award, these advances to be regarded as war advances and to operate as and from April 1st.

TRAMWAYS EMPLOYEES, WEST RIDING, YORKS.—The Amalgamated Association of Tramways and Vehicle Workers made an application on behalf of their members employed by the Yorks (West Riding) Electric Tramways Co., Ltd., for an increase of wages and for alterations in the periods of grading for drivers and conductors, and the matter was referred to Mr. W. A. Willis for arbitration. In his award, issued the 15th June, Mr. Willis found that the individual rates of pay should remain unaltered, and that the time was not opportune for revising the periods of grading in the case of drivers and conductors, but granted to employees on hourly rates of pay, in lieu of the existing bonuses, a war bonus of 1½d. per hour to married men, 1d. per hour to single men over 19 years of age, and ¾d. per hour to females and youths under 19. The award also granted to employees on weekly wages the following war bonuses:—Married men 7s. 6d. per week; single men over 19, 5s.; girls and youths receiving over 10s. per week, 3s.; girls and youths receiving under 10s. per week, 9d.

LEAD MINERS, LEADHILLS CO., LTD., LANARKSHIRE.—The National Union of Scottish Mine Workers made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed at the company's Leadhill Mines, and Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator. At the hearing on 15th June the company made an offer of a war wage advance of 6d. per day, as from the beginning of June, to the men, and of an advance not exceeding 3d. per day to boys, the amount to be determined by the resident manager, and this offer was accepted by the Union and approved by the arbitrator in his award of the 18th June.

SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS, THOMAS GOLDSWORTHY & SONS, BRITANNIA MILLS, MANCHESTER.—A difference arose between the firm and the Workers' Union in connection with an application made by the Union for an advance of wages and piece-work prices, for the reduction of working hours, and for the fixing of overtime rates, and Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 18th June Mr. Willis increased the wages of yard labourers by 3d. per hour, those of sievers, labourers and foremen in the emery and glass-grinding departments by 1½d. per hour in the case of those receiving less than 6d., 1½d. in the case of those receiving 6d. but less than 7d., and of 1d. in the case of those receiving 7d. or more, and gave an advance to piece-workers equivalent to 1d. per hour. The arbitrator made no alteration in the number of working hours, but fixed the rates for overtime. All the advances are to be regarded as war wages and to operate from commencement of the first full pay following 6th of June.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, FLEETWOOD.—An application for an increased war bonus was made by the Fleetwood Branch of the Humber Amalgamated Steam Trawlers' Engineers and Firemen's Union on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Fleetwood Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, Ltd., and was referred to Mr. W. A. Willis for arbitration. The application was for an additional £1 for chief and second engineers, and 10s. per week for firemen, and in his award of the 18th June Mr. Willis granted an additional 7s. per week to the engineers and 4s. to firemen. I. C. 2998/2.

EMPLOYEES, WALKERS, PARKER & CO., LTD., BAGILLT, N. WALES.—Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the firm 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 at the firm's Bagillt works. In his award of the 18th June Mr. Willis granted a war wage advance of 5s. per week to adult time-workers and piece-workers as from the 5th April, but these advances shall only count in the calculation of overtime and holiday allowances as from 7th June. Youths and boys shall receive half the above amount. The award also fixed the rates for blastfurnacemen, and for overtime and holiday payments. I. C. 2941/2.

BUILDING TRADES, KIDDERMINSTER.—A difference arose between the Kidderminster Association of Employers in the Building Trade on the one hand, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the Operative Bricklayers' Society, and the National Association of Builders' Labourers on the other, in connection with an application for an advance of wages made by the Unions on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Association, and Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 19th June Mr. Willis granted a war bonus of 4s. per week as from 4th May, subject to deductions for time lost.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. WALKER, LTD., LITHELAND, LIVERPOOL.—An application for a 15 per cent. increase of wages was made by the employees (except foremen and clerical staff) to the above firm, and Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. He issued his award on 20th June, making no alteration in the wages of time-workers, but granting, as from the first full pay week following 5th June, a war wage increase of 7½ per cent. on piece-work rates. I. C. 2058/2.

FILE MAKERS, SHEFFIELD.—The Amalgamated Union of File Trades made an application for a bonus of 15 per cent. on behalf of their members employed in the Sheffield district, and Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine the

matter. In his award, issued the 23rd June, Mr. Willis found that members of the Union employed by members of the File Manufacturers' Association should be paid additional weekly bonuses on the following scale: Hand file cutters, adult members, 15 per cent.; male members between 16 and 21 and female members over 18, 10 per cent.; male members under 16 and female members under 18, 7½ per cent. Other trades, adult male members, 12½ per cent.; male members between 16 and 21 and female members over 18, 7½ per cent.; male members under 16 and female members under 18, 5 per cent. These bonuses are to be paid as from 30th April, and to be regarded as war wages. I. C. 3361/2.

EMPLOYEES OF THE STOCKPORT CORPORATION.—Mr. W. A. Willis issued an award on 26th June supplementary to his award of 26th May in respect of difficulties that had arisen out of the application of the original award to certain sections of the employees of the Corporation, and in view of the fact that certain of the men concerned were working under special conditions as to hours and rates of payment which had not been disclosed or explained at the first hearing, some of the clauses of the first award are revoked and other provisions substituted. I. C. 2761/4.

UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS, BRITISH ABRASIVE WHEEL CO., LTD., TINSLEY.—A difference arose relating to an application made by the Workers' Union that the unskilled and semi-skilled men in the firm's employ should receive the 4s. advance which operated in the engineering trade of Sheffield in 1916, and Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 27th June Mr. Willis found that the firm concerned are not an engineering trade firm nor allied to engineering, and consequently do not come within the scope of the awards of 1916 relative to engineering trades, but the award granted certain war wage advances to the men concerned. I. C. 651/2.

CARTERS, MOTORMEN, SHEFFIELD.—Application for an advance of wages and for the fixing of overtime rates was made by the United Carters and Motormen's Association of England on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Sheffield Team Owners' Association, and was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Charles Doughty. At the hearing on the 8th May an agreement was arrived at, fixing the wages of single-horse carters at 30s. per week, and granting a war bonus of 1s. to men and 6d. to boys per day and an extra bonus of 1s. per week when a full week has been worked. The advances given in the recent award of the Committee on Production to the engineering and allied trades is to be paid to motormen as from the date of this award, and overtime is to be paid at the rate of 6s. a day, this award to take effect as from 7th May.

COTTON WASTE WORKERS, ASHTON AND STALYBRIDGE.—The Workers' Union made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed by firms in the above districts, and the claim was referred to Mr. Charles Doughty for arbitration. In his award, issued 14th May, Mr. Doughty decided that an advance of 3s. 6d. to men and 2s. 6d. to women shall be paid without any conditions as to timekeeping. A war wage of 8d. to men and 6d. to women per day shall be paid to both day and piece-workers for every full day worked, on condition that a full day is worked. In calculating overtime the war wage shall be taken into consideration, and the award shall come into operation as from 18th March. I. C. 653/2.

SETTERS-UP, GEORGE BRAY & CO., LTD., LEEDS.—A difference existed between the firm and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in connection with the payment of the extra 10s. per week allowable under the order of the Ministry of Munitions to setters-up of machines for making fuses or shells, and with reference to an application for an increased war bonus made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the firm. The matter was referred to Mr. Charles Doughty for arbitration, who, in his award issued the 6th June, decided that men employed in setting-up machines for the making of shells or fuses or parts thereof shall be paid, as from the beginning of the first complete pay week in September, 1916, at the rate they were receiving on 4th August, 1914, if then employed by this firm, or at the rate they were paid when first employed by the firm after 4th August, plus the appropriate war wages granted by the Committee on Production, plus the 10s. per week payable under the orders of the Ministry of Munitions. The arbitrator disallowed the claim in respect of an increased war bonus.

EXCAVATORS, EDMUND NUTTALL & CO., SOUTH SHIELDS.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour on behalf of their members employed by the firm on the construction of a new dry dock at South Shields, and in his award of the 11th June found that no case had been made out for any further increase of wages, but that Clause 1 of his previous award of 24th February should be amended so that its effect may be that a man who happens to lose a quarter may have an opportunity to save his bonus by good timekeeping for the rest of the week.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. GEORGE RANDLE & SON, AND MESSRS. BOWERMAN & SONS, LTD., BRIDGWATER.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed

by the above firms, and issued his award on the 11th June, giving to the men concerned a war wage advance of 5s. per week and to boys and youths 2s. 6d. In the case of piece-workers the advance is to be paid at the rate of 5s. per week over and above the piece-work earnings, and men who, by reason of advanced age or physical infirmity, are unable to do the work of an ordinary man are to receive an advance of 3s. instead of 5s.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. MATHER & PLATT, LTD., CLIMAX WOOD WORKS, PRESTON.—The Workers' Union made applications on behalf of their members employed at the above works (1) for the grading of semi-skilled and unskilled workers with the payment of the district rate; (2) that the bonus system should be replaced by piece work; and (3) that the payment of varying rates for the same operation should no longer continue, and Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 25th June Mr. Doughty found that on the work cards given out the piece price for the work shall be clearly stated, and made no alteration in the wages or bonus at present being paid. I. C. 3495/2.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, W. H. BROWN & SON, DARLSTON, ERWIN & MASSEY, WEDNESBURY.—The National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators made an application for an advance of wages and for the settlement of a code of working rules on behalf of their members employed by the firms, and the matter was referred to Mr. Charles Doughty for arbitration. In his award, issued the 25th June, Mr. Doughty revised and settled the code of rules and published them as his award in the matter of the difference between the Union and Messrs. Erwin & Massey. Messrs. Brown & Son having agreed to and signed a code of rules substantially the same, no award was issued in their case. I. C. 2446/2.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. ROBERT HUDSON, LTD., LEEDS.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Robert Hudson, Ltd., Gildersome Foundry Works, and the National Union of General Workers respecting a reduction in piece-work prices in the firm's points and crossings department, the matter was referred to arbitration by Mr. W. Dodd, who issued his award on 25th June, deciding that the revised price list drawn up by the firm dated 13th April shall be the working list, with an increase of 5 per cent. to the men concerned, the award to be retrospective as from 12th June. I. C. 3308/5.

FUSE PLUG WORKERS, BENGAL FOUNDRY CO., LTD., TIPTON.—Mr. Walter Dodd was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the Midland Employers' Federation and the Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers in respect of the proportion of waste, if any, that should be borne by workmen employed by the Bengal Foundry Co., Ltd., Tipton, in making fuse plugs, which is said to be caused by unsuitable metal and not bad workmanship, and in his award of the 26th June found the proportion of waste to be borne by each party on the basis of two-thirds the employer and one-third the operatives. I. C. 3184/2.

EMPLOYEES, BRITISH AND COLONIAL HORSESHOE AND MACHINE CO., LTD.—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed by the firm, and issued his award on the 23rd June, deciding that the claim had not been established. I. C. 1939/2.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. I. BRIGGS, LTD., MANCHESTER.—The Workers' Union having made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed by the firm, Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., was appointed arbitrator and issued his award on the 25th June, fixing the working hours and giving an advance of 5s. per week to men over 18, and to such men as are now earning less than 28s. per week such further sum as, added to the said 5s. per week, will bring their total wages to 33s. per week. Advances of 2s. 6d. per week were given also to women over and boys under 18 years of age, and of 1s. 3d. to girls under 18, all advances given having to be paid six weeks in arrears. I. C. 3474/2.

MANUAL EMPLOYEES, WALSALL CORPORATION.—Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application made by the Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers that the finding of the Committee on Production issued 1st March should be extended to their members employed by the above Corporation. In his award of the 25th June the arbitrator granted war wage advances to the workers concerned of 6d. per day to those over 21, 4d. to those over 18 and under 21, and 3d. per day to those under 18, with four weeks' arrears of these payments. I. C. 3915/2.

PAINTERS, MESSRS. SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & CO., LTD., OPENSHAW.—An application was made by ten painters employed by the above firm that they should be recognised and paid as skilled painters and be placed in the same position as other skilled workmen, and Mr. Arthur J. Ashton, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. He issued his award on June 25th, deciding that the men concerned had not established their claim. I. C. 3389/2.

ELECTRICITY AND DESTROYER MEN, METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.—Mr. R. Maguire was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney and their employees in the Destructor Department in connection with an application for an advance of wages, and in his award of the 20th June granted to the

officials and workmen concerned, in lieu of existing bonuses, a war wage advance of 12s. per week except in such cases where there is no payment for overtime, in which case the advance is to be 15s., but gave no advance to youths or women.

COACHMAKERS, LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS CO., LTD.—A difference having arisen between the company and the London and Provincial Coachmakers' Trade Union respecting an application made by the Union on behalf of the coachmakers employed in the company's garages for "rates of pay as per schedule and rates for overtime and holidays, as set out in the agreement with the National Federation of Vehicle Trades, 16th February, 1917," the matter was referred to Mr. J. M. Maguire for arbitration. In his award of the 26th June Mr. Maguire found that the said agreement should apply to repairs executed in the company's garages. I. C. 3546/2.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, THE PARTINGTON STEEL AND IRON CO., LTD., IRLAM.—Application having been made to the company for the district rate of wages to be paid to members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners (Manchester and Salford District), the matter was referred to a Court of Arbitration consisting of Mr. Ernest Moon, C.B., K.C. (chairman), Sir Gilbert Claughton, and Mr. F. Chandler. The court issued an award on the 8th June deciding that the district rate shall be paid to the men when employed on certain work specified in the award, and when employed on other work they shall be paid 11d. per hour with a war bonus at the rate of 3s. a week. This award is to operate from and after the last pay day in May.

MECHANICS, SMITHS, APPRENTICES, WIGAN AND DISTRICT.—A difference arose between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Wigan and District Cotton Employers' Association in connection with an application for an advance of wages made by the Union on behalf of the mill mechanics, smiths, and apprentices employed by firms in the Association, and it was agreed that the difference should be decided on the written statements of the parties. Mr. W. A. Robertson was appointed arbitrator accordingly, and in his award issued the 15th June granted as from 1st April a war wage advance of 4s. per week to mill mechanics and smiths, and of 2s. 6d. per week to apprentices.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—The National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers made an application that their members employed in the Corporation electric supply department should receive the advances of wages given in the finding of the Committee on Production issued 1st March, and the matter was referred to Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor for arbitration. In his award issued the 21st June Mr. Mellor found that the claim made had been established, and that the advances given should be paid as from 1st April. I. C. 2626.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. JOHN STANTON & SON, WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Workers' Union made an application on behalf of their members employed by the firm for an advance of 2½ per cent., plus 5s. for piece-workers, and for a maximum of 12s. for day workers, and Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 27th June Mr. Mellor granted the claim in respect of piece-workers, with a proviso to the effect that if time equal to half an ordinary working day were lost in one week the bonus of 2½ per cent. should be forfeit; to men day workers he granted an advance of 6s. per week, and to boys 2s. 6d., both these advances also subject to deductions for time lost. The advances are to be regarded as war wages and to be paid as from 1st April. I. C. 3371/2.

CHARGE HAND, KRYN & LAHY, LETCHWORTH.—A charge hand was dismissed by the above firm and deprived of his bonus for wilfully neglecting to carry out certain orders for construction of shells and for wilfully spoiling these shells. An application was made on his behalf to the firm, and the matter was referred to the arbitration of Professor J. B. Baillie, who issued his award on 27th May, deciding that as negligence, but not wilful negligence, and partial responsibility was proved, the firm are entitled to withhold a week's bonus from this workman. I. C. 3003/2.

TOOLMAKERS AND TOOLFITTERS, KRYN & LAHY, LETCHWORTH.—An application for a minimum bonus of 70 per cent. of their wages, plus a further bonus in proportion to the number of shells produced, was made by the toolmakers and toolfitters employed by the above firm. The matter was referred to arbitration by Professor J. B. Baillie, who issued his award on 31st May, deciding that the minimum bonus given on the weekly production of 18,000 shells (18 pds.) shall be raised from 35 per cent. to 40 per cent., and that during the first month, when a change over is being made from one type of shell to another, the minimum bonus shall be 50 per cent., and that these alterations shall be embodied in the regulations for toolmakers and toolfitters. I. C. 3310/2.

PLATERS, JOHN BROWN & CO., LTD., ROSYTH.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Boiler Makers' Society with respect to the wages of platers employed at Rosyth, Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and in his award of the 25th May found that in the special circumstances the platers concerned shall, as from 13th November, 1916, be paid per hour at the rate of the average earnings of the individual workman at Clydebank during the six weeks preceding their employment at Rosyth, and in addition thereto 2½d. per hour.

CAULKERS, WILLIAM DENNY & BROS., DUMBARTON.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders' Society respecting an application made by the latter on behalf of caulkers employed by the firm, Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., was appointed arbitrator and issued his award on the 2nd June, deciding (1) that caulkers working on piece-work when working overtime shall be paid, in addition to the piece-work rates under the Clyde caulkers piece-work price list, an overtime allowance on weekdays at the rate of 9d. per hour, and on Sundays of 1s. 6d. per hour; (2) that caulkers, when working on torpedo destroyers, shall, when the Clyde caulkers piece-work price list is applied to that work, be paid 5 per cent. extra over the list rates.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, CLYDESDALE DISTRICT.—A difference having arisen between the Clydesdale District Master Wrights' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners respecting rates of wages, the matter was referred to Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., for arbitration, who issued his award on 11th June, deciding that as and from 1st July the standard rate of wages shall be advanced 1½d. per hour. I. C. 3301/2.

DRILLERS, WM. BEARDMORE & CO., LTD., DALMUIR.—A difference arose between Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., and the Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association respecting the wages of drillers employed by the firm on water-testing, and Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 4th June Prof. Irvine found that, as from the beginning of the first full pay following 1st May, the rates of the men concerned, when employed on water-testing on any vessel, should be time and a half on the drillers' majority time rate, with, in addition, the war wage advance of 5s. per week, and that in calculating the half-time extra the war wages advance of 5s. is not to be taken into account. I. C. 3380/2.

GLAZIERS, GLASGOW.—An application for an advance of wages and for the payment of "country money" having been made by the Glasgow Operative Glaziers' Trade and Friendly Society on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Glasgow Master Glaziers' Association, Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., was appointed arbitrator, and in his award of the 11th June found that from 1st July (1) the wages shall be increased by 1½d. per hour; and (2) that journeymen working in the country shall receive in addition to their wages 2s. per day. I. C. 3384/2.

BRICKLAYERS, GLASGOW.—Prof. J. M. Irvine, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Operative Bricklayers' Society on behalf of their members employed by firms in the Glasgow Master Masons and Bricklayers' Association, and in his award of the 16th June granted an increase of 1½d. per hour as from 1st May. I. C. 2780/2.

FINISHERS, ALBION MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., SCOTSTOWN.—A difference arose between the firm and the workmen employed in their finishing shop respecting wages, and Prof. J. M. Irvine, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. In his award of the 20th June Prof. Irvine found that the claim for an alteration in the rates of wages in the finishing shop had not been established, but increased the bonus now being paid by 40 per cent. as from 11th June. I. C. 2488/2.

TURNERS-UP, THE SCOTTISH TUBE CO., LTD., COATERIDGE.—A difference having arisen between the company and the Workers' Union in regard to the terms and conditions of employment of members of the Union in the service of the employers at Nos. 1 and 2 turn-up furnaces in their Union Tube Works, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Sir Thomas Munro, who issued his award on the 1st June, granting such pluck allowances as will increase, as near as may be, the earnings of the men at No. 1 turn-up furnace by 10s. per week and at No. 2 turn-up furnace by 7s. 6d. per week, the pluck allowances to be mutually adjusted, or, failing agreement, to be settled by the arbitrator. The increases are to be paid from the first full pay day following the 16th April last.

SMITHS AND STRIKERS, W. BEARDMORE & CO., LTD., PAISLEY.—An application was made to the above firm by the United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers that strikers employed at the Underwood Shell Factory should receive a bonus equivalent to that paid to smiths. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Sir Thomas Munro, who issued his award on 4th June, granting to the men concerned a war bonus to the extent of one-half of the maximum earned in any one week, to be payable as for and from the first full pay day following the 5th March.

EMPLOYEES, BRITISH OXYGEN CO., LTD., GLASGOW.—Sir Thomas Munro was appointed arbitrator to determine an application made by the National Union of General Workers that the terms of the finding of the Committee on Production of the 1st March should be applied to their members in the firm's employ, and in his award of the 4th June found that the award in question does not apply to these workers, but that they should receive an additional allowance of 2s. per week as from the first full pay day following the 1st April until the first full pay day following the issue of the award. Thereafter the war bonus shall be at the rate of 12s. per man per week.

DOCK LABOURERS, DUNDEE.—A difference having arisen between the Dundee Shipowners and Shipbrokers' Association

and the Dundee Master Stevedores on the one hand, and the Scottish Union of Dock Labourers on the other, in connection with the terms and conditions of employment of the members of the Union employed at the Dundee Docks, Sir Thomas Munro was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. The Union claimed an advance of 2d. per hour, and in his award, issued the 15th June, the arbitrator granted war wage advances of 1d. per hour for men working on jute boats and on general boats, and ½d. per hour to those working on weekly boats, as from the first full pay following the 30th April. I. C. 3046/2.

DOCK LABOURERS, ABERDEEN.—A difference having arisen between the Aberdeen Dock Labour Employers and the National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers in regard to the terms and conditions of employment of the members of the Union employed at the Port of Aberdeen, Sir Thomas Munro was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. He issued his award on 16th June, granting advances to men employed on regular coastwise steamers and on cargo and tramp steamers, and on piece-work as set out in the award. He also granted that double time shall be paid for the July holiday and New Year's Day, and granted "dirty money" payments in respect of cargoes or lots of steam bone flour, horn manure and cement, and for working basic slag in lots of 100 tons and over under certain conditions as set forth, but decided that the claim made in respect of waiting time had not been established. I. C. 3334/2.

STEEL WORKERS, WM. BEARDMORE & CO., LTD., MOSSEND WORKS.—A difference arose between the firm and their workmen at the Three High Bar Mill at the Mossend Works in regard to the terms and conditions of employment of men engaged in the production of round bars for shells and of shell billets, and the matter was referred to Sir T. Munro for arbitration. In his award, issued the 27th June, the arbitrator found that the men concerned should receive an overhead payment of 2s. per ton for both round bars and billets, such payment to be regarded as a war wage. I. C. 636/2.

TAILORS AND TAILORESSES, SCOTLAND.—Sir Richard Lodge was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of 2d. per hour on time log rates and a corresponding increase to all time-workers made by the Scottish Operative Tailors and Tailoresses Association on behalf of their members employed by firms in the National Federation of Merchant Tailors. In his award, issued the 7th June, Sir Richard granted an advance of ½d. per hour on the log rates, increased the existing bonus from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., and granted to time-workers an advance of 10 per cent. on current rates.

BRICKMAKERS, CHAPEL COAL CO., LTD., NEWMAINS.—An application for an advance of wages having been made by the National Amalgamated Society of Male and Female Pottery Workers on behalf of their members employed in the brickworks of the above company, Sir Richard Lodge was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 7th June, giving certain advances to the workers concerned, the advances to be paid as from the 30th May last.

ELECTRICIANS, SCOTLAND.—A difference having arisen between the Electrical Contractors Association of Scotland and the Electrical Trades Union in respect of an application for an advance of wages, Sir Richard Lodge was appointed arbitrator and issued his award on the 25th June, granting to the workers concerned the war advance given by the finding of the Committee on Production to the shipbuilding trades on 1st March last, payment to be made as from the first full pay day of the current month. With regard to country money, the arbitrator made no change in the assurance that the employer will make allowance whenever extra expenditure is involved on a country job. I. C. 3231.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS, IRELAND.—Sir Richard Lodge was appointed arbitrator to determine an application made by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on behalf of their members employed in Irish railway shops, and heard the parties in Dublin on 26th March. Before his award was issued a conference was held between representatives of the parties, and an agreement arrived at on 28th April by which certain increases of the war bonus to shop employees were granted. In consequence of some misunderstanding as to the precise powers of the representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers at this conference, a further conference was held on 18th June, presided over by Sir Richard Lodge, who, with the assent of the parties, issued his award on the 26th June, deciding that the deduction of 2s. made in December last from the 7s. bonus, on foot of the 2s. advance made in April, 1915, should not have been made and shall henceforth cease, and instead of making the award retrospective the arbitrator decided that the arrears shall be commuted for a sum of 50s. per man. I. C. 3866/4.

SMITHS' STRIKERS, DUNDEE.—The Amalgamated Society of smiths and strikers made an application for an advance of 1d. per hour on the wages of their members employed by firms in the Dundee Shipbuilders' Association, and the matter was referred to Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., for arbitration. In his award of 1st June the arbitrator granted an advance of 1d. per hour to the men concerned when employed on repairs to rudders, steering gears, davits, cable chains and chains and blocks, and of ½d. per hour when employed on other repair work, the advances to date as from 1st May.

WOMEN EMPLOYEES, ABERDEEN CORPORATION TRAMWAYS.—The Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers having made an application for advances of wages on behalf of the women conductors employed on the Corporation tramways, the difference was submitted to the arbitration of Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., who issued his award on 4th June, deciding that the women conductors shall be put on the same scale of graduated pay as applied to men conductors employed in the Corporation tramway department in May, 1915, and shall receive the same advances as the men received under that scale. I. C. 1389/2.

SHEET IRON WORKERS, WILLIAM BEARDMORE & Co., LTD., DALMEIR.—Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the firm and the Sheet Iron Workers and Light Platers' Society as to what system of payment by result should apply in the case of members of the Union employed by the firm, and in his award, issued the 16th June, decided in favour of the piece-work system.

RIVETERS, BOW AND MACLACHLAN, PAISLEY.—A Court of Arbitration, consisting of Sheriff A. J. Louttit-Laing (chairman), Mr. P. D. Ewing, and Mr. J. Sanderson, was appointed to determine a difference that had arisen between the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association as representing the firm and the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society with regard to the rates to be paid to riveters employed on trawlers. In their award of the 4th May the court found that the rates for rivetting work on board trawlers shall be the rates fixed as the Clyde piece rates plus an advance of 42½ per cent. on those rates.

SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS, EDINBURGH CORPORATION.—An application for an advance of wages of 10s. per week as from 28th November, 1916, was made by the National Union of Corporation Workers on behalf of their members employed in various departments of the Edinburgh Corporation, and Sheriff A. J. Louttit-Laing was appointed arbiter. In his award issued 12th June the arbiter granted certain war wage advances varying from 3s. to 10s. per week to the workers concerned as set out in the award, as from 5th March, 1917. I. C. 835/2.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS, DUMFRIES.—Sheriff A. J. Louttit-Laing was appointed arbiter to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Operative Bakers and Confectioners of Scotland National Federal Union on behalf of their members employed in the Dumfries district, and in his award of the 25th June advanced the minimum rate of journeymen bakers from 38s. to 44s. per week (except for foremen with whom special agreement is being entered into), fixed the wages of jobbers at 8s. per day or 4s. for half-day, and overtime at the rate of 1s. per hour. All these advances are to be regarded as war wages and to operate as from 10th May. I. C. 3545/2.

WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS, THE GLASGOW CORPORATION.—An application was made by the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists for payment of the joiners' minimum standard rate of 11½d. per hour on behalf of their members in the Corporation's employ, and Sheriff T. A. Fyfe was appointed arbiter to determine the matter. In his award, issued on 30th May, the arbiter decided that the claim had not been established. I. C. 3939.

PIPE FOUNDERS, MACFARLANE, STRANG & Co., LTD., GLASGOW.—The National Union of General Workers having made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed by the firm, Mr. Condie Sandeman, K.C., was appointed arbiter, and in his award of the 1st June granted a war wage advance of 5s. per week to men and 2s. 6d. per week to boys.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. THE THARSIS SULPHUR AND COPPER Co., LTD., GLASGOW.—A difference arose between the firm and the National Union of General Workers respecting a question as to whether a former award of Sir Richard Lodge falls to be taken into account in adjusting the amount of the advance now to be given, and Sheriff Hay-Shennan was appointed arbiter to determine the matter. On 2nd April the firm offered advances on the lines of those given in the finding of the Committee on Production issued 1st March, which the Union accepted. The company and the Union then disagreed as to the manner in which the decision of Sir Richard Lodge in a previous arbitration between them was to be applied in carrying out this agreement. In his award, issued the 16th June, Sheriff Hay-Shennan found that the increase given in Sir Richard Lodge's award of 18th August, 1916, to 10-hour shift men was expressly declared not to be an increase given in order to meet the increased cost of living, and that therefore it does not fall to be taken into account in calculating the advance now agreed upon. As regards 12-hour shift men, the arbiter found that Sir Richard Lodge's award did not provide for the withdrawal of any extra allowance then being made in respect of Sunday labour, but assumes that the then existing methods of calculating the number of shifts to be paid for a full week's work should be adhered to, and that the new advance now granted should be calculated in accordance with this opinion. I. C. 3721/2.

SHELTERS, BRAND'S PURE SPELTER Co., LTD., IRVINE, SCOTLAND.—Sheriff Hay-Shennan was appointed arbiter to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the

Scottish Union of Dock Labourers on behalf of their members employed on the firm's distillation plant, and in his award of the 28th June granted a war wage increase of 6d. per shift to the men concerned, and decided that the existing Sunday bonus shall be discontinued and pay at the rate of time and a half shall be given in lieu thereof to men working not less than six shifts per week. I. C. 3635/2.

EMPLOYEES, MESSRS. HURST, NELSON & Co., LTD., MOTHERWELL.—The United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers having made an application for a 10 per cent. bonus on total earnings on behalf of their members who have been temporarily transferred from the coachmaking to the joiners' department of the firm's works, the difference was referred to Mr. W. A. Robertson for arbitration. He issued his award on 22nd June, deciding that the members concerned shall receive as from 20th November, 1916, the 10 per cent. bonus under certain conditions as set forth. I. C. 4519.

BOILERMEN, KYNOCH, LTD., ARKLOW.—The boilermen employed by the firm made an application for an advance of 2½d. per hour, and Mr. James Andrews was appointed arbitrator to determine the claim. In his award of the 8th June, Mr. Andrews granted an advance of 1½d. per hour to the men concerned as from the first full pay after 22nd May.

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 to Messrs. Adams Hydraulics, Ltd., York, Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness, Manchester Engineering Trades Employers' Association, and Messrs. Strachan & Henshaw, Ltd., Bristol, by the Workers' Union to the North-West Rivet, Bolt and Nut Factory, Ltd., Airdrie, and by the National Union of General Workers and the Amalgamated Union of Labour to the Tyne Shipbuilders' Association, Tyne Ship-repairers' Association, and North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association.

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. As from 1st May, 1917, the Committee on Production has been reconstituted and enlarged. It now consists of the Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., Sir George Gibb, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., Mr. F. S. Burton, Colonel J. M. Denny, C.B., Mr. J. Duncan Elliot, Mr. W. Mosses, Mr. George Rowe, and Mr. J. W. White. With a view to expediting the hearing and settlement of cases, the Committee will, when necessary, be divided into three sections. The following findings have been issued by the Committee since the 1st June:—

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES, GREAT BRITAIN (AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF WHEELWRIGHTS, SMITHS AND MOTOR BODY BUILDERS) (ISSUED 6TH JUNE).—In accordance with the Munitions of War Acts and the special agreements for the adjustment of differences as to wages between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the various Trade Unions, an application made by the Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Motor Body Builders was referred to the Committee for decision. The Committee issued a finding on the lines of the general finding of 1st March relative to wages in the engineering and foundry trades, adding that the award shall not apply where it has been the practice to regulate the wages of the men concerned by the movements in the wages of men of a similar class employed in trades other than the engineering trade.

MARBLE MASONS AND FIXERS, GALBRAITH & WINTON, GLASGOW, SHANKS & Co., LTD., BANHEAD, DOULTON & Co., LTD., PAISLEY, JOHN YONDEN & SON, LTD., WILLIAM MCGOWAN, WILLIAM VICKERS, GLASGOW (ISSUED 12TH JUNE).—An application for an increase in the hourly rate of wage was made by the Glasgow District Marble Masons and Fixers' Society on behalf of their members employed by the above firms, and the matter was referred to the Committee for decision, and their finding is that as from the beginning of the first full pay in May last the men concerned shall be paid at the rate of 11½d. per hour.

UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS, LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS Co., LTD. (ISSUED 1ST JUNE).—An application was made to the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., by the Workers' Union that the Union's members in the company's employ should receive the advances given in certain findings of the Committee on Production for the London engineering trade, issued 6th November, 1916, and 1st March, 1917. The Committee awarded the men in question a war wage advance of 4s. per week as from and including the 18th May.

EMPLOYEES, LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS Co., LTD. (ISSUED 1ST JUNE).—An application was made to the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., by the London and Provincial Union of

Licensed Vehicle Workers for a war bonus of 10s. per week to drivers and conductors in the company's employ, and an extension of the award of the Committee on Production of 5s. per week to the semi-skilled and unskilled of the garage staffs, boys and youths to be paid 2s. 6d. per week. The Committee awarded to drivers and conductors (male and female) a war wage advance of 5s. per week of six days, payable at the rate of 10d. per day for each day worked; and to the semi-skilled and unskilled garage staff (bench hands, unit adjusters, mechanical general hands, general hands, washers and cleaners) a war wage advance of 4s. per week. In view of the arrangements made by the company in respect of boys and youths, the Committee made no order in respect of such employees. This award is to come into force as from 18th May, in accordance with the agreement of 17th May.

BOILER SCALERS, BRISTOL (ISSUED 1ST JUNE).—The Committee had referred to them by the Minister of Munitions for settlement, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (2) of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, a proposal for a change in the rate of wages of men employed as boiler scalers at Bristol for certain controlled establishments. The change proposed was a war wage advance of 10d. per day, and was the result of an agreement on the subject of advances of wages to various classes of transport workers in the Port of Bristol arrived at on the 13th April, 1917, between the Employers' Labour Association in the Port of Bristol and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, at a conference under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Addington Willis. The Committee's finding was that the terms of the agreement of 13th April, 1917, which provide for the advance of 10d. per day to boiler scalers should be consented to as a settlement of the matter.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, MESSRS. HEWLETT & BLONDEAU, LTD., LEAGRAVE (ISSUED 4TH JUNE).—An application was made to Messrs. Hewlett & Blondeau, Ltd., Leagrave, by the General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers for an advance on current rates of wages of 12s. per week on behalf of the Union's members in the firm's employ. The Committee decided that the war bonus of 5s. per week now being paid shall be cancelled, and in lieu thereof shall be paid a war wage advance of 5s. per week, the amount to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime. This award is to come into force as from 1st April, 1917.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST (ISSUED 4TH JUNE).—A difference having arisen between the Clyde Harbour Trustees and the Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation (No. I. Division) and the Clyde Harbour Workers' Union respectively on behalf of their members, the matter was referred to the Committee for decision. It was stated that on the 30th March, 1917, an arrangement had been made by the Clyde Harbour Trustees that the men concerned should receive 2s. per week from the 1st April, and that if the negotiations then pending in regard to an increase in the railway men's bonus should result in the railway men getting more than 2s. per week extra the Harbour Trustees would give favourable consideration to an application on behalf of the men concerned for the difference between the 2s. per week and the amount settled with the railway men. The Committee awarded to the men concerned an advance of 3s. per week as from the 9th April, 1917, in addition to the 2s. per week above mentioned.

MESSRS. ARTHUR BALFOUR & Co., LTD., SHEFFIELD (ISSUED 4TH JUNE).—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Arthur Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield, and the National Union of General Workers in connection with a claim made by the Union that the firm are not complying with the Committee on Production finding of 1st March, 1917, relative to wages in the engineering and foundry trades, the matter was referred to the Committee for decision. The Committee's finding is (1) that the advances given by the firm on pre-war rates, aggregating to 12s. per week, shall be considered equal to the war wage advances awarded by the Committee under the terms of the finding of the 1st March; (2) that as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 4th June the amount of 12s. shall be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime, night duty, or for work on Sundays and holidays.

MALLEABLE IRONFOUNDRY TRADE, WALSALL (ISSUED 4TH JUNE).—An application was made to the Malleable Ironfounders' Association, Walsall, by the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics and the National Union of General Workers for the extension to the Malleable Ironfoundry Trade at Walsall of the engineering award of 1st March, 1917, issued as a result of an arbitration between the Engineering Employers' Federation and a number of Trade Unions connected with the engineering trade. The Committee decided that (1) a war wage advance of 5s. per week shall be paid to the men concerned as from 1st April, 1917; (2) where the general advances given by the various firms since the beginning of the war amount to less than 7s. per week on time-rates the men concerned shall receive as from the 1st April such further advance as shall make their aggregate advance (apart from and in addition to the 5s. awarded) up to 7s. per week on time-rates; (3) any general advance given since 1st January, 1917, shall (unless coming within Clause 2) merge in the advance hereby awarded; (4) pieceworkers and other men working on systems of payment by results shall be paid the 5s. over and above the week's earnings; and (5) the advances awarded are to count in the calculation of overtime allowances.

STEEL AND IRON WORKERS, MESSRS. STEWARTS & LLOYDS, LTD., CLYDESIDE WORKS, TOLLICROSS (ISSUED 5TH JUNE).—An application for an advance of wages having been made to Messrs. Stewart & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow, by the Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers on behalf of their members employed at the firm's Clyde-side Works, Tollcross, the matter was referred to the Committee for decision, and their finding was that as from the first full pay following the 5th June the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 3s. per week.

STEEL TRADE, WEST OF SCOTLAND (ISSUED 5TH JUNE).—An application was made to the Employers' Secretary of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Steam, Electrical and Hydraulic Service of the Steel Trade of the West of Scotland by the Operatives' Secretary of the same Board that all men who are in future asked to work New Year's Day and following days, Glasgow Fair Saturday and following days, spring, autumn and trades holidays should be paid double time. The Committee decided that the men shall receive double time for working on New Year's Day, Glasgow Fair Saturday, and one trades holiday in each year. The Committee expressed no opinion as to the rates of wages payable to men who work on the days in question.

STEEL TRADE, WEST OF SCOTLAND (ISSUED 5TH JUNE).—An application having been made by the Operatives' Secretary of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the manufactured steel trade of the West of Scotland and the Operatives' Secretary of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Steam, Electrical and Hydraulic Service of the Steel Trade of the West of Scotland to the Employers' Secretary of the above Boards for an advance of wages, the matter was referred to the Committee, who awarded to the men concerned a war wage advance of 5 per cent. on base rates as from the beginning of the first full pay following 5th June.

PROGRESSMEN, MESSRS. VICKERS, LTD., BARROW-IN-FURNESS (ISSUED 6TH JUNE).—An application was made to Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness, by the Workers' Union and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour for an advance of wages to progressmen in the firm's employ. The Unions claimed that before dilution was introduced into Messrs. Vickers' establishment this class of work was done by skilled workmen only, and that therefore the progressmen at present employed should be paid the skilled rate in accordance with Clause 4 of Schedule 2 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915. The matter was referred to the Committee for decision, and their finding was that the men in question are entitled (under Clause 4 of Schedule 2 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915) to be paid the usual rates of the district for skilled workers.

MESSRS. HENRY TATE & Sons, LTD., LIVERPOOL (ISSUED 6TH JUNE).—An application was made to Messrs. Henry Tate & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool, by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of their members in the firm's employ for (1) an advance of 6s. per week to night and day workers (male and female); (2) the reduction of the normal working hours for those on day duty from 59½ to 56 hours; (3) night workers to have a full week's wages granted for five nights per week; (4) the Sunday night shift workers to commence at 12 p.m. instead of 10 p.m. The Committee awarded to the men concerned, both day and night workers, a war wage advance of 3s. per week, and to the women concerned a war wage advance of 2s. per week, payable from the beginning of the first full pay following 6th June. The Committee also decided that the Sunday night shift workers shall commence at 12 p.m. instead of 10 p.m. The claims for a reduction of the normal working hours, and for payment to night workers of a full week's wages for five nights per week, were not established.

COAL PORTERS, W. CORY & SON, LTD., HARRISONS (LONDON), LTD., TILBURY COALING Co., LTD., AND JOHN HUDSON & Co., LTD. (ISSUED 6TH JUNE).—An application was made by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union on behalf of coal porters (winchmen) in the employ of Wm. Cory & Son, Ltd., Harrisons (London), Ltd., Tilbury Coaling Co., Ltd., and John Hudson & Co., Ltd., for an increase of 5s. per man per 100 tons on all classes of coal; and also application that the award should be made to date from 26th April, 1917. The Committee awarded to the men concerned a war wage advance of 2s. 6d. per man per 100 tons on all classes of coal, such advance to come into operation as from April 26th, 1917.

SOUTH WALES STEEL TRADE (ISSUED 7TH JUNE).—An application having been made to the South Wales Siemens Steel Association by the British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron, Tinplate and Kindred Trades' Association on behalf of their members engaged in the South Wales steel trade for an advance of 25 per cent. upon the existing war bonus, and for retrospective payment as from 19th February, 1917, the matter was referred to the Committee for decision, whose finding is: (1) Workpeople earning up to 20s. shall receive an advance of 15 per cent.; (2) workpeople earning 20s. and upwards to 40s., an advance of 25 per cent.; and (3) workpeople earning 40s. and upwards, an advance of 15 per cent. Such advances are to come into operation as from 1st May, 1917, and are to be regarded as war wage advances.

ELECTRICIANS, THE NATIONAL FEDERATED ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION (ISSUED 8TH JUNE).—A claim was made to members of The National Federated Electrical Association by the Electrical Trades Union that the engineering award of the 1st

March by the Committee on Production should be extended to the Union's members. The Committee awarded (1) a war wage advance of 5s. per week to the men concerned, and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys and youths, as from the 1st April, 1917, the 5s. advance to be paid to piece-workers and other men working on systems of payment by results over and above the week's earnings. (2) Where the general advances given since the beginning of the war amount to less than 7s. per week on time rates, the men concerned shall receive, as from the 1st April, such further war wage advance as shall make their aggregate advance (apart from and in addition to the general advance at present awarded) 7s. per week on time rates. (4) Any general advances given since 1st January, 1917, shall merge in the general advance awarded; and (5) the amounts awarded are to count in the calculation of payment for overtime.

IRON, STEEL AND METAL DRESSERS, LIVERPOOL (ISSUED 8TH JUNE).—An application was made to the Liverpool and District Ironfounders' Association by the Liverpool Branch of the Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society for an advance of 4s. per week from 18th January to 31st March, in conformity with the Committee's award of 22nd February for the ship-repairing trades, Mersey district. The Committee's finding was that neither the Association nor the Society were parties to the arbitration proceedings in which the award of 22nd February was made, and that the claim has not been established.

LONDON DISTRICT WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS' ASSOCIATION (ISSUED 8TH JUNE).—Application for certain increases in wages and overtime rates was made to the London District Wholesale Clothiers' Association by the United Garment Workers' Trade Union. The Committee's finding was (1) that skilled cutters shall be paid a minimum rate of 11d. per hour for a week of 50 hours, with a war wage of 1½d. per hour on each hour worked, overtime to be calculated on the basis of 1s. 0½d. per hour; (2) that equal piece rates shall be paid to men and women employed on similar processes; (3) that overtime for cutters shall be paid, subject to 50 hours having been worked in any week, at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours beyond 50 hours, and time and a half for any additional hours. The Committee consider that if a man fails to work a full week of 50 hours owing to sickness, or public holidays, &c., his overtime payment should be calculated in that week as if he had been at work during the time lost; (4) that all hours worked after 2 p.m. on Saturday, or on any other week day after 10 p.m., shall be paid time and a half, whether or not a full week of 50 hours has been worked, and all hours worked on Sunday shall be paid for at double time. (5) It was arranged at the hearing that the award should be confined to the claim on behalf of cutters, and that there should be a further conference between the parties about operatives other than cutters. (6) This finding is to come into operation from the 21st April.

WOODWORKERS, THE BRUSH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., LOUGHBOROUGH (ISSUED 11TH JUNE).—A claim was made to Messrs. The Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough, by the National Woodworkers' Aircraft Committee on behalf of the members belonging to the Unions represented by the Committee, that the Committee on Production award, dated 11th April, 1917, covering operatives employed in the engineering and foundry trades, should apply to the woodworkers in the firm's employ. The Committee decided (1) that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 5s. per week as from 1st April, 1917; and (2) that piece-workers and other men working on systems of payment by results shall be paid the 5s. advance over and above the week's earnings, the advance awarded to count in the calculation of overtime allowances.

TRAMWAY WORKERS, LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE (ISSUED 11TH JUNE).—Applications for advances of wages were made by the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers on behalf of their members (male and female) employed by the following tramway authorities: Corporations of Accrington, Ashton, Birkenhead, Bolton, Bury, Colne, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Wigan and Warrington; the Oldham, Ashton and Hyde Electric Tramway, Ltd., the Stalybridge, Hyde, Mossley and Dukinfield Tramways and Electricity Board, and the South Lancashire Tramways Co. The matter was referred to the Committee for decision, and at the hearing representatives of the Blackburn, Burnley, Darwen and Wallasey Tramways authorities were also present and parties to the proceedings. The Committee decided that all employees concerned (male and female) of the age of 18 and over shall receive a war wage increase of 2s. 6d. per week on the war wage advances now being paid, and employees under the age of 18 an increase of 1s. 3d. per week, payable as from the beginning of the first full pay following 11th June, 1917.

PIPE FITTERS, BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD. (ISSUED 11TH JUNE).—An application for an advance in wages having been made to Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., by the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers, and the National Union of General Workers on behalf of their members employed as pipe fitters at the firm's works at Northwich, Middlewich, Sandbach and Winnington, the Committee's finding is that the men concerned shall receive such further advance as will bring the aggregate advance on time rates up to 12s. per week, the increase to come into operation as from 1st April, 1917, and to be regarded as war wages.

SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS, HOLTON HEATH FACTORY (ISSUED 12TH JUNE).—An application was made to the Admiralty by the Workers' Union on behalf of the men employed at the Holton Heath Factory for the payment of the advance of 5s. per week given as from 1st April, 1917, under awards of the Committee on Production for the engineering and allied trades and certain other industries, and granted by the Admiralty to men in the Royal Dockyards, &c. The matter was referred to the Committee for decision, and their finding was that the men at the Holton Heath establishment shall receive the advance of 5s. per week as in the case of the other Admiralty establishments, the advance to be paid as from 1st April, 1917.

ENGINEERS, MESSRS. RICHARD MORELAND & SONS, LTD., LONDON, E.C. (ISSUED 12TH JUNE).—A claim was made to Messrs. Richard Moreland & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C., by the Boiler Makers' Society for an advance of 5s. per week in conformity with the general engineering award of the Committee on Production of 1st March, 1917, on behalf of their members in the firm's employ. The Committee awarded:—(1) A war wage advance of 5s. per week to men, and of 2s. 6d. to boys and youths, as from 1st April, 1917, (2) where the general advances given since the beginning of the war amount to less than 7s. per week on time rates the men concerned shall receive, as from 1st April, 1917, such further advance as shall make their aggregate advance, apart from and in addition to the amount awarded by the present finding, 7s. per week on time rates, (3) any general advance given since 1st January, 1917, shall merge in the advance hereby awarded, (4) piece-workers and other men working on systems of payment by results shall be paid the 5s. per week over and above the week's earnings, the advances awarded to be taken into account in the calculation of overtime allowances.

SHIP JOINERS, BRISTOL, AVONMOUTH AND PORTISHEAD DISTRICT (ISSUED 14TH JUNE).—An application for an advance of wages was made to the Bristol, Avonmouth and Portishead Association of Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing and Marine Engineering Employers by the United Trade Committee of Carpenters and Joiners on behalf of their members employed as ship joiners in Bristol, Avonmouth and Portishead. The men in question received an advance of 4s. per week in March, 1915, following the general advance of 4s. to the engineering and shipbuilding trades given in the South Wales district. They received a further advance of 3s. in April, 1916; and they have also been paid, as from 1st April, 1917, an advance of 5s. per week, given as the result of the Committee's findings for the engineering and foundry trades, shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades, &c. The Committee's finding was that the claim for a further advance has not been established.

EMPLOYEES, THE EVENING COPPER COKE OVENS CO., PINXTON (ISSUED 14TH JUNE).—An application was made to the Evening Coppée Ovens Co., Pinxton, by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour (Sheffield District) for an increase in wages of 1s. per day for all men employed datal and of 1d. per hour for all labourers engaged at coke ovens in the employ of the Evening Coppée Coke Ovens Co. at Pinxton. The Committee awarded:—(1) A war wage advance of 5s. per week to men, and of 2s. 6d. to boys and youths, as from 1st April, 1917, (2) where the general advances given since the beginning of the war amount to less than 7s. per week on time rates the men concerned shall receive, as from 1st April, 1917, such further advance as shall make their aggregate advance (apart from and in addition to the general amount awarded by the present finding) 7s. per week on time rates. Any general advance given since 1st January, 1917, shall (unless coming within Clause 2) merge in the advance hereby awarded. Piece-workers and other men working on systems of payment by results shall be paid the 5s. per week over and above the week's earnings. The advances awarded are to count in the calculation of overtime allowances.

PIG IRON TRADE, SCOTLAND (ISSUED 14TH JUNE).—Applications were made to the Scottish Iron Masters' Association by the Workmen's side of the Board of Conciliation for the regulation of wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland for an advance of wages and for the payment of double time or double tonnage payment for week-end work. The Committee decided:—(1) That, having regard to the increases in wages already secured by the men concerned since the outbreak of war, the present claim for an advance has not been established, and (2) that as from the beginning of the first full pay following 14th June the two week-end shifts (normally worked between 6 a.m. Sunday and 6 a.m. Monday), or the corresponding three week-end shifts in the case of eight-hour furnaces, shall in the case of time workers be paid for at time and a quarter; and the men paid at tonnage rates shall receive in respect of each of the week-end shifts above mentioned an extra payment of 25 per cent. on the shift pay, ascertained by dividing the aggregate earnings at tonnage rates during the whole pay by the number of shifts worked in the week or fortnight, as the case may be, including the shifts in respect of which such extra pay is hereby awarded. The extra pay is subject, in the case of time and tonnage workers, to the men working a minimum of 72 hours per week (or such other number of hours as are recognised as the normal working hours per week at any furnace), unless absent by leave or through illness.

DOCK LABOURERS, GLASGOW (ISSUED 16TH JUNE).—An application having been made to the Glasgow Shipowners and

Dock Labourers' Association by the Scottish Union of Dock Labourers for 2d. per hour by day and time and a half for overtime and 10 per cent. increase on piece-work on behalf of the Association, the matter was referred to the Committee for decision, and their finding was:—(1) That the time-workers concerned shall receive an increase of 1d. per hour, but no alteration in regard to overtime, (2) that the piece-workers concerned (iron ore) shall receive an increased payment for night work of ¾d. per ton, and (3) that the piece-workers concerned (grain warehousemen) shall receive an increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates. The amounts awarded are to be regarded as war wages.

JOINERS, MESSRS. WARING & GILLOW, LTD. (ISSUED 16TH JUNE).—A complaint was made to Messrs. Waring & Gillow, Ltd., Hammersmith, by the London District Committee of Aircraft Industry on behalf of the woodworkers lately employed in the firm's joinery department, the Committee claiming that the said woodworkers were obliged to work at a reduced rate or else accept their leaving certificates. The firm maintained that, having decided to discontinue the manufacture of joinery work, they informed the men they were prepared to employ the men in question on aircraft work on the same basis as the men already employed on that work, who were in receipt of 11½d. per hour, plus 4s. per week war bonus. The offer was accepted. The Committee's finding was that the claim of the London District Aircraft Committee has not been established.

VEHICLE BUILDERS, GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (ISSUED 16TH JUNE).—An application for an advance of wages was made to the National Federation of Vehicle Trades by the United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers, the London and Provincial Coachmakers' Union, the Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Motor Body Builders, and the London Joint Committee of Coachmakers, Wheelwrights and Motor Builders Trade Union on behalf of their members in Great Britain and Ireland employed by firms belonging to the Federation. The Committee decided that (1) the men concerned shall receive an advance of 5s. per week on the war wage now being paid, and the boys and youths of 2s. 6d. per week, as from the first full pay following 16th June; (2) the 5s. advance shall be paid to piece-workers over and above the earnings of the men concerned; (3) any general advance given since 1st April, 1917, shall merge in the amounts hereby awarded. A representative of the London Association of Van Builders and Wheelwrights was also present at the hearing and a party to the proceedings.

PIT PROP WORKERS, THE BARRY RAILWAY CO., BARRY DOCK (ISSUED 16TH JUNE).—An application was made to the Barry Railway Co., Barry Docks, by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union for an increase of wages of 9d. per day on behalf of pit prop workers in the company's employ. The Committee's finding was that the men concerned shall receive an increase of 9d. per day, as from the first full pay following 16th June, 1917.

SORTERS, MESSRS. FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD & CO., LTD., JOHNSTONE; ROUGHERS, SORTERS, HAND PINNERS, MACHINE PINNERS, SCUTCHERS AND DYERS, MESSRS. W. & J. KNOX, LTD., KILBIRNIE (ISSUED 16TH JUNE).—An application for an advance in wages was made to Messrs. Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone, by the Flaxdressers and Linen Workers' Trade Union on behalf of the sorters employed by the firm, and by the Newmillis and District Textile Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed in the firm's flax-roughing department; and to Messrs. W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie, by the Ayrshire Miners' Union on behalf of the roughers and sorters, and by the Workers' Union (Scottish Division) on behalf of the hand pinners, machine pinners (men and women), scutchers and dyers employed by the firm. The Committee decided that the men concerned who are time-workers shall receive a war wage increase of 3s. per week, the women and young persons concerned an increase of 2s. per week, and the piece-workers (dyers) an increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates.

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDERS, BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE CO., TRAFORD PARK (ISSUED 18TH JUNE).—A difference arose between the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association, representing the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., and the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics Society as to a minimum or majority rate of wages to be paid to oxy-acetylene welders in that firm's employ, the Society claiming that the men in question should be paid at a rate of not less than 51s. per week, on the ground that such rate was the majority rate for welders in the district. The oxy-acetylene welders in question were formerly engaged as unskilled or semi-skilled workmen, and the firm claimed that the work upon which they are engaged does not require the degree of skill expected from skilled men to whom rates such as 51s. per week are payable. The Committee's finding was that the Society's claim has not been established.

BOILERMAKERS (ENGINEERING TRADES) MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT (ISSUED 18TH JUNE).—An application was made to the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society for an advance to piece-workers of 2s. on time rates and a proportionate advance on piece rates on behalf of their members employed by firms belonging to the Association. The Committee decided that as from the beginning of the first full pay following 17th April, 1917, the day rates of the piece-workers shall be increased 2s. per week, and there shall

be an advance of 5 per cent. on piece rates, these increases to be regarded as war wage advances.

MOULDERS, MANCHESTER DISTRICT (ISSUED 18TH JUNE).—An application having been made to the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the Amalgamated Moulders' Union for a further advance of 7½ per cent. on piece-work rates, and for increased remuneration for Sunday and night work, on behalf of their members employed by firms belonging to the Association, the Committee's finding was (1) that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 7½ per cent. on their piece-work rates, as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 17th April, 1917; and (2) that the claim for the payment of double time after the first four hours' overtime on week-end and for Sunday work has not been established.

IRON, STEEL AND METAL DRESSERS, MANCHESTER DISTRICT (PIECE-WORKERS) (ISSUED 18TH JUNE).—An application was made to the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the Iron and Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society for the payment to their members, who are piece-workers in the Manchester district, of an equivalent advance to that awarded to time-workers in the Committee on Production finding of 16th October, 1916—that is, a further advance of 7½ per cent. on piece rates, which was awarded to the engineers and other skilled workers in the district by the Committee's finding of 17th April, 1917. The Committee awarded to the men concerned a war wage advance of 7½ per cent. on their piece rates as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 17th April, 1917. The claim put forward at the hearing on the 15th June for the payment of double time after the first four hours' overtime on week days and for Sunday work has not been established.

BRAZERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS, MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT (ISSUED 18TH JUNE).—An application was made to the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers for an advance in rates of pay on behalf of their members employed by firms belonging to the Association, so that such members should receive the further advance of 7½ per cent. on piece rates awarded by the Committee on the 17th April, 1917, to engineers and other skilled members in the Manchester district. The Committee awarded to the men concerned a war wage advance of 7½ per cent. on their piece rates as from the beginning of the first full pay following 17th April, 1917.

IRONFOUNDERS, MESSRS. JOSEPH STUBBS, LTD., MANCHESTER (ISSUED 20TH JUNE).—A difference arose between the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association, representing Messrs. Joseph Stubbs, Ltd., Manchester, and the Ironfounders' Society in regard to the rates of wages of certain members of the Society in that firm's employ. The claim of the Society is that the men in question, who are new members of the Union, should receive the rates current in the district for skilled moulders; the firm's contention is that the men concerned are engaged on work requiring less skill than the work commonly done by fully-rated moulders in the district. The matter was referred to the Committee for decision, and their finding was that the men in question are entitled to be paid the current district rate for skilled moulders.

RIGGERS AND BOATMEN, CARDIFF AND PENARTH (ISSUED 22ND JUNE).—An application having been made to the Cardiff and Bristol Channel Incorporated Shipowners' Association by the National Amalgamated Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland on behalf of their members employed as riggers and boatmen in Cardiff and Penarth, the Committee's finding was that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 12½ per cent. on their existing rates as from the beginning of the first full pay following 22nd June, 1917.

MESSRS. COMPAYNE, LTD., LONDON (ISSUED 22ND JUNE).—A difference arose between Messrs. Compayne, Ltd., London, and the London, Erith, Southall and Kingston District Allied Engineering Trades Joint Committee relative to a claim of the Joint Committee that the firm should apply to the workpeople in their employ the terms of a finding of the Committee on Production of 7th November, 1916, made in respect of the engineering trades of the above district, under which time-workers received an advance of 3s. per week. The Committee awarded to the time-workers concerned a war wage advance of 3s. per week as from the beginning of the first full pay following 9th January, 1917.

ENGINEERS, BURNLEY AND COLNE (ISSUED 22ND JUNE).—Applications were made to the Burnley and District Engineering Employers' Association by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for (1) the engine-shop rate of 50s. to be paid to men in textile shops, and (2) for the Burnley rate to be paid to all men in Colne area. The Committee awarded (1) an advance of 1s. per week to the men in the Burnley textile shops (now rated at 49s. per week), and (2) an advance of 2s. per week to men in textile shops in Colne rated at 46s. to 48s. per week, and an advance of 1s. per week to men rated at 49s.

ENGINEERS, MESSRS. GEORGE RUSHWORTH BROS., LTD., COLNE (ISSUED 22ND JUNE).—An application was made to Messrs. Rushworth Bros., Ltd., Colne, by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for an increase of 2s. per week on behalf of the Union's members in the firm's employ, bringing their rate to 50s. per week, this being claimed to be the rate in engine

and tool shops in Colne. The Committee's finding was that the men concerned shall receive an advance of 2s. per week, bringing their rate up to 50s. per week, the advance to be paid as from the beginning of the first full pay following 22nd June, 1917.

BOILERMAKERS, MERSEY DISTRICT (ISSUED 23RD JUNE).—An application was made to the Mersey Ship-repairers Federation by the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilding Society, on behalf of their members employed by members of the Federation, for an advance of 5s. per week as from 1st April, 1917, to be additional to an advance of 4s. per week awarded in January, 1917, by a Court of Arbitration. The Committee decided that the Society's claim had not been established.

SHIP REPAIRERS, MANCHESTER DRY DOCK CO., LTD. (ISSUED 23RD JUNE).—An application having been made to the Manchester Dry Docks Co., Ltd., by the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders on behalf of the Union's members in the company's employ for the payment of an advance of 5s. per week, following the general advance awarded by the Committee's finding of 1st March, 1917, the matter was referred to the Committee for decision. At the hearing Messrs. Morrell, Mills & Co., Ltd., were also represented, and were parties to the proceedings. The Committee decided that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 5s. per week, as from and including the 1st April, 1917.

SALTWORKERS, THE NORTH-EASTERN SALT CO., LTD., MIDDLESBROUGH (ISSUED 23RD JUNE).—An application was made to the North-Eastern Salt Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough, by the South Durham and North Yorkshire Saltworkers' Association for an additional war bonus of 5s. per week on behalf of the saltworkers in the firm's employ. The wages of the men concerned are regulated on a sliding scale, based upon the selling price of salt. In March, 1915, a war bonus of 2s. 6d. per week was paid to workers whose wages did not exceed 30s. weekly, and of 2s. per week to those whose earnings exceeded 30s. Since the foregoing war bonus was granted various increases have fallen due under the sliding scale, and wages have been advanced 48½ per cent. above standard rates, in addition to the war bonus. The Committee decided that the claim for an additional war bonus had not been established.

QUARRYMEN, WEST CUMBERLAND (ISSUED 23RD JUNE).—An application having been made to the West Cumberland Limestone and Quarry Owners' Association by the Cumberland Limestone Quarrymen's Association for an advance of 1s. per day to all British workmen working in and about the Associated Quarries, the Committee's finding was that, as from the beginning of the first full pay following 23rd June, 1917, the men concerned shall receive a war bonus at the rate of 4d. per shift.

MESSRS. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LTD., OLDHAM, AND MESSRS. ASA LEES & CO., LTD., OLDHAM (ISSUED 26TH JUNE).—Differences arose (1) between Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co., Ltd., Oldham, and the Amalgamated Machine Engine and Iron-grinders and Glaziers' Society as to the amount of advance due to piece-workers in the firm's employ in the Oldham district under the Committee's finding of March 1st, 1917; and (2) between Messrs. Asa Lees & Co., Ltd., Oldham, and the Amalgamated Machine Engine and Iron-grinders and Glaziers' Society as to whether the firm is complying with the terms of the finding in question. The Committee decided that Messrs. Platt Bros. and Messrs. Asa Lees have complied with the finding in question.

MESSRS. DEWRANCE & CO., LONDON (ISSUED 27TH JUNE).—An application was made to the London District Association of Engineering Employers by the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics for the payment of the district rate to members of the Union employed as fitters by Messrs. Dewrance & Co. The Committee's finding was that the claim for the district rate to be applied to the men concerned has not been established.

H.M. FACTORY, AVONMOUTH (ISSUED 27TH JUNE).—An application was made for an advance of wages and alteration of working conditions by the Bristol and District Building Trades Federation on behalf of the workmen employed at H.M. Factory, Avonmouth. On 21st April the Federation made application as follows:—(1) For an advance of wages of 1½d. per hour, (2) for travelling time of two hours daily to the works to and from Bristol, (3a) for subsistence allowance for men sent to the works from a distance, and (3b) for cheap week-end railway tickets for visiting home periodically. The Committee decided that claims (1), (2) and (3a) have not been established, and that as regards claim (3b), the matter is not one in regard to which they have jurisdiction.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS AND NAVVIES, GOVERNMENT ROLLING MILLS, SOUTHAMPTON (ISSUED 28TH JUNE).—An application was made to the Ministry of Munitions by the United Builders' Labourers' Union on behalf of the Union's members employed as builders' labourers and navvies at the Government Rolling Mills, Weston Grove, Southampton (1) for the payment of a war bonus of 5s. per week, and (2) that the existing rates of wages should be brought up to 9d. per hour for builders' labourers and navvies. The Committee's finding was that the Union's claim has not been established.

CHEMICAL WORKERS, JOHN LEITCH & CO., HUDDERSFIELD (ISSUED 28TH JUNE).—An application was made to Messrs. John Leitch & Co., Huddersfield, by the Workers'

Union for (1) increased payment for overtime, Sunday work and night shifts, and (2) an advance of wages of 1½d. per hour on behalf of their members in the firm's employ. The Committee's finding was (1) that the claim for increased payment for overtime, Sunday work and night shifts has not been established, and (2) that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 1½d. per hour as from the beginning of the first full pay in June, 1917. With regard to the forfeiture of the good timekeeping bonus in the case of men who fail to work the hours required by the firm, the Committee's decision was that this practice shall be confined to the case of men who, without reasonable excuse, fail to work the full 50 hours (which ordinarily constitutes the normal working week); and any refusal on the part of any workmen to work overtime shall not necessarily entail the loss of the bonus due to him for having completed a full week's work.

BRITISH DYES, LTD., HUDDERSFIELD (ISSUED 28TH JUNE).—An application was made for an advance of 1d. per hour, with time and a half for overtime and week-end work, by the Workers' Union on behalf of their members in the employ of the British Dyes, Ltd. At a hearing before the Committee on the 31st May the parties asked for an adjournment, and settled certain matters in difference. At a later hearing, on the 27th June, the Committee decided (1) that the advances of 1½d. per hour on rates and 2s. per week war bonus agreed upon between the parties shall be the settlement of the claim for an increase of wages, and (2) that in the case of men who do not now receive overtime payment, time and a quarter shall be paid for such overtime as from the 1st April, 1917.

BLASTFURNACEMEN AND FOUNDRY WORKERS, MESSRS. RENISHAW IRON CO., LTD. (ISSUED 29TH JUNE).—An application was made by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour for the terms of the Committee's finding for blastfurnacemen and foundry workers dated 2nd May, 1917, to be applied to their members employed by the Renishaw Iron Co. The Committee awarded a war wage advance of 5s. per week to the men concerned, and of 2s. 6d. per week to the boys and youths, as from the 1st April, 1917, the 5s. advance to be paid to piece-workers and other men working on systems of payment by results over and above the week's earnings. The amounts awarded are to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime, and are to apply both to foundrymen and to blastfurnacemen.

EMPLOYEES, MANCHESTER CORPORATION TRAMWAYS (ISSUED 29TH JUNE).—Application for an advance of wages sufficient to bring the total advances during the war period to 12s. per week in lieu of the present bonus of 6s. 6d. per week was made by the Workers' Union to the Manchester Corporation Tramways on behalf of the Union's members who are not covered by the Committee's general award of 1st March. The Committee's finding was (1) that all employees (male and female) of the age of 18 and over shall receive an increase of 2s. 6d. per week on the war wage advances now being paid, and (2) that all employees (male and female) under 18 shall receive an increase of 1s. 3d. per week on the war wage now being paid. These advances are to be payable as from the beginning of the first full pay following 11th June, 1917.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 to 1916.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Applications to the Umpire.

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

498. Workmen employed by a firm of building contractors and engaged in crushing stone for the purpose of making concrete.

(This may involve a modification of Decision B. 2117.)

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:—

2315x. Workmen engaged in the distillation of petroleum spirit.

2316x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of metal domestic mincing machines, food choppers, &c.

2317x. Workmen engaged in the repair of metal scales.

2318x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture and assembling of metal parts of electrical water heaters.

2320. Workmen who are employed in establishments which are mainly carrying on any insured trade or munitions work, and who are engaged in the maintenance and repair of railway lines. (Application 495.)

This decision reverses decision B. 1419 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1914). 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. 1419, are payable as from the 21st June, 1917.

2321x. Workmen engaged in the treatment of ore for the separation of wolfram.

2324x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of pull-throughs for small arms.

2325x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in fitting-up fuse boxes, such as are commonly used for ordinary domestic installations.

2326x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making chargers for small arms ammunition.

2327x. Workmen employed by firms of tube makers and wholly or mainly in tagging, skimming or bell-mouthing tubes for the automobile industry.

2328x. Workmen described as sheet metal workers, and engaged in the manufacture of:—

- (1) Despatch and other tin boxes, canisters, kegs, foot-warmers, travelling cases, cases for cues, &c.;
- (2) Bread, meat, biscuit or cake tins; strainers, bottles, wash-ups, drippers, cooking utensils, kettles, portable gas-heated boilers, milk cans, urns, &c.;
- (3) Sheet metal goods for ironmongery trade, such as ventilators, fire extinguishers, stoves, dustbins, tall-boys, cowls, stovepipes, baths, oil or water cans, tins for oil, colours, &c.; tennis markers, domestic gas meters, ceiling decoration;
- (4) Sheet metal accessories for cycles and motor cycles, such as lamps, bells, pumps;
- (5) Tanks, cisterns, welded kitchen boilers;
- (6) Sheet metal generators for acetylene or petrol gas;
- (7) Movable furniture, shelving, lockers, desks, cupboards;
- (8) Sheet metal cylinders for packing and transit of explosives; chargers for small arms ammunition;
- (9) Tubes for Axminster carpet weaving;
- (10) Sheet metal ducts for ventilating, extracting, conveying, exhausting, drying or similar purposes, including cowls, heads, separators, but not including power-driven fans.

2329x. Workmen employed in making iron fittings for wooden pulley blocks, and not employed in a shipbuilding yard. (Application 497.)

2330x. Workmen employed by pipe foundries, and engaged wholly or mainly in machining the faces or flanges or other parts of cast-iron pipes.

2331x. Workmen engaged in flapping, cranking, or shutting axles for use in horse-drawn vehicles.

2332x. Workmen engaged in making hollow concrete slabs for building purposes.

2333x. Workmen (other than those engaged in ironfounding) who are engaged in making retarding mechanism for roller shutters.

2334x. Workmen engaged in repairing metal tubs for slag.

2335x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of spraying machines for limewashing, disinfecting or horticultural purposes.

2336x. Workmen (other than stockfitters) engaged in the manufacture of metallic ships' berths.

2337x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of rifle or hand grenades or bombs (other than those insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911).

2339x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of automatic balances for weighing cartridges.

2340x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of permanent magnets.

2341x. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in making steel helmets for military use.

2342x. Workmen described as steel bottle makers, and engaged in shaping steel tubes into bottles or cylinders for containing gases.

2343x. Mine smiths employed by a tin-mining company, when engaged wholly or mainly in sharpening rock drills and miners' tools, repairing pit cages, skips, water and ore buckets.

2344x. Workmen engaged in making metal top plates for hat curling frames.

2345x. Workmen engaged in putting up or packing type at a factory engaged in the manufacture of type, or in a warehouse immediately connected therewith.

2347x. Workmen engaged in machine woodwork in connection with the manufacture of cabinets for addressograph machines, or in the manufacture of metal plates for use in such machines.

2349x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of concrete or artificial stone pipes, poles, slabs, sleepers, &c., or in the manufacture of any other pipes, &c., for use in war. (Application 493x.)

This decision modifies decision B. 1768 (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. 1768 are payable as from the 5th July, 1917.

2350x. Workmen employed in mixing and bagging artificial manure consisting of slaughter-house refuse and phosphate, sulphate of ammonia, &c.

2352x. Apprentices over 16 years of age employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour elsewhere than in Scotland in trades set out in Schedule 1 of the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, or in munitions work, and who are bound by agreements which are not under seal and which do not purport to have been sealed.

2353. Apprentices over 16 years of age employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour elsewhere than in Scotland in trades set out in Schedule VI. of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (Unemployment Insurance), and who are bound by agreements which are not under seal and which do not purport to have been sealed.

2354x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of telephone switchboards for use in war.

2355x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of turnovers, recappers, turnscrows, and brushes for cleaning guns and rifles.

2356. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of bayonet connections.

2357. Workmen engaged in the repair of accumulators used in connection with electrical machinery in buildings or ships, including cleaning sediment from the cells. (Application 496.)

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

2319. Workmen employed by railway companies—
In connection with the mechanical engineering establishments—

1. Employed in works or in yards or stores immediately connected therewith:—

(a) Persons not employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour, such as chain examiners and testers, chemists, boiler and engine inspectors, material checkers, storemen, watchmen, fire station attendants;

(b) Telephone attendants, gas makers and stokers (for general illumination of works, houses, carriages, stations, &c.), pumpers filling locomotives, saddlers repairing harness, loco-engine drivers, shunters, platelayers, messroom attendants.

2. Other employees:—

Electric linesmen and wiremen (maintenance of telephone lines and apparatus at railway stations, &c.), locomotive engine drivers, enginemakers, crane drivers, excavators, paviors, labourers, and others employed in connection with uninsured trades, water fitters keeping in order pumps about the railway system.

In connection with carriage and wagon works—

1. Employed in works or in yards or stores immediately connected therewith:—

(a) Persons not employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour, spring testers, storekeepers, timber selectors and markers, weighmen;

(b) Caners making portable chairs, hair carders, horse drivers shunting carriages and wagons in use, carriage washers, laundresses, sheet makers.

2. Others employees:—

Enginemakers, labourers and water fitters employed in connection with uninsured trades.

In connection with workshops at which steam and other vessels are repaired—

Labourers connected with loading and unloading or other uninsured trades, ferrymen, sailmakers, and storemen and watchmen not engaged wholly or mainly in manual labour;

Employees engaged in dredging harbours or entrances to harbours, in connection with docks, or in the engineering department of canals:—

All men engaged in maintenance and repairs of works (excluding repairs of buildings, machinery, vehicles, or ships, and the manufacture of metal goods for the purpose of repair of works, or sawmilling and machine woodwork).

2322. Workmen employed at woollen mills and engaged in the recovery of oil from waste materials.

This decision reverses decision A. 1736x (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1916).

2323. Workmen employed in hand woodwork in connection with the manufacture of lappet wheels for the textile trade.

2338. Workmen (other than those engaged in machine woodwork) who are engaged wholly or mainly in making, assembling or finishing small wooden cash tills (not being patent cash tills or registers which contain mechanism for totalling the various items recorded).

2346. Workmen employed in hand woodwork in the manufacture of portable incubators.

2348. Workmen engaged in hand woodwork in the manufacture of cabinets for addressograph machines.

2351. Workmen employed by water companies, and engaged in:—

- (1) Examining and testing, by means of hydraulic pressure, taps, stop taps, cisterns, &c.;

(2) Examining stop tap boxes, and stamping same with official mark; And who are not employed in connection with manufacture or repair of taps, &c.

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.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The Minister of Labour, by virtue of Section II of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, and all other powers conferred on him in this behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:—

1.—(1) Advisory committees shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour in such areas of the United Kingdom as he may think fit, or for the United Kingdom as a whole, after consultation with such bodies and persons as he may think best qualified to advise him on the matter.

(2) The members of an advisory committee, including the chairman, shall remain in office for three years, except where the Minister otherwise directs in any particular case, and provided that any person appointed to fill a vacancy shall not hold office after the termination of the period during which the person in whose place he is appointed would have held office.

(3) Sub-committees of an advisory committee may be appointed, and a sub-committee for women's work shall be appointed in all cases, except where the Minister of Labour is satisfied that its appointment is unnecessary; the chairman and members of each sub-committee shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour after consultation with the advisory committee.

(4) If any members present at a meeting of an advisory committee or sub-committee dissent from a resolution passed by a majority of the committee or sub-committee at that meeting, they shall have the right to have their views duly recorded, and it shall be the duty of the chairman to forward this record with a copy of the resolution to the Minister of Labour.

(5) Subject to these Regulations, the procedure of any advisory committee or sub-committee shall be determined from time to time by the Minister of Labour, or by the committee or sub-committee with the approval of the Minister.

2.—All applications for accommodation within the premises of an exchange shall be made to the officer in charge of such exchange, who shall consult the advisory committee for the district. Any such application shall only be granted for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as may be laid down in general rules made by the committee, with the approval of the Minister.

3.—The Minister shall have power to terminate, as he may think fit, the appointment of any advisory trade committee appointed under Section VII of the General Regulations, 1910, whether or not the period of three years for which the committee was appointed or reappointed has expired.

4.—Regulations VII and VIII (1) of the General Regulations, 1910, are hereby repealed save in so far as they apply to advisory trade committees the period of appointment of which has not expired and has not been terminated.

TRADE BOARDS ACT. 1909.

HOLLOW-WARE TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.*

The Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a notice, dated 2nd July, 1917, stating that they have varied the minimum rates of wages for male and female workers as follows:—

MALE WORKERS.

Under 15 years of age, from 6s. 9d. to	7s. 6d. per week.†
Of 15 " " " " 9s. 0d. " "	10s. 0d. " "
" 16 " " " " 11s. 3d. " "	12s. 6d. " "
" 17 " " " " 13s. 6d. " "	15s. 6d. " "
" 18 " " " " 15s. 9d. " "	18s. 6d. " "
" 19 " " " " 18s. 0d. " "	21s. 0d. " "
" 20 " " " " 21s. 0d. " "	25s. 0d. " "
Male workers other than learners, from ...	24s. 9d. " 29s. 3d. " "

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1917, page 122.

† Of 54 hours.

FEMALE WORKERS.

Under 15 years of age, from 6s. 0d. to	6s. 6d. per week.†
Of 15 " " " " 7s. 6d. " "	8s. 6d. " "
" 16 " " " " 9s. 0d. " "	10s. 6d. " "
" 17 " " " " 11s. 0d. " "	13s. 0d. " "
Over 16 years of age, during the first six months of employment, from ...	8s. 0d. " 9s. 4d. " "
Over 16 years of age, during the second six months of employment, from ...	9s. 0d. " 10s. 6d. " "
Female workers other than learners, from ...	13s. 6d. " 15s. 9d. " "

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 particulars regarding the above-mentioned variations 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.

TAILORING TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a notice, dated 7th July, 1917, stating that they propose to vary the minimum rates of wages for male workers from 7d. to 8d. an hour, and for female workers from 4d. to 4½d. an hour. Corresponding increases in the minimum rates for male and female learners are also proposed.

Further particulars regarding the proposed variations of minimum rates may be obtained by persons affected from the Secretary of the Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

JUNE, 1917.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Annan (Dumfries)	Dr. W. Elder, Linda Villa, Annan	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Chester (Cheshire)	Dr. R. V. Brew, The Hollies, Chew Magna	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
East Wemyss (Fife)	Dr. J. C. Khambatta, Crossburn House, East Wemyss	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Ennisceorthy (Wexford)	Dr. C. R. Boyce, Mill Park House, Ennisceorthy	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Foyers (Inverness)	Dr. C. B. Lucas, Foyers	Surgery, week-days, 9.30-10.30 a.m.
Redruth (Cornwall)	Dr. C. Rivers, Belmont, Redruth	Surgery, 4, Chapel Street, Redruth, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
St. Agnes (Cornwall)	Dr. W. C. Whitworth, St. Agnes	Surgery, week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Tipton (Staffs)	Dr. P. J. Mason, Toll House, Great Bridge, Tipton	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Totnes (Devon)	Dr. A. P. Salt, Seymour House, Totnes	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.

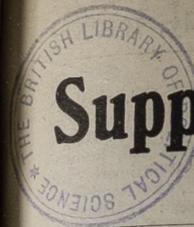
NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.

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

BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.

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

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Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE

for JULY, 1917.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, June, 1917.

WAR OFFICE.

Accoutrements, Leather: L. B. Crout, Ltd., Wormwood St., E.C.; T. C. Galley, Parkside Works, Rickmansworth, Herts; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Glebeland Works, Walsall; G. & J. W. Hawksley, Ltd., Carver St., Sheffield; Heath, Machin & Co., Teddesley St., Walsall; M. & A. Hess, Golden Lane, E.C.; Hobson & Sons, 154/64, Tooley St., S.E.; D. T. Jackson & Co., Ltd., Shand St., Tooley St., S.E.; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham; Pulley & Powell, Caroline St., Birmingham; R. & J. Pullman, Ltd., Westbrook Mills, Godalming; R. W. Stiby, 41/45, Old St., E.C.; T. Thomasson & Co., Shrub Hill, Worcester; Tooby, Adkins & Co., Bishop St., Coventry; Wolfsky & Co., Bridgewater Sq., E.C.; A. Wood, 66a, South St., Walsall; W. Wood & Son, Ltd., Kelvin Rd., Highbury, N.—Apparatus, Drain Cleaning: F. Bird & Co., Horton Rd., West Drayton, Middlesex; Cakebread, Robey & Co., Ltd., High Rd., Wood Green, N.; Marshall Bros., Icknield St., Birmingham.—Apparatus, Heating: H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., Battersea, S.W.—Apparatus and Accessories, X Ray: F. R. Butt & Co., Ltd., Wardour St., W.; Cavendish Electrical Co., Ltd., Springdale Rd., Newington Green, N.; H. W. Cox & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Works, Westminster, S.W.; A. E. Dean, Leigh Place, Brooke St., Holborn, E.C.; Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., Ponder's End, Middlesex; Everett, Edgcombe & Co., Ltd., Victoria St., Westminster, S.W., and Hendon; Medical Supply Association, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.; Watson & Sons (Electro-Medical), Ltd., Gt. Portland St., W.; White Electrical Instrument Co., Gloucester St., Clerkenwell, E.C.—Aprons, Dowlas, Kilt, &c.: County Tailoring Co., Ltd., Hoxton Sq., N.; H. Smith & Co., 268, Bishopsgate, E.C.; L. Varley & Co., Strangeways, Manchester.—Asbestos Millboard, Cloth, &c.: Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., Harefield, Middlesex; Creswell's, Ltd., Wellington Mills, Bradford; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Badges, Embroidered: C. Clay & Sons, Ltd., Waldeck Rd., Luton, Beds; W. H. Grant & Co., Foleshill, Coventry; B. Laird & Co., Ltd., Little Heath, Coventry; Magna & Co., Ltd., Barnsdale Rd., Paddington, W.; H. Moreau, Cazenove Rd., Stoke Newington, N.; T. Muddiman, 189, Dalston Lane, Hackney, N.E.; E. Raphael, Nightingale St., Strangeways, Manchester.—Badges, Metal: Baller & Mantle, Augusta St., Hockley, Birmingham; Bent & Parker, Ltd., Northwood St., Birmingham; Bliss Bros., Ltd., Alston St., Ladywood, Birmingham; W. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Graham St. Works, Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham; Fox Bros., Pope St., Birmingham; Jennens & Co., Ltd., Deritend, Birmingham; S. J. Rose, Wardour St., Oxford St., W.; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brearley St., Birmingham; Vaughans, Ltd., Livery St., Birmingham.—Bands, Flannel: H. & A. Alvarez, Brunswick Clothing Works, Poplar, E.; Moore Bros., Strand Rd., Londonderry.—Basilis: George & Co., St. Ann's Court, Soho, W.; W. & J. Sagar, Ball Grove, Colne; S. Smith & Sons (Colne), Ltd., Waterside, Colne.—Basilis, Dressing of: Blackmore & Co., Horsemarket, Kettering; T. Cocker, Junr., Ltd., Brinksway Leather Works, Stockport; A. Davies, Ltd., Audenshaw, Manchester.—Baskets: Eldon Manufacturing Co., New Sawley, Derby; H. Mills, Farndon Rd., Newark-on-Trent; G. H. Tarbutt & Son, 245, Tabard St., Borough, S.E.—Bedding: Atkinson & Co., Ltd., 11, Addington St., Lambeth, S.E.; Cuff & Co., Ltd., Powis St., Woolwich, S.E.; R. P. Gorman & Co., Hope St., Belfast; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., Queen's Rd., Battersea, S.W.; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., Goswell Rd., E.C.; Knight & Cole, Ltd., Radsforth St., E.C.; W. S. Minchin, Ladbroke Rd., W.; W. F. Pattison & Son, Waterside, Brightlingsea; Switzer & Co., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin; W. S. Toms, Standard Works, High Wycombe; J. Wilcox & Son (Belfast), Ltd., Downshire House, Belfast; Wood & Gregory, Ltd., 372/4, Euston Rd., N.W.—Bedstead Boards and Trestles: Laverack & Goddard, Ltd., Drypool, Hull.—Bedsteads, Folding and Combination: F. Andrews & Co., Aston, Birmingham; Atlas Bedstead Co. (Stephen Wilkes & Sons), Ltd., Atlas Works, Bilston; A. Beswick & Co., North Grove, South Tottenham, N.; Bradley Bedstead Co., Ltd., Highfield Works, Bilston; Brierley & Sons, Ltd., Sheepcote St., Birmingham; Bryant & Sons, Ltd., Winson Green, Birmingham; Crosbie, Marriner & Co., Ltd., Charlotte St., Birmingham; W. P. Eglin, Ltd., Globe Works, Sowerby Bridge; Evered & Co., Ltd., Surrey Works, Smethwick; Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Birmingham; Jefferies & Hoadly, Aston, Birmingham; J. Longley, New York St., Leeds; J. & J. W. Mallalieu, Ltd., Shudehill, Manchester;

War Office—continued.

H. Marlow, Excelsior Works, Dudley; Millward & Hughes, Ltd., Alma St., Smethwick; Monks, Hall & Co., Ltd., Standard Bedstead Works, Warrington; H. Myer & Co., Ltd., Vauxhall Walk, S.E.; J. Nesbitt-Evans & Co., Adderley St., Birmingham; Peyton, Hoyland & Barber, Ltd., Bordesley Works, Birmingham; Phillips & Son, Sherborne St., Birmingham; Saunders & Oakley, Mount Pleasant, Brierley Hill; Siddall & Hilton, Ltd., Luke St., Curtain Rd., E.C.; Smith & Cartwright Bedstead Co., Ltd., Balsall Heath, Birmingham; Standard Bedstead and Wire Mattress Co., Sloane St., Birmingham; Staples & Co., Chitty St., Tottenham Court Rd., W.; J. & J. Taunton, Ltd., Balsall Heath, Birmingham; Tinley Bros., Ltd., Red Hill Rd., Birmingham; S. F. Turner, Ltd., Wellington Works, Dudley; Wales, Ltd., Oozells St., Birmingham; Wells Bros., Rea St. South, Birmingham.—Bells, Electric: Cox-Walkers, Ltd., Darlington; Peel-Corner Telephone Works, Ltd., Adelphi, Salford, Lancs.—Belting, Leather: Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., West Grove Mill, Halifax; Gandy Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wheatland Works, Seacombe, Cheshire; O. and W. Ormerod, Ltd., Railway Leather Works, Rochdale; Patent Anhydrous Leather Co., Ltd., Gt. Southsea St., Portsmouth; Pellatt Belting Co., St. George's Works, Lant St., S.E.—Binding, Khaki: E. Barlow, Ltd., Radcliffe, Manchester; J. Carr & Sons, Ltd., Clarence St., Manchester; J. & N. Phillips & Co., Cheadle Mills, Stoke-on-Trent.—Blankets: W. Baines & Sons, Ltd., Morley, Leeds; J. Beaumont, Junr., Slaithwaite, Huddersfield; J. Blackburn & Co., Ltd., New Ing Mills, Batley; R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Queen St. Mills, Batley; Brigg & Son, Dock Ing Mills, Batley; Brooke, Wilford & Co., Ltd., Carlinghow Mills, Batley; F. B. Brown, Yeadon, Leeds; Cameron & Co., Ullapool, Ross-shire; J. Casson, Norton Mills, Elland; Clough & Pickles, Heap Bridge Mills, Bury; Cooke, Sons & Co., Ltd., Liver- sedge, Yorks; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Littleborough, Manchester; W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Westfield Mills, Dewsbury; R. Eadie & Sons, Beaufort, Co. Kerry; Edward & Rawson, Ltd., Canal Mills, Halifax; J. Ellis & Co., Ltd., Batley Carr Mills, Dewsbury; S. Fielding, Scar Mill, Greetland, Halifax; J. France & Co., Savile Town, Dewsbury; J. Glover, Ltd., Westfield Mills, Ossett; Greatwich, Ltd., New Rd., Kidderminster; A. Halstead & Sons, Marshall Hall Mills, Elland; H. Hamer & Sons, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury; Henderson & Eadie, Ltd., Lisbellaw, Ireland; L. Harwood & Co., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; Heckmondwike Manufacturing Co., Croft & Wellington Mills, Heckmondwike; J. Holroyd & Son, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield; W. Holton & Sons, Ltd., Birstall, Leeds; J. Hoyle & Son, Longwood, Huddersfield; J. Kaye & Son, King's Mill, Huddersfield; J. Kenyon & Sons, Ltd., Derby St. Mills, Bury; T. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; A. T. Maude, Son & Co., Guiseley, Yorks; J. Maude & Sons, Stainland, Halifax; Mitchell & Co. (Ossett), Ltd., Ossett, Yorks; A. Murdoch & Co., Ltd., Springfield Rd., Glasgow; T. & A. Naylor, Ltd., Green St., Kidderminster; J. Newsome & Son, Ltd., Victoria Mills, Batley; Newsome, West & Co., Ltd., Staincliffe, Dewsbury; North of Scotland Associated Woollen Mills, Ltd., High St., Inverness; A. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Haddington, N.B.; Pickering, Greaves & Co., Ravensthorpe Mills, Dewsbury; Porritt Bros. & Austin, Ltd., Ramsbottom, Manchester; J. W. & F. N. Priestley (1911), Ltd., Liversedge, Yorks; Rawden, Briggs & Co., Ltd., Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury; W. & J. Rhodes, Ltd., Batley; R. T. Riley & Son, Luddenden, Yorks; Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., Alfred St., Belfast; C. Searth & Sons, Ltd., Morley, Leeds; H. Shaw, Mill Brook, Stalybridge; T. Smith & Co., Kirkburn Mills, Peterhead; Spamount Woollen Co., Ltd., Castleterg, Co. Tyrone; Springhead Mill Co., Guiseley, Yorks; J. Tattersfield & Sons, Ltd., Moor End Mills, Dewsbury; B. Taylor & Sons, Stainland, Halifax; J. T. & J. Taylor, Ltd., Station Rd., Batley; W. Wade & Sons, Ltd., Portobello Mills, Wakefield; I. C. Watson & Sons, Morley, Leeds; H. Wheatley & Sons, Mirfield, Yorks; Wilford & Johnston, Ltd., Calder Bank Shed, Dewsbury; J. J. & W. Wilson, Ltd., Castle Mills, Kendal; R. Wilson (Elland), Ltd., Elland, Yorks.—Blocks, Tackle: Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., Longridge, Lancs.—Bolts and Nuts: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Atherton, Manchester; F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Atlas Works, Darlston; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London Works, Birmingham; Horsley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Horton & Son, Ltd., New Alma Works, Darlston; A. E. Jenks &

War Office—continued.

Cattell, Ltd., Heath Town, Wolverhampton; Pittaway & Sons, Blackheath, Birmingham; J. C. Prestwich, Ltd., Atherton, Manchester; J. Simpson & Sons (Bolts & Nuts), Ltd., Acorn Works, Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd., Albion, West Bromwich; J. Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Eagle Works, Darlaston; Wilkes, Ltd., Grand Junction Works, Darlaston; T. Williams & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen, Birmingham.—**Boots, Ankle:** St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough.—**Boots, Knee:** Adams Bros., Raunds, Wellingborough; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough; St. Crispin Productive Society, Raunds, Wellingborough; W. Evans, Ashleigh Shoe Works, Leicester; Regulation Boot Co., Raunds, Wellingborough; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds, Wellingborough.—**Boots, Skin:** Mobbs Bros., Kettering; C. Rodhouse & Son, Oxford St., Daventry.—**Boots, Women's:** E. Bostock & Co., Ltd., Sandon Rd., Stafford.—**Bottoms, Tent, Canvas:** T. Dobbin & Co., Emmett St., Poplar, E.; Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Burrehead, Glasgow.—**Boxes, Tin:** F. C. Booth & Co., Ltd., Camden St., Birmingham; J. Booth, Paradise Tin Works, Ramsbottom, Lancs; G. Cotterell & Co., Bayham Place, Camden Town, N.W.; S. Gregson & Sons, Clerke St., Bury; Hewson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Newman Yard, Newman St., W.; W. & F. Hudden, Ltd., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.; Lang, Bridge, Ltd., Paradise Works, Accrington; F. W. Lucas, Ltd., Brixton Hill, S.W.; T. Wilkes & Sons, Drayton Works, Wolverhampton.—**Boxes and Chests, Wood:** Jones & Leach, Newtown, N. Wales; W. H. Thomas & Sons, Ltd., Salop Rd., Oswestry.—**Bricks, Building and Fireclay, &c.:** Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville, Burton-on-Trent; Ellis, Partridge & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Hipperholme, Yorks.—**Bridge, Meggers:** Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., Acton Lane Works, Chiswick, W.—**Bridges, Portable:** Braithwaite & Kirk, West Bromwich; E. C. & J. Key, Ltd., Corporation St., Birmingham; R. Moreland & Son, Ltd., Silvertown, E.—**Brushes:** Brushes, Ltd., Grosvenor Brush Works, St. Albans, Herts; W. Cleghorn & Son, Selborne Rd., Walsall; Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.; Henderson Bros. & Co., Ltd., Tyndale Place, Upper St., N.; H. W. Jones & Sons, Gt. Dover St., Borough, S.E.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts; Lee & James, Ltd., Moseley St., Birmingham; A. Martin & Son, Aston, Birmingham; J. Mason & Sons, Acton, W.; Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate St., E.C.; J. T. Millwood & Sons, Gt. Dover St., Borough, S.E.; Morris Bros., Ball's Pond Rd., N.; Newton & Cook, Wardour St., W.; T. Osborne & Son, Hockley Hill, Birmingham; J. Palmer, Ltd., Somers Rd., Portsmouth; M. Pearson Bros., Old Ford Rd., E.; E. Perry & Son, Arthur Place, Birmingham; A. Reid & Sons, Tabard St., Borough, S.E.; Rigby Batcock, Ltd., Upper Clapton, N.E.; J. Root & Son, Wood Green Brush Works, New Southgate, N.; South London Brush Co., Ltd., Gt. Dover St., S.E.; Vale & Bradnack, Green Lane, Walsall; I. S. Varian & Co., Talbot St., Dublin; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.; R. Wakely, 383, Kingsland Rd., N.; J. Warren, Ltd., Ludgate Hill, Birmingham; S. D. Warren & Co., Stanhope St., Euston Rd., N.W.; R. Webb & Sons, Ltd., Townsend Rd., Chesham.—**Buckets, Canvas:** Madame Annette, 547, Wandsworth Rd., S.W.; J. H. Brown & Co., Three Colt St., Limehouse, E.; Crompton & Thompson, Ltd., Denmark St., E.; Endell Industries, Gt. Earl St., Long Acre, W.C.; C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.; N. E. E. Minty, High St., Oxford; R. G. Paget & Son, Ltd., Albion Rd., Stoke Newington, N.; J. Sadler, High St., Maldon, Essex; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., Oxford St., W.—**Buckles, Eyelets, &c.:** Buttons, Ltd., Portland St., Birmingham; F. Dowler & Sons, Aston, Birmingham; T. Evans & Son, Summit Works, Walsall; H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Goodman St. Works, Birmingham.—**Bunting and Shalloon:** C. Brook & Sons, Ltd., St. Dunstan's Mill, Bradford; C. B. Brook & Co., Drighlington, Bradford; G. H. Eady & Co., West End Mills, Bradford; W. Ecroyd & Sons, Ltd., Lomeshaye Mills, Nelson, Lancs; J. Knox, Airdale Shed, Silsden, Yorks; T. Riley & Co., Charles St., Bradford.—**Buttons:** Aggis & Co., 2, Wakefield Rd., S. Tottenham, N.; Bristol Furniture Nail and Button Co., Ltd., Wade St., Bristol; Buttons, Ltd., Portland St., Birmingham; H. Gill, 52, Hylton St., Birmingham; R. Hickman, Leonard St., Finsbury, E.C.; Standard Works Co., Neshells, Birmingham.—**Calcium Carbide:** British Carbide Factories, Ltd., Manchester.—**Candles:** Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Battersea, S.W.—**Canvas:** W. Birtwistle, Faulkner St., Manchester; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; D. Corsar & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Milford Weaving and Finishing Co., Ltd., James St. South, Belfast; Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath.—**Canvas, Proofing of:** Dundee Brattice Cloth and Waterproofing Co., Ltd., East Wynd, Dundee; Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Burrehead, Glasgow.—**Canvas, Strim:** J. & A. D. Grimond, Ltd., Bow Bridge Works, Dundee; R. G. Kennedy & Co., Ann St., Dundee; W. Laird & Co., Canmore Works, Forfar, N.B.; Malcolm, Ogilvie & Co., Royal Exchange Place, Dundee.—**Carriers, Gravity:** W. & E. Pantin, Upper Thames St., E.C.—**Cases, Bags, &c., Leather:** Asprey & Co., Ltd., Bird St., W.; C. & R. Brinsley, Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, S.E.; G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., Sports Manufacturing, Peckham, S.E.; J. Dawson & Son, Ltd., Boultham, Lincoln; T. French & Son, Ltd., Moor Lane, E.C.; J. & B. Green, Ltd., Bartholomew Close, E.C.; Leatheries, Ltd., Sparkbrook, Birmingham; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham; Seefeld & Co., 15/16, Barbican, E.C.; R. Stafford, Lendsen Place, Golden Lane, E.C.; C. F. Timbers, 680, High Rd., Tottenham, N.; Wolfsky & Co., Bridgewater Sq., E.C.—**Cases, Wood, Packing, &c.:** Anderson & Henderson, Ltd., Kinning Park

War Office—continued.

Saw Mills, Glasgow; Anglo-Scandinavian Box Co., Ltd., Goding St., Vauxhall, S.E.; F. W. Bunt & Co., Ltd., London St., Stepney, E.; C. Clarke & Co., Grove Rd., Bow, E.; T. E. Dingwall, City Rd., Finsbury Sq., E.C.; M. Erdman & Son, Rollins St., Canterbury Rd., S.E.; T. Ginder & Son, Whittemere St., Walsall; C. H. Glover & Co., Ltd., Ormside St., Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Haigh & Sons, Ltd., Southall, Middlesex; J. Hobson, Newark St. Works, Nottingham; J. B. Kind, Ltd., Shobnall St., Burton-on-Trent; M. M. Lilley & Co., Summer Lane, Birmingham; A. Lloyd & Sons, Pier Wharf, Deptford, S.E.; Lusty & Sons, Upper North St., Poplar, E.; S. E. Moss, Bournemouth Park Rd., Southend-on-Sea; J. Newman, Ltd., Whitwell Rd., Plaistow, E.; J. Ockenden & Son, Crawley, Sussex; Stotesbury & Co., Colwick St., Deptford, S.E.; War Refugees' Camp, Earl's Court, S.W.—**Cells, Electric:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—**Chemicals and Fittings:** Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., Cross St., Hatton Garden, E.C.; C. Hearson & Co., Ltd., Willow Walk, Bermondsey, S.E.; H. Levin, Webb & Co., Sugar House Lane, Stratford, E.; London Chemical Works, Ltd., Rubastic Rd., Southall, Middlesex.—**Chinaware:** J. Aynsley & Sons, Portland Works, Longton; Birks, Rawlins & Co., Vine Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent; H. J. Colclough, Goddard St., Longton; W. T. Copeland & Sons, High St., Stoke-on-Trent; A. B. Jones & Sons, Grafton China Works, Longton; R. H. & S. L. Plant, Ltd., Tuscan Works, Longton; Star China Co., Atlas Works, Longton.—**Choppers, Meat:** Whitehouse Bros., Ltd., District Works, Cannock; C. Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Cannock Edge Tool Works, Cannock.—**Cisterns and Tanks:** Baldwin, Ltd., Orchard Place, Blackwall, E.; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Ida Works, Deptford, S.E.; Brown, Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., Millwall, E.; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Clippers, Horse:** A. Martin & Co., Gildersome St., Woolwich, S.E.—**Clogs, Women's:** W. Sherring, Wilder St. Iron Works, Bristol; Wareing, Ryder & Berry, Ltd., Ainsworth St., Blackburn.—**Cloth (Including Serge and Tartan):** Alexandra Weaving Co., Alexandra Shed, Keighley; Apperley, Curtis & Co., Ltd., Dudbridge Mills, Stroud, Glos.; Athlone Woollen Mill Co., Ltd., Shannon Mills, Athlone; D. Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., March St. Mills, Peebles, N.B.; H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Tweed Vale Mills, Walkerburn, N.B.; Beaumont, Bates & Son, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield; J. Beaumont & Sons, Ltd., Longwood, Huddersfield; J. Benn, Junr., Idle, Bradford; Booth & Mann, Ltd., North Beck Mills, Keighley; Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Highgate Mills, Kendal; Bridgehouse Mills Co., Ltd., Haworth, Keighley; Brook & Woodhouse, Ltd., Queens Mills, Huddersfield; J. Brooke & Sons, Ltd., Armitage Bridge Mills, Huddersfield; Calder Tweed Co., Horsforth, Leeds; J. Cawthra & Co., Ltd., Dudley Hill, Bradford; Charteries, Spence & Co., Ltd., Rosefield Mills, Duffries; F. M. Chrispin, Victoria Mills, Huddersfield; J. T. Clark, Ltd., Trowbridge, Wilts; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; R. Clough, Grove Mills, Keighley; Convoy Woollen Co., Ltd., Convoy, Co. Donegal; J. Crawford & Sons, Ltd., East St. Mills, Leeds; J. E. Crowther, Marsden, Huddersfield; Crowther & Nicholson, Ltd., Ashbrow Mill, Huddersfield; W. & E. Crowther, Ltd., Slaithwaite, Huddersfield; W. Denham & Co., Ltd., Horton Bank Top, Bradford; A. Dickson & Co., Ltd., Wheatlands Mill, Galashiels; Downs, Coulter & Co., Hall Ings, Bradford; Dyson, Hall & Co., Ltd., Greenside Mills, Huddersfield; T. Dyson & Sons, Deanhouse Mills, Huddersfield; Eastwood Bros., Ltd., Thirstin Mills, Honley; C. W. Ellis, Ltd., Towning Mills, Stainland, Yorks; G. Ellis, Savile Mills, Dewsbury; J. Ellis & Co., Ltd., Batley Garr Mills, Dewsbury; J. Emsley & Co., West Bowling Shed, Bradford; W. Fison & Co., Ltd., Bury-in-Wharfedale, Leeds; W. Fox & Co., Ltd., Low Wortley, Leeds; D. France & Co., Honley, Huddersfield; E. Gardiner & Sons, Ltd., Tweed Mills, Selkirk, N.B.; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge, Bradford; E. H. Gates & Co., Ltd., Brick Lane, Bradford; J. Gaunt, Victoria Mills, Bramley, Yorks; Glendinning Bros., Ltd., Leeds Rd., Huddersfield; Greengates Worsteds Co., Apperley Bridge, Yorkshire; Greenwood & Walsh, Ltd., Park Place, Leeds; J. Halliday & Sons, New Cross St., Bradford; W. Halstead & Co., Dudley Hill, Bradford; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; J. Hayward & Sons, Marsh Mills, Huddersfield; Heather Mills Co., Selkirk, N.B.; T. Helm & Sons, Spent Mills, Raistrick, Brighouse; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Leeds Rd., Bradford; Hewitt, Haigh & Wilson, Ltd., Armley, Leeds; Hill Bros. & Co., Hillside Mills, Bradford; Hill & Son, Ltd., Lucan Woollen Mills, Dublin; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Longwood, Huddersfield; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Savile Town, Dewsbury; J. B. & W. Hirst, Ltd., Lady Ann Mills, Batley; J. Horsfield & Co., King's Mills, Savile Town, Dewsbury; H. Houston & Son, Frome, Somerset; Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Carr Mills, Dursley, Glos.; J. Ives & Co., Yeading, Leeds; Johnson & Booth, Providence Mills, Wilsden, Bradford; O. A. Jowett & Co., New St. Mills, Pudsey, Leeds; Kaye & Stewart, Broadfield Mills, Huddersfield; J. Kenyon & Sons, Ltd., Denby Dale, Huddersfield; Kyle, Aitken & Gardiner, Ltd., Ryedale Mills, Dalry, Ayrshire; Laidlaw Bros., Allars Mills, Jedburgh, N.B.; A. Laverton & Co., Westbury Mills, Westbury, Wilts; J. Law & Sons, Greetland, Halifax; Liddell & Brierley, Ltd., Stanley Mills, Huddersfield; W. Lupton & Co., Pudsey, Leeds; McCall Bros., Ltd., Upper Mills, Trowbridge; Macdonald & Gibb, Ltd., Waverley Mills, Hawick; M. Mahoney & Bros, Ltd., Blarney, Co. Cork; A. Marshall & Son, Ltd., Morley, Leeds; Marshall, Kaye & Marshall, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury; Martin, Sons & Co., Ltd., Wellington Mills, Huddersfield; H. Mason, Victoria Works, Shipley; Middlemost Bros. & Co., Ltd., Clough House Mills, Huddersfield; W. Murgatroyd & Co., Yeading, Leeds; J. Newsome & Sons, Victoria Mills, Batley; Newsome, West & Co., Ltd., Staincliffe, Dewsbury; R. Noble & Co., Glebe Mills, Hawick; J. Northrop & Sons, Albion Mills, Thornton,

War Office—continued.

Bradford; M. Oldroyd & Sons, Ltd., Spinkwell Mills, Dewsbury; Owens & Shaw, Abbott's Mill, Galashiels; Palmer & Mackay, Ashton & Courts Mills, Trowbridge; J. & D. Paton & Co., Ltd., Tillicoultry, N.B.; Pearson & Foster, Idle, Bradford; W. Pearson & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Ross Mills, Bramley; Pepper, Lee & Co., Ltd., Wyke Mills, Bradford; G. Priestley & Sons, Ltd., Mount St. Mills, Bradford; T. Priestley & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Horton, Bradford; Raceview Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Ballymena, Co. Antrim; J. Raistrick & Sons, Thackley, Bradford; S. H. Rawnsley, Albion Mills, Wilsden; J. Rayner & Co., Ltd., Turnbridge Rd., Huddersfield; J. C. Rennie & Co., Miller, Mintlaw Station, Aberdeenshire; J. & S. Rhodes, Ltd., Morley, Leeds; G. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Forest Mills, Selkirk; A. Robertshaw, Girlington, Bradford; Robinson & Bairstow, Baildon, Bradford; Sir Titus Salt, Bart., Sons & Co., Ltd., Salthouse, Bradford; S. Salter & Co. (1913), Ltd., Trowbridge, Wilts; R. & A. Sanderson & Co., Gala Mills, Galashiels; P. & R. Sanderson, Tweed Mills, Galashiels; Sands & Mundell, Ltd., St. Paul's St., Leeds; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Ettrick Mills, Selkirk, N.B.; A. Shackleton, Mount St. Mills, Bradford; Shaw Bros., Ltd., Larchfield Mills, Huddersfield; Sime, Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Botany Mills, Galashiels; Sime, Williamson & Co., Dean Mills, Hawick; Smith & Calverley, Lindley, Huddersfield; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Eccleshill, Bradford; J. Smith & Co., Greetland, Halifax; J. H. Smith & Co., Ltd., Broad Lane Mills, Bradford; J. Speight & Son, Upper Croft Mills, Bradford; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; Sugden & Briggs, Ltd., Bowling Mills, Bradford; W. Sugden & Co., Aycliffe Shed, Gt. Horton, Bradford; Sykes Bros. & Co., Colne Rd. Mills, Huddersfield; Taylor & Littlewood, Ltd., Newsome Mills, Huddersfield; Taylor, Shackleton & Co., Shipley; Taylor & Sons (Barnsley), Ltd., Barnsley; Tetley Street Mills Co., Ltd., Tetley St., Bradford; W. Thornburn & Bros., Ltd., Damdale Mills, Peebles, N.B.; T. W. Thorpe, Ltd., Golcar, Huddersfield; Ulster Woollen Co., Ltd., Glenock Crumlin, Co. Antrim; Wade & Glyde, Hubert Shed, Bradford; D. Wade & Sons, Thompson's Shed, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford; E. Walker & Co., Ltd., Field Mills, Huddersfield; E. Waterhouse & Co., Longwood, Huddersfield; J. Watkinson & Sons, Holmfirth, Huddersfield; T. Whiteley & Co., Stone Hall Shed, Eccleshill, Bradford; Wilcock, Wood & Co., Ltd., Commercial St. Mills, Shipley; Wilson & Glenny, Ltd., Ladylaw Mill, Hawick; Wright, Hamer & Son, Greetland, Halifax; J. Wright, Prospect Mill, Ingrow, Keighley.—**Cloth, Lasting:** Briggs Bros. & Co., Bath St., Bradford; H. Farrar & Co., Clay Pit Mills, Halifax; W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Denholme Mills, Bradford; Horsfall & Co., Ltd., Stannary Mills, Halifax; J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Oats Royd Mills, Luddenden Foot, Yorks.—**Clothing, &c. (Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin):** McBirney & Co., Ltd., Aston's Place, Dublin; Clery & Co., Ltd., Lower Abbey St., Dublin; J. Ireland & Son, Ellis' Quay, Dublin.—**Clothing, Drill:** Colchester Manufacturing Co., Stanwell St., Colchester; A. Polikoff, Mare St., Hackney, E.; Walton Bros., Darnley Works, Hackney, E.—**Clothing, Hospital:** Bullock & Co., Adelaide St., Belfast.—**Clothing, Oilskin:** Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., Harpenden, Herts; Chamberlins, Ltd., Botolph St. Works, Norwich; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Paisley Rd., Glasgow; J. Edgington & Co., Ltd., 108, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Glasgow Oilskin Co., Gallowgate, Glasgow; Great Grimsby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Holme St., Grimsby; Johnson Bros. & Co., Ford Rd., Bow, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; J. Langdon & Sons, 128, Duke St., Liverpool; E. Macbean & Co., Ltd., Howard St., Glasgow; A. Ramsay, Ltd., Salthouse, Ayrshire; United Welsh Mills, The Hayes, Cardiff; R. Watson & Co., Cellardyke, Anstruther, Fife.—**Clothing, Plain Clothes:** Beresfords, Lendsen Place, Golden Lane, E.C.; Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Houndsditch, E.; A. Polikoff, Mare St., Hackney, N.E.; S. Rains, Sedley Place, W.—**Clothing, Special:** Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Balloon St., Manchester; J. Hunter & Son, Ltd., Hardman St., Liverpool; E. Osborne & Co., Ltd., Wick Lane Clothing Works, Old Ford, E.; T. Sutcliffe & Son, Ltd., Regent Works, Hebbden Bridge; Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Co., St. Peter's Buildings, York St., Leeds.—**Clothing, Uniform:** Airedale Clothing Co., Ltd., Harehills Lane, Leeds; H. & A. Alvarez, Brunswick Clothing Works, Poplar, E.; Arthur & Co., Coppinger's Row, Dublin; Arthur & Waterman, Wells St., Oxford St., W.; Beresfords, Lendsen Place, Golden Lane, E.C.; Bolton & Musgrave, Sackville St., W.; J. R. Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Houndsditch, E.; Briggs, Jones & Gibson, Ltd., Charles St. Mills, Manchester; Broom, Barratt & Howell, George St., Hanover Sq., W.; T. Brown, 48, Conduit St., W.; E. Butler & Co., Ltd., Charles St., Manchester; J. & W. Campbell & Co., Ingram Rd., Holbeck, Leeds; Chilton, Wrigley & Co., Ltd., Viaduct St., Huddersfield; E. Clark & Sons, Savile Row, W.; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Old Ford, E.; Cooper & Co., Grove St., Stepney, E.; Cooper, Ullman & Cooper, Ltd., Grove St., Stepney, E.; County Tailoring Co., Ltd., Hoxton Sq., N.; Cowen & Co., Vestry Rd., N.; J. Crook & Son, Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; Cutler & Rooke, Savile Row, W.; Davies, Jamieson & Wood, Maddox St., W.; Debenham & Co., Poland St., Oxford St., W.; Devas, Routledge & Co., Ltd., Burdett Rd., E.; S. Deyong, Houndsditch, E.; Dickie, Parsons & Co., Lawrence St., St. George's, Bristol; A. B. Dobell & Co., Ltd., Castle St., Finsbury, E.C.; Dolan & Co., Ltd., Bond St., Vauxhall, S.W., and City Rd., E.C.; Dunhills, Ltd., Gt. Portland St., W.; A. H. Early & Co., Ltd., Tower St., Hackney, E.; A. England, Cannon St., Manchester; W. Evans & Co., Regent St., W.; Fainer Bros., Ltd., Skinner Lane, Leeds; Fraser & Co., 1/4, Argyle Place, Regent St., W.; I. Freedman, Jewry St., Aldgate, E.C.; R. Gaunt, Hollywell Lane Factory, Armley, Leeds; S. Gee, 123, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; G. Glanfield &

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Lotery & Co., Ltd., St. Mary St., E.; J. Mandberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; A. H. Mills & Co., Grace St., Leeds; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.; Monarch Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Cheetham, Manchester; Myers & Co., 222/26, Cambridge Rd., E.; A. Payne & Co., Cripplegate Buildings, Wood St., E.C.; J. & B. Pearse & Co., Old Ford Rd., Bow, E.; A. Polikoff, Mare St., Hackney, E.; Proudfoot, Willis & Sons, Johnson St., E.; S. Rains, Sedley Place, W.; Reverley & Haggart, New Broad St., E.C.; Rose Bros. & Lee, Ltd., Artillery Lane, E.C.; J. L. Rowse & Co., Bethnal Green Rd., N.E.; S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St., E.; Simpson & Son, South Audley St., W.; D. Smith & Co., Ltd., Cadogan St., Glasgow; H. Smith & Co., 268, Bishopgate, E.C.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Drewry Lane Works, Derby; Strongwear Co., Ltd., Beauchamp St., Holborn Bars, E.C.; Studd & Millington, Conduit St., W.; T. Sutcliffe & Son, Ltd., Regent Works, Hebbden Bridge; Thexton & Wright, Ltd., Gt. Pultney St., Golden Sq., W.; Ulidia Clothing Co., Ltd., Dublin Rd., Belfast; L. Varley & Co., Strange-ways, Manchester; Walton Bros., Darnley Works, Hackney, N.E.; W. Ward & Co., Hanover St., W.; Watson & Co., Camp Rd., Leeds; C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd., Burdett Rd., E.; H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., London Rd., Plaistow, E.; Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Co., St. Peter's Bldgs., York St., Leeds; P. Wilson, 49, Clyde Place, Glasgow; Woodrow & Co., Princes St., Hanover Sq., W.—**Clothing, &c., Women's:** G. Cooper & Co., Ltd., Coburg Rd., Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Hall & Phillips, Ltd., Abbey Mills, Nuneaton; A. Polikoff, Mare St., Hackney, N.E.; Selin-court & Sons, Cannon St., E.C.; J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Piercy St., Manchester; Vero & Everitt, Ltd., Atherstone.—**Cocks and Valves:** Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Polmadie, Glasgow; J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse, Yorks; Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock; Guest & Chimes, Rotherham; G. & W. G. Gummer, Ltd., Rotherham; Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Langley Green, Birmingham; Hayward-Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton, Beds; J. Jones (Chelsea), Ltd., Church St., Chelsea, S.W.; J. Leek & Sons, Gt. Brickkiln St., Wolverhampton; J. Webb & Co., Ltd., South Rd., Hockley, Birmingham.—**Combs, Curry:** L. Atkins & Sons, Wood St., Willenhall; W. H. Tildesley, Bow St., Willenhall.—**Cookers, Rice:** Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., E. and S.E. of London.—**Cordage, Lines and Twines:** J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; Eyre & Sons, Ltd., Holywell St., Chesterfield; Frost Bros., Ltd., 342, Commercial Rd., E.; Green Bros., Hailsham, Sussex; J. Gundry & Co., Ltd., Bridport; W. Ham-mill, Ltd., Carlton, Wakefield; J. Holmes & Sons, Kirkroyds, New Mill, Huddersfield.—**Cottons (Piece Goods):** Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Portland St., Manchester; Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., Portland St., Manchester; T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Newton St., Manchester; Baynes & Dixon, Brown St., Manchester; J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Dickinson St., Manchester; J. Dugdale & Bros., Sackville St., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Cooper St., Manchester; Greg Bros. & Co., Booth St., Manchester; Kershaw, Leese & Co., Ltd., Portland St., Manchester; Langworthy Bros., Ltd., Charlotte St., Manchester; Low-thian, Drake & Co., Aytoun St., Manchester; Moss Bros. (Hebbden Bridge), Ltd., Hebbden Bridge, Yorks; Ogdens & Made-leys, Ltd., China Lane, Manchester; C. Openshaw & Sons, Newton St., Manchester; W. A. Rothwell, Marsden Sq., Man-chester; G. I. Sidebottom, Portland St., Manchester; Symons, McKinley & Co., Moseley St., Manchester; Union Mill Co., Ltd., Portland St., Manchester; Waterside Mill Co., Portland St., Manchester; H. Whitworth, Ltd., Princess St., Manchester; Woodhouse, Hambly & Co., Bridgewater Place, Manchester.—**Covers, Canvas:** Cranfield & Carter, Riverside, Burnham-on-Crouch; T. French & Sons, Ltd., 32, Moor Lane, E.C.; C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.; Lane & Neeve, Ltd., Britannia Works, Millwall, E.; W. Madden & Co., Wivenhoe, Essex; W. Peters & Sons, Well St., London Dock, E.; J. Trumble & Sons, Ltd., Langdon Rd., Brixton, S.W.—**Covers and Curtains, Helmet:** J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Old Ford Rd., E.; M. Grant & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Alie St., Aldgate, E.; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., Goswell Rd., E.C.; A. Morris & Co., Middlesex St., Aldgate, E.; B. Prager & Co., Ltd., Dock St., E.; S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St., Whitechapel, E.—**Covers, Screen:** W. Marston, Ltd., Albert St., Birmingham.—**Covers, Waterproof, Canvas:** W. Peters & Sons, Tenter St. South, E.—**Cranes, &c.:** Holt & Willetts, Cradley Heath.—**Cups, Insulator:** T. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., 110, Bunhill Row, E.C.; Litholite, Ltd., 55/7, Hackney Grove, E.—**Disinfectants:** J. Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Oxford Works, Tower Bridge Rd., S.E.; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Jeyes' Sanitary Com-pounds Co., Ltd., Plaistow, E.; Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorks.—**Disinfectors and Parts:** Four Oaks Spraying Machine, Ltd., Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield; Holder-Harriden, Ltd., Chis-well St., E.C.; S. Jones & Co., Peckham Grove, S.E.; Thresh Disinfectant Co., Phoenix Foundry, Keighley; United Brass

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Founders and Engineers, Ltd., Holloway Head, Birmingham.—Dowlas: Achesons, Ltd., Portadown, Ireland; J. H. & G. Bellis, Ltd., Ballymena, Ireland; Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Angus St., Belfast; W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Bedford St., Belfast; Loop Bridge Weaving Co., Ltd., Lismore St., Belfast; Milford Weaving and Finishing Co., Ltd., Waterford St., Belfast; New Smithfield Weaving Co., Ltd., Smithfield, Belfast; Phoenix Weaving Co., Ballymena, Ireland; Tavanagh Weaving Co., Ltd., Portadown, Ireland; A. N. Thomson, Strathmiglo, Fife.—Drawers and Vests, Cotton: Albion Shirt and Clothing Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Gt. Bridgewater St., Manchester; Atkins Bros., Bond St., Hinchley; Babb, Hoare & Co., Ltd., 31/6, Foley St., W.; E. R. Buck & Sons, Dale St., Manchester; F. Caldwell & Co., Ltd., Church Gate, Loughborough; J. Clarke & Co. (Arnold), Ltd., Arnold, Nottingham; N. Corah & Sons, St. Margaret's Works, Leicester; S. 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Macfarlane & Co., Candleriggs, Glasgow; Moore, Eady & Murcott-Goode, Ltd., Hinchley and Leicester; Novelty's, Ltd., Moor Lane, E.C.; Ramsden & Sons, Ltd., Hope Mills, Tonge, Bolton; Roberts, Francis & Co., Cowcross St., E.C.; Simpkin, Son & Emery, Bond St., Hinchley; Southcombe Bros., Ltd., Crewkerne, Somerset.—Dubbin: A. Britnell & Co., Tabley Rd., Holloway, N.; Day & Martin, Ltd., Carpenter's Rd., Stratford, E.—Duck, Tent, &c.: Horrocks, Crewdson & Co., Piccadilly, Manchester; W. L. Sandbach, Hope St., Todmorden.—Duck, Tent (Dyeing Only): H. Cochrane & Son, Ltd., Peel Dye Works, Newton Heath; T. E. Marchington & Co., Droylesden, Manchester; W. Mycock & Co., Spring Mill, Whitworth, Rochdale; Waterdale Dyeing and Finishing Co., Ltd., Booth St., Manchester.—Duck, Tent, Proofing of: Bye-Products Finishing Syndicate, Stockport and Radcliffe; J. Howie & Co., Doggartland, Dalry, Ayrshire; J. Mandelberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; A. Stockwell & Co., Chatham St., Manchester; Waterdale Dyeing and Finishing Co., Ltd., Mereclough, Prestwich, Manchester.—Earthenware: W. Adams & Sons, Greenfield, Tunstall; Adderleys, Ltd., Daisy Bank Pottery, Longton; G. L. Ashworth & Bros., Ltd., Broad St., Hanley; H. Aynsley & Co., Commerce St., Longton; Booths, Ltd., Church Works, Tunstall; Bourne & Leigh, Leighton Pottery, Burslem; British Anchor Pottery Co., Ltd., Longton; Burslem Pottery Co., Overhouse St., Burslem; Cartwright & Edwards, Ltd., Borough Pottery, Longton; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; S. Fielding & Co., Ltd., Devon Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent; S. Ford & Co. (Burslem) Ltd., Lincoln Pottery, Burslem; Furnivals (1913) Ltd., Cobridge, Stoke-on-Trent; Grimwades, Ltd., Winton Potteries, Stoke-on-Trent; Hollinshead & Kirkham, Unicorn Pottery, Tunstall; H. Hulme & Sons, Garfield Pottery, Burslem; G. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Crescent Potteries, Stoke-on-Trent; Keele Street Pottery Co., Keele St., Tunstall; J. Kent, Ltd., Old Foley Pottery, Fenton; Minton's, Ltd., China Works, Stoke-on-Trent; Pountney & Co., Ltd., Fishponds, Bristol; J. Sadler & Sons, Ltd., Wellington Works, Burslem; Wedgewood & Co., Ltd., Tunstall; F. Winkle & Co., Ltd., Colonial Potteries, Stoke-on-Trent; Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd., Worcester; Wood & Sons, Ltd., Burslem.—Elastic, Black: J. Burgess & Son, Ltd., Brougham St., Leicester; R. Jones & Sons, Nuneaton; H. Seal & Co., Redcross St., Leicester; L. Turner & Co., Deacon St., Leicester; M. Wright & Son, Ltd., Quorn Mills, Loughborough.—Electro-plated, Nickel-silver, &c.: Goods: Barker Bros., Silversmiths, Ltd., Constitution Hill, Birmingham; Deykin & Harrison, Ltd., Jennen's Row, Birmingham; J. Dixon & Sons, Cornish Place, Sheffield; C. S. Green & Co., Ltd., St. Paul's Sq., Birmingham; H. Hobson & Sons, Eyre Lane, Sheffield; F. Mills & Co., Ltd., Division St., Sheffield; R. F. Mosley & Co., Ltd., Randall St., Sheffield; R. Richardson, Ltd., Cornwall Works, Sheffield; Turner, Ryalls & Co., Ltd., St. Thomas St., Sheffield.—Emery Cloth, Powder, &c.: T. Goldsworthy & Sons, Britannia Emery Mills, Manchester; J. G. Naylor & Co., Carruthers St., Manchester.—Enamelled Ware, &c.: Anglo Enamellware, Ltd., Lye, Stourport; Eveson Bros., Ltd., Wollescote, Stourbridge; Griffiths & Brewett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Hill Bros. & Sutton, Lye, Stourbridge; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Elgin Works, Wolverhampton.—Engines, Oil: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley, Glos.; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Expanded Metal: Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—Fittings and Accessories, Electric Light: Edison & Swan, United Electric Light Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; General Accessories Co., Ltd., Worship St., E.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Queen Victoria St., E.C.; J. Sax & Co., Ltd., High St., New Oxford St., W.C.—Flannel: P. Ashworth & Co., Baker St. Mill, Elton, Bury; Black & Borthwick, 6, Howard St., Glasgow; J. Bradbury & Co., Uppermill, Yorks; D. Butterworth & Co., Greenfield, Oldham; R. Byrom, Slackcote Mills, Delph, Oldham; C. Clegg, Tweedale St. Mill, Rochdale; W. Clegg, Ltd., Milnrow, Rochdale; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Littleborough, Rochdale; Co. Davidson & Son, Albert Mill, Uppermill, Yorks; M. Greenlees & Sons, Ltd., George St., Paisley; T. Heap & Sons, Ltd., New

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Sagar, Ball Grove Leather Works, Colne, Lancs.; W. & A. J. Turner, 30, Princess St., Ipswich; Turney Bros., Ltd., Trent Bridge Leather Works, Nottingham; Webb & Co., Ltd., Stowmarket, Suffolk.—Leggings, Leather: J. Douglas, Son & Co., Trindle Works, Dudley; S. Quelch & Son, Queen St., Oxford.—Linen: Bessbrook Spinning Co., Ltd., Bessbrook, Co. Armagh; A. Blyth & Co., Hawklymuir Factory, Kirkcaldy; W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Bedford St., Belfast; Greenmount Spinning Co., Ltd., Franklin St., Belfast; J. Honeyman & Co., Cupar, Fife; W. Lumsden & Sons, Freuchie, Fife; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; H. Matier & Co., Ltd., Clarence Place, Belfast; Milford Weaving and Finishing Co., Ltd., Waterford St., Belfast; D. M. Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar, Fife; R. Stocks & Co., Kirkcaldy; R. Usher & Co., Ltd., Greenhills Factory, Drogheda.—Lorries, Motor and Spares: Stevens Petrol Electric Vehicles, Ltd., Bilston.—Machines, Gravity Runway: Rowson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., York Rd., King's Cross, N.—Machines, Horse-clipping Parts: Barton-Gillette Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Co., Queen's Rd., Reading; Brown's Clipper Co., Ltd., Summer Row, Birmingham; Burman & Sons, Ltd., Lee Bank Works, Ryland Rd., Birmingham; Cooper-Stewart Engineering Co., Ltd., Broad St., Bloomsbury, W.C.; G. Twigg & Son, Moseley Rd., Birmingham.—Machines, Ironing: Manlove, Allott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Machines, &c., Tunnelling: D. Whitaker, 1, Union St., Leicester.—Machines, Weighing, &c.: G. Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Mantles, Gas: Curtis's & Harvey, Ltd., Dartford, Kent; Plaissetty Manufacturing Co., Parkfield Works, Leyton, E.—Mattresses, Spring: G. 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Griffiths & Son, Dudley Wood, Cradley Heath; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Gledeland Works, Walsall; Hope Works, Ltd., Pleck Rd., Walsall; J. Johnson (Old Hill), Ltd., Standard Works, Old Hill; N. Johnson & Co., Compton Rd., Cradley Heath; Kirkpatrick, Ltd., Frederick St., Walsall; Mason Bros., Mill St., Cradley; H. Moseley & Son, Bath St., Walsall; North, Taylor & Son, Station St., Walsall; J. Perry, Redall Hill Rd., Old Hill; L. Perry, Plant St., Old

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Reynolds & Sons, Ltd., Newtown Row, Birmingham; J. Roberts & Son, Ltd., East St., Leeds; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Globe Iron Works, Stalybridge; J. E. Woodall & Co., Halesowen, Birmingham.—Needles: J. Smith & Son (Redditch), Ltd., 9, Paper St., E.C.—Nets, Fishing: J. Gundry & Co., Ltd., Bridport, Dorset.—Nets, Hay: Green Bros., Hailsham, Sussex.—Netting, Mosquito: T. Adams, Ltd., Sherwood Hill Works, Nottingham; A. & J. Muir, Caledonia and Annabank Lace Works, Newmilns.—Netting, Wire: G. Baker, Cecil St. Wire Works, Birmingham; Barnards, Ltd., Norfolk Iron Works, Norwich; E. Hughes & Co., Peacock St., Newtoning Butts, S.E.; W. Patterson, City Wire Works, Walker Gate, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Shields, Barbut & Co., Bermondsey St., S.E.—Oils: Bowring Petroleum Co., Ltd., Brunswick Rd., Poplar, E.; Broxburn Oil Co., Ltd., Broxburn, N.B.; Golden Valley Ochre and Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, Bristol; London Lubricants, Ltd., Old Ford, E.; F. 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Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.; McKay & Co., Ltd., Aynam Mills, Kendal; E. Ottaway & Co., Whitecross St., E.C.; E. H. Price & Co., Hadleigh, Suffolk; R. G. Paget & Son, Ltd., Albion Rd., Stoke Newington, N.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 180, Oxford St., W.; G. J. Young & Co., Paul's Row, High Wycombe.—Sandals, Leather: Adams Bros., Raunds, Wellingborough; G. J. Cox, Finedon, Wellingborough; J. T. Hawthorne, Finedon, Wellingborough; H. Hodges, Finedon, Wellingborough; G. Knight, Finedon, Wellingborough; Pockock Bros., Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; Yorke Bros., Ltd., Finedon, Wellingborough.—Screws and Washers, Roofing: British Screw Co., Ltd., Kirk-stall Rd., Leeds; F. Griffiths & Co., Bilston Rd., Wolverhampton; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Broad St., Birmingham.—Screws, Wood: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.—Sewings: Ainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Cleator Mills, Cleator, Cumberland; W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Hilden, Lisburn, Ireland; H. 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Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Park St., Birmingham.—Surgical Instruments and Materials: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.; Arnold & Sons, Giltspur St., E.C.; J. Bell & Croy-den, Ltd., Wigmore St., W.; A. Berton, Ltd., Tabernacle St., E.C.; A. Browne, Ltd., Berry St., Liverpool; Carnegie Bros., Essex Rd., N.; H. G. Carsberg & Son, St. John St., E.C.; Cottrell & Co., Charlotte St., W.; Coxeter & Son, Pancras Rd., N.W.; Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham; Down Bros., Ltd., King's Head Yard, Borough, S.E.; General Surgical Co., Ltd., Farringdon Rd., E.C.; W. Gowlland (1916), Ltd., Morland Rd., Croydon; F. H. Hallam & Son, Ltd., Salu-sbury Rd., Kilburn, N.W.; J. L. Hatrick & Co., Ltd., St. John St., E.C.; G. Haynes & Co., Hampstead Cotton Mills, Stock-port; Imperial Patent Wadding Co., Ltd., Clayton, Manchester; Landau & Rosen, St. John's Rd., East Ham, E.; B. Lees & Co., Ltd., London Rd., Manchester; H. Lewis, Westmorland St., New Cavendish St., W.; J. 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Bayer & Co., Ltd., Victoria Buildings, Golden Lane, E.C.; Beresford Tailoring Co., Lensden Place, Golden Lane, E.C.; E. J. Daunter, Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.; L. Goldstein, West India Dock Rd., E.; H. T. Greenlaw & Co., Ltd., Golden Lane, E.C.; Hamilton & Co., Red Lion Court, Watling St., E.C.; Hobson & Sons, Tooley St., S.E.; Josselson & Beskin, Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C.; G. H. Leavey & Co., Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Rd., W.C.; A. Morris & Co., Middlesex St., Aldgate, E.; E. Osborne & Co.,

War Office—continued.

Ltd., Wick Lane Clothing Works, Old Ford, E.; B. Prager & Co., Ltd., Dock St., E.; S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St., E.; Walton Bros., Darnley Rd.; Hackney, N.E.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., Oxford St., W.; Wilkes & Co., Friar St., Southwark, S.E.; T. J. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow, N.—**Tape:** J. Bonas & Son, Coke St., Derby; J. Bowmer, Wirksworth, Derbyshire; J. Carr & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. N. Hardy & Son, Ltd., Portland St., Manchester; Holmes, Smith & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Lilley & Sons, Dean St., Derby; Oakden & Co., Ltd., Newtown Mills, Bedworth, Nuneaton; J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Tean Hall, Stoke-on-Trent; J. Taverner & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Victoria Smallware Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Besses o'th' Barn, Manchester; J. E. Waters & Co., Ltd., Hulme, Manchester; T. Webster, Wirksworth, Derbyshire; G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth, Derbyshire.—**Target Accessories:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul St., Finsbury, E.C.—**Tarpaulins:** Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow, N.B.; J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Cable St., E.—**Tents:** Maple & Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Rd., W.; J. Putman, Bicester Rd., Aylesbury.—**Tinware, &c.:** Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Dartmouth St., Birmingham; A. Atkinson & Co., Waterside North, Lincoln; Birmingham Advertising Tablet Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham; Bradley & Co., Ltd., Albion Works, Bilston; W. Dyson & Co., Ltd., Devonshire Grove, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; J. Feaver, Tower Bridge Rd., S.E.; M. J. Hart & Sons, Gt. Barr St., Birmingham; W. Lusty & Sons, Upper North St., Poplar, E.; Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Stonefery Rd., Hull; A. G. Scott & Co., Ltd., Grove St., Deptford, S.E.; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich; T. Thomasson & Co., Shrub Hill, Worcester; Welsh Tin Plate and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly, S. Wales.—**Tools:** G. Barnsley & Sons, Cornish Works, Sheffield; J. Bedford & Sons, Ltd., Lion Works, Sheffield; Bell Bros. & Co., Solferino St., Sheffield; W. G. Birkinshaw & Co., Reliance Works, Wolverhampton; B. Bladen & Son, Halesowen, Birmingham; J. Brown & Sons (Halesowen), Ltd., Halesowen, Birmingham; W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Eyre Lane, Sheffield; Carr, Wild & Co., Ltd., Egerton St., Sheffield; S. Cassell & Sons, Lombard St., Birmingham; Chater, Lea, Ltd., 74/84, Banner St., E.C.; J. Chesterman & Co., Ltd., Eccleshall Rd., Sheffield; J. T. Clark & Co., Norfolk St., Sheffield; G. Collier, Electric Avenue, Brixton, S.W.; J. Dixon (Walsall), Ltd., Ablewell St., Walsall; Douglass Bros., Ltd., Globe Works, Blaydon-on-Tyne; Drabble and Sanderson, Ebenezer Works, Sheffield; T. R. Ellin, Footprint Works, Sheffield; J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Highfield Tool and Steel Works, Sheffield; B. Fiddian & Son, Albion Works, Stourbridge; W. Gilpin, Senr., & Co., Ltd., Churchbridge, Cannock, Staffs; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas St., Bristol; C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Attercliffe, Sheffield; Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Highgate Tool Co., Ltd., Angelina St., Birmingham; Hope Works Co., Shaw Rd., Dudley; W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Brades Steel Works, Birmingham; J. Keeves & Sons, Ltd., Boundary St., Shoreditch, E.; Leedham & Heaton, Ltd., Armlay Rd. Works, Leeds; E. & W. Lucas, Ltd., Dronfield Forge and Shovel Works, Sheffield; R. Mather & Son, Shoreham St., Works, Sheffield; A. Mathieson & Sons, Ltd., East Campbell St., Glasgow; H. Mills, Victoria Works, Stourbridge; W. Mills & Co., Woodhouse Mill, Sheffield; Mounford, Phillips & Co., Ltd., Thorn's Works, Brierley Hill; I. Nash & Sons, Ltd., Wollaston Mills, Stourbridge; T. Newey & Sons, Ltd., St. Mary's Row, Birmingham; F. G. Pearson & Co., Hope Works, Sheffield; G. Potts & Co., Blackheath, Birmingham; J. Potts & Son, Old Hill, Staffs; J. Rabone & Sons, Ltd., Hockley Abbey Works, Birmingham; Rowland, Brindley & Co., Bramall Lane, Sheffield; A. B. Salzen, Ltd., West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Newhall Rd., Sheffield; Slack, Sellers & Co., Ltd., Townhead Works, Sheffield; R. Sorby & Sons, Ltd., Trafalgar St., Sheffield; Spear & Jackson, Ltd., Aetna Works, Sheffield; M. Spencer & Sons, Arley St., Sheffield; J. H. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Penistone Rd., Sheffield; Swindell & Co., Ltd., Withymoore Works, Netherton, Dudley; Thewlis, Griffith & Edselton, Ltd., Warrington; R. Thomas (Birmingham), Ltd., Ickfield Sq., Birmingham; S. Thomas & Sons, Ltd., British Mills, Redditch; G. Thornton & Co., Ltd., Tividale, Tipton, Staffs; W. Tyzack, Sons & Turner, Ltd., Little London Works, Sheffield; T. Newey & Sons, Ltd., St. Mary's Row, Birmingham; Wache & James, Trafalgar Engineering Works, Sheffield; Ward & Payne, West St., Sheffield; J. Watts, Lambert St., Sheffield; C. Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Cannock Edge Tool Works, Cannock, Staffs; G. Wolfe & Sons, Ltd., West Lothian Works, Bathgate; Wolsley Sheep Shearing Machine Co., Ltd., Alma St., Birmingham; J. Woodbridge & Son, Hope Works, Stourbridge; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Commercial St., Birmingham; Yardley & Co. (Stourbridge), Ltd., Stamber Mills, Stourbridge; J. Yates & Co., Ltd., Aston Manor, Birmingham.—**Towels, Table Cloths, Dusters, Table Napkins, &c.:** E. Beveridge & Co., Ltd., St. Leonards, Dunfermline; A. Blyth & Co., Hawlymuir Factory, Kirkcaldy; Broadway Damask Co., Ltd., Broadway, Belfast; W. H. Christy & Sons, Ltd., West Mosley St., Manchester; D. Dickie Towel Co., Ltd., Gt. Moor, Stockport; Dicksons & Co., Dunggannon, Co. Tyrone; D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin, N.B.; W. Eccles, Regent St., Ramsbottom, Manchester; W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Bedford St., Belfast; J. Gunning & Son, Ltd., Adelaide St., Belfast; Hotherhall & Co., Ltd., Piccadilly, Manchester; Isherwood Bros., Radcliffe, Manchester; Island Spinning Co., Ltd., Lisburn, Ireland; C. Jackson & Sons, Ltd., Falkland, Fife; J. Johnson, Hodgkinson & Pearson, Ltd., Manchester; J. Lambert & Co., Auchtermuchty, Fife; W. R. Lee, Spring Gardens, Manchester; N. Lockhart & Sons, Linktown Works, Kirkcaldy; Lochleven

War Office—continued.

Linen Co., Kinross, N.B.; W. S. Lowe, New Mills, Stockport; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie, Fife; T. McLaren & Sons, Parkhead Factory, Kirkcaldy; H. Matier & Co., Ltd., May St., Belfast; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; J. & R. Seddon, Ltd., Radcliffe, Manchester; J. Smith, Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., Manchester; D. H. Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar, Fife; W. T. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Horwich, Bolton; A. N. Thomson, Strathmiglo, Fife; W. Thomson & Son, East Bank Works, Strathmiglo, Fife; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield Rd., Belfast; R. Usher & Co., Ltd., Greenhills Factory, Drogheda; York St. Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Henry St., Belfast.—**Tube Wells:** G. Allsebrook & Co., Artesian Works, Reading; Duke & Ockenden, Ltd., Ferry Wharf Works, Littlehampton; C. Isler, Artesian Works, Bear Lane, S.E.; R. Richards & Co., Upper Ground St., S.E.—**Valises and Bags, Tent:** W. Hart & Co., Duke St., Liverpool; T. & D. Henry, Leman St., Aldgate, E.; Johnson & Son, Southwark Park Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.; W. Peters & Sons, Wells St., London Docks, E.; W. Ritchie & Son, Carpenters Rd., Stratford, E.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., Machinery Hall, White City, W.—**Veils, Mosquito:** Atkinson & Co., Ltd., Addington St., York Rd., S.E.; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., Goswell Rd., E.C.; F. Lane, 9/13, Cowcross St., E.C.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 164/80, Oxford St., W.—**Watches:** W. Ehrhardt, Ltd., Barr St., Birmingham; O. G. Fulda, 11, Hatter Garden, E.C.; H. Williamson, Ltd., Holyhead Rd., Coventry.—**Web:** R. Bird & Co., Crewkerne, Somerset; F. Drake & Co., North Coker Mills, Yeovil.—**Wheels, Barrow:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; T. Gameson & Sons, Britannia Foundry, Walsall; Ley's Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Vulcan Iron Works, Derby; E. Lucas & Sons, Dronfield, Sheffield; H. A. Turner & Co., Ltd., Blackstock Rd., Finsbury Park, N.; R. Wilson & Sons, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.—**Wire, Copper:** Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.—**Wire, Electric:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Warrington; Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.; Connolly Bros. Ltd., Vale Mills, Blackley Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Bootle, Liverpool; London Electric Wire Co. & Smith's Ltd., Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, E.C.; Midland Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Lutterworth; St. Helen's Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd., Warrington; Ward & Goldstone, Salford, Manchester.—**Woodware (Miscellaneous):** R. Beavan, Canal Wharf, Hereford; Clegg Bros., Blakey St., Burnley; Fosters, Ltd., Singleton and Boxmoor, Herts; J. Lindsay; Ipsden, Wallingford; G. Page, Stone House Farm, Henley-on-Thames; H. G. Page, Burnt Platt, Stoke Row, Henley-on-Thames; J. Reynolds, Prospect Works, Chesham, Bucks; J. Sadd & Sons, Ltd., The Wharf, Maldon, Essex; T. Tower-ton & Sons, Stokenchurch, Bucks; D. Vanderstegen, Cane End House, Reading.—**Worsted:** J. & J. Baldwin, & Partners, Ltd., Bradford Avenue, Redcross St., E.C.—**Works Services:** Concrete Floor: Yorkshire Hennebique Contracting Co., Ltd., Viaduct Works, Leeds; Installation of Electric Light: Ellis & Ward, Ltd., Portugal St., Kingsway, W.C.; Reconstruction of Riding School: R. Moss, Liverpool St., Oxford; Sewage Disposal Works: E. E. Endicott, 1, Holland Rd., Plymouth.—**Erection of—Hutments:** A. Robinson, Idle, Bradford; Re-erection of Buildings: J. Thompson & Sons, Wood St., Peterborough; Steel Shed: A. J. Main & Co., Pospellpark, Glasgow.—**Maintenance of W.D. Buildings:** R. Blackett & Sons, Coniscliffe Rd., Darlington; T. Carr, 55, New Crown St., Halifax; Dawson & Jones, Ltd., Broomhall St., Sheffield; F. W. Honour, The Green, Warrington; C. Macandrew, 13, Lauriston Gardens, Edinburgh; J. W. Maw & Sons, 18, Waverley St., York; J. Nisbet, 6, Stephens Rd., Inverness; T. Obank & Sons, Cyprus Works, Thackley, Bradford; F. Shepherd & Son, Lead Mill Lane, York; F. C. Spear, Lynford, Taunton.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions: Grosvenor, Chater & Co., 68, Cannon St., E.C.; C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent; London Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Riverside Mills, Dartford, and Cannon St., E.C.; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Esk Mills, Penicuik; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; R. & W. Watson, Linwood, Renfrewshire; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich, Lancs; Ramsbottom Paper Mills, Ltd., Ramsbottom; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix Mill, Airdrie; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet, Kent; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Chorley, Lancs; A. & E. Reed & Co., Cannon Street, E.C.; A. Pirie & Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn, Aberdeen; J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., Upper Thames St., E.C.; Caribonum Co., Ltd., Leyton; A. E. Mallandain, Bermondsey; Packing Material Association, Ltd., Vauxhall St., Manchester; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul St., Finsbury, and Dunstable; Imperial Paper Mills, Gravesend; T. Chalmers & Sons, Ltd., Lintlithgow; Reeve, Angel & Co., New Bridge St., S.E.; P. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Otley, Yorks; J. Cropper & Co., Kendal; Grove Mill Paper Co., Stockport; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele; Lloyds Packing Warehouse, Ltd., Clayton, Manchester; W. H. Bretnell & Co., Ltd., Fosters Rd., N.W.; S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., Denmark Hill, S.E.; Allott Jones & Co., Liverpool; H. & L. Slater, Ltd., Bolton.—**Printing, Binding, Ruling, &c.:** Binding, &c., 20,000 Field Service Pocket Books; printing, binding, &c., 10,000 Manifold Books, 8vo.; binding, &c., 20,000 Field Service Pocket Books; printing, binding, &c., 5,000 Motor Log Books; Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., Newcomen St., S.E. Binding, &c., 5,000 F'cap Manifold Books; 7,000 Books S.247; 22,000 F'cap Memo Books; printing, &c., 3,000 F'cap 3mo.

H.M. Stationery Office—continued.

Books, 125 leaves each: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., The Armoury, St. Thomas St., S.E., and Wolverton, Bucks. Binding, &c., 10,000 Field Service Pocket Books: E. Symmons & Sons, Ltd., Belvedere Works, Hermes Hill, N. Binding, &c., 10,000 Field Service Pocket Books; 20,000 Field Service Pocket Books: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., 6, East Harding St., E.C. Printing, &c., 30,000 Field Service Books: Key & Whiting, Ltd., Canonbury Rd., N. Binding, &c., 20,000 Field Service Pocket Books; 4,000 Bks., "Army Service Corps Training"; 12,500 copies "Abridged Nautical Almanac"; 10,000 Manual of Seamanship, Vol. 2; 2,000 West Coast of France Pilot Books: Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Herne Hill, S.E. Binding, ruling, &c., 12,000 Army Books; binding, &c., 5,000 Books, S.71A; binding, &c., 3,000 Books (Army): Sir J. Causton & Sons, Ltd., 139, Clapham Rd., S.W. Printing, binding, &c., 5,000 Army Books; binding, &c., 10,000 F'cap Memorandum Books; 50,000 Mines and Quarries Books: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Rosebery Avenue, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 25,000 Army Books: Burrup, Mathieson & Sprague, Ltd., 114, Southwark St., S.E. Binding, &c., 12,500 copies "Abridged Nautical Almanac"; 6,000 Vocabulary of Stores: Leighton, Son & Hodge, Ltd., 16, New St. Square, E.C. Printing, &c., 70,000 Sets of 3 forms, 6 1/2 by 8 1/2: Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., Fords Park Rd., Canning Town, E.16. Binding, &c., 50,000 Manual of Map Reading; 20,000 Field Service Pocket Books; supply 10,000 Portfolios: J. Adams, 76/8 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. Printing, binding, &c., 10,000 Manifold Books, 8vo.: H. Danford, 5, 6 and 7, Singer St., E.C. Supplying 50 Attaché Cases: J. Peck & Son, 7, Nelson Square, Printing, &c., 1,250,000 F'cap Sheets, ptd. 2 sides: McAra & Whiteman, 46, Pear-tree St., E.C. Printing, &c., 50,000 Pads Telegram Forms; 200,000 Pads C. or B. Telegram Forms: R. Clay & Sons, Ltd., Brunswick St., Stamford St., S.E. Printing, &c., 25,000 Books 5 1/2 in. by 8 1/2 in., 100 forms each: Odhams, Ltd., 93/4, Long Acre, W.C. Printing, &c., 1,750,000 Index Cards 5 in. by 8 in.; 70,000 royal 6mo Pads (200 each): Merritt & Hatcher, Ltd., 33/5, Moor Lane, E.C. Printing, &c., 1,800,000 Foolsap Folio Forms: W. Pearce & Co., St. Georges Press, Brentford, W. Printing, &c., 40,000 Books 5 in. by 7 1/2 in.; 30,000 Books (25 leaves each): J. Howitt & Sons, Alfred St. Mill, Nottingham. Making 35,000 Cases: Clements Newling & Co., 28/32, Chiswell St., E.C. Binding, &c., 11,000 Foolsap Memo Books; printing, &c., 6,000 Pads 4 1/2 in. by 5 1/2 in. and Card Cases; 5,000 Army Books; 5,000 Army Books; printing, binding, &c., 8,500 Books S.1178; 8,500 ditto: J. Rissen, Ltd., Clerkenwell Green, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 2,500 Postal Order Stock and Sale Books: Straker Bros., Ltd., 194/200, Bishops-gate, E.C. Binding, &c., 100,000 Memo Books; 5,000 Foolsap Manifold Books; printing, binding, &c., 2,000 Army Books; printing, &c., 5,000 Foolsap Folio Books (125 leaves each); 125,000 Books 4 1/2 in. by 6 1/2 in.: Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Midland Place, Derby. Printing, &c., 23,869 Pads 10 1/2 in. by 16 1/2 in.: Charles & Son, 4, Emerson St., S.E. Printing, &c., 224,000 Labels 2 in. by 5 1/4 in.; 1,000,000 Labels 3 in. by 3 1/2 in.: Tags, Ltd., 24, Addison St., Liverpool. Printing, &c., 45,000 Covers 2 1/2 in. by 1 1/2 in.; 500 Savings Bank Ledgers; printing, binding, &c., 2,880 Ledger Summaries: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul St., Finsbury, E.C. Binding, &c., 1,000 Double Foolsap: Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Upper Thames St., E.C. Binding, &c., 100 reams Double Foolsap: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., 52/6, Bartholomew Close. Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Forms 13 1/2 in. by 18 in.: Morgan, Reeve & Co., 20/2, Goldsmith St., Kings-way. Binding, &c., 5,000 "Manual of Seamanship," Vol. II.; 5,000 ditto; supplying 2,500 pairs of Millboards for notices to Mariners: Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Binding, &c., 3,000 Army Books: D. A. Lowe, Albion Works, Soham, Cambs. Printing, &c., 200,000 Labels 2 1/2 in. by 6 in.: Cooper, Dennison and Walkden, Verney Rd., S.E. Printing, &c., 6,000,000 Cards 3 1/2 by 4 1/2: Hayman, Christy & Lilly, 113/117, Farringdon Rd. Printing, &c., 8,000,000 Cards 3 1/2 by 4 1/2: Chapman & Co., Grange Mills Grove Rd., Balham. Ruling, &c., 3,000 rms. F'cap: Millington & Sons, Ltd., Broad Lane, S. Tottenham. Binding, &c., 10,000 Army Service Corps Training (1909): Davison Clark & Co., Ltd., 16/20, Underwood St., N. Printing, &c., 10,000 Dble. Crown Sheets: Saunders Phillips & Co., Ltd., 6/8, Upper Thames St., E.C. Printing, &c., 1,146,620 Demy 8vo. Forms: Premier Press, 44/50, Lancaster St., S.E. Printing, &c., 20,000 Pads 7 in. by 11 in., 150 each: T. W. White & Co., 14/18, Emerald St., W.C. Printing, &c., 2,000,000 F'cap Forms: Henderson & Spalding, Sylvan Grove, Old Kent Rd., S.E. Printing, &c., 25,000 Dble. Crown Posters: J. Weimer, Ltd., Vale Grove, Acton, W. Printing, &c., 100,000 Cards 3 1/2 in. by 5 1/2 in., ptd. 4 cols.: G. Reynold, Ltd., Stepney Green, E. Binding, &c., 5,000 Metals for Loose Leaf Binders: The British Loose Leaf Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 89a, Walworth Rd., S.E.—**Stores and Miscellaneous:** Calico: Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., 29, Portland St., Manchester. Cards: Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Aldgate; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts; Spalding & Hodge, Ltd., Russell St., W.C.; J. J. Keliher & Co., 11, Marshalsea Rd., Southwark, S.E. Envelopes of Various Descriptions: Chapman & Co., Ltd., Grove Rd., Balham, S.W.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Apsley Mills, Hemel Hempstead, Herts; Kenrick & Jefferson, Ltd., West Bromwich; Millington & Sons, Ltd., Crown Works, S. Tottenham; H. Wesley, 4, Worship St., Finsbury, E.C.; Smith & Young, 4, Maiden Lane, E.C.; Herring, Dewick & Cripps, Underwood St., N.; Culross & Sproston, Ltd., Ingram Rd., Holbeck, Leeds; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul St., Finsbury, E.C.; Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd., St. John's Lane, E.C.2.; J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., Red Cross Works, Red Cross St., S.E.—**Labels:** C. Pearson & Son, Ltd., 53/5, Mansell St., Aldgate, E.

H.M. Stationery Office—continued.

Stencils: Silkate, Ltd., Union St., Blackfriars, S.E.; Ellams Dupli-cator Co., Ltd., King St., Cheapside; P. J. Arnold, Benwell Rd., N7.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Axleboxes: Patent Axlebox, &c., Co., Wolverhampton.—**Axles:** Taylor Bros. & Co., Leeds.—**Bottles (Running Contract):** City Glass Bottle Co., Ford's Park, Canning Town.—**Brass Tubing:** Broughton Copper Co., Manchester.—**Cambric:** F. Steiner & Co., Church.—**Canvas:** Baxter Bros., Dundee.—**Cloth:** R. Clay, Ltd., Demmings, Cheadle, Cheshire.—**Copper Plates:** William Foster & Co. & Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons, Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.—**Fish Bolts:** G. Cooper & Sons, Sheffield.—**Paper:** Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone.—**Spring:** T. Turton & Sons, Sheffield.—**Tubes:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow; Howell & Co., Sheffield; John Russell & Co., Walsall; British Mannesmann Tube Co., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.—**Tyres:** Steel, Peech & Tozer, Sheffield; Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Wire:** Johnson, Matthey & Co., 78, Hatton Garden, E.C.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works, &c.: Derby, Ordinary Works and Repairs: Arthur Holmes & Sons, 285/86, Shobnall St., Burton-on-Trent. Farnborough (Cove), Erection of Cottages: T. Turton & Sons, Ferry Works, Putney, S.W. Littleheath, Erection of Huts, F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Station Works, Hinton Rd., Herne Hill, S.E. Poplar Mercantile Marine Office, Alterations: J. Slade, 13, Harley St., Bow, E. Semi-Permanent Huts: Thomas & Edge, 79, New Rd., Wool-wich; Higgs & Hill, Crown Works, South Lambeth, S.W.; W. H. Archer & Son, The Grove, Gravesend; W. Lawrence & Son, 19, Finsbury Sq., E.C.; Patman & Fotheringham, Park St., Islington, N. South African Hospital, Richmond, Erection of Workshops, &c.: W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Bridge St., Walton-on-Thames. Tottenham District, Ordinary Works and Repairs: G. Groves & Son, 6, Bruce Grove, Tottenham, N. West Brom-wich, Ordinary Works and Repairs: J. Everiss, 32, Nicholls St., West Bromwich.—**Engineering Services:** Cardiff, Engineering Labour in Daywork: Friend, Wintle & Co., 8, Westgate St., Cardiff. Windsor Castle Gardens, Alterations to Heating Mains and Installation of Boilers: The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., 24/6, Station Rd., Camberwell.—**Furniture:** Book-cases and Bookshelves: Collins & Co., 11/13, Hoxton St., N. Book-shelves and Wardrobes: W. Lawrence & Co., Ltd., Colwick, Notts. Cabinets (Card Index): Kingfisher, Ltd., West Bromwich; North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington; William Thomas & Sons, Station Rd., Wrexham; A. Edmonds & Co., Ltd., Constitution Hill, Birmingham; Nicholson & Lord, 19/20, Vicarage Place, Walsall; Houghton Butcher Manufacturing Co., The Works, Clifford Rd., Walthamstow. Cabinets (Filing): J. Parnell & Sons, Oliver St., Rugby; R. Stone & Sons, Ltd., Crown Works, Wellington, Salop. Cabinets (Vertical Filing): Fordham & Co., Ltd., Clifford Rd., Walthamstow. Chairs (Windsor, &c.): R. Smith, Lane End, High Wycombe. Chests (Oak Dressing): Sedgrave & Co., 2/12, Wilson St., E.C.; Wilkinson & Sons, City Cabinet Works, Hall Lane, Bradford. Drawers (Chests of) and Washhand Stands: William Lawrence & Co., Ltd., Colwick, Nottingham; J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Pendlebury Rd., Swinton, Manchester; William Littlejohn, Wharf Rd., Newport, Mon.; W. H. Ferry, Brunswick Place, City Rd., N.; Thomas Tapling & Co., Ltd., Gresham St., E.C.; Davies & Co., Ightenhill St. and Guy St., Padham. Pigeonholes (Deal Cases of): J. Chapman & Sons, Ltd., Rutland Avenue, Leicester. Tables (Bedside Pedestal): Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Neptune Works, Upper Trinity St., Birmingham. Tables (Committee): Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., 47, Glengall Rd., Peckham, S.E. Towel Horses: Burtle & Sons, 52, Blackstock Rd., Finsbury Park; A. Hurley & Sons, Tonda, Glamorgan; H. Newsum & Co., Ltd., 16, St. Helen's Place, E.C. Wash-hand Stands: Max & Woolf, Forest Rd., West Nottingham.—**Miscellaneous:** Carpets: Ronald Jack & Co., Ltd., Nethercommon, Paisley. Cloth (Leather): Rexine & Co., Hyde, Nr. Manchester. Extinguishers (Fire): Minimax, Feltham, Middlesex. Gloves (Leather): E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton Tanneries, Taunton. Nails (Wire): W. Dibben & Sons, St. Mary's Rd., Southampton. Oil (Lardor Animal), Price's Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea. Overalls: Eagle Shirt Manufacturing Co., 17, Goswell Rd., E.C.; H. Hann, 86, Devonshire Rd., S. Ealing. Rugs (Bedside): Wood-ward, Grosvenor & Co., Stan Vale Mills, Kidderminster; Thomas Tapling & Co., Ltd., Gresham St., E.C. Tarpaulin Sheets: J. Wilson & Co., Ltd., Paqua Works, Kempst St., Oldham Rd., Manchester. Turpentine (Genuine American): Price's Co., Ltd., Battersea, S.W.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; India Rubber Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.16; W. G. Pye & Co., Croy-dale, Surrey; R. Stafford, Golden Lane, E.C.; Tyer & Co., Dalston.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** British L. M. Ericsson Manu-facturing Co., Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Broo-kenham, Green, Hammersmith; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Peel Works, Salford; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.—**Arms, Wood:** W. F. Hollway & Bro., Liverpool.—**Bolts, Arm:** F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Atlas Works, Darlston.—**Boots:** E. F. Kempton & Co., Ltd., St. Saviour's Rd., East.—**Cable, Tele-graphic:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.16; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Telegraph Construction &