LABOUR GAZETTE

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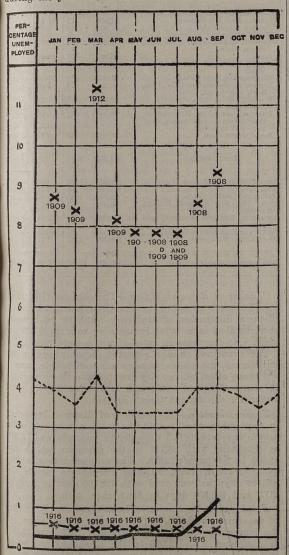
[PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

THE LABOUR MARKET.

In September employment in nearly all trades continued at a high level, and much overtime was worked, especially in engineering and shipbuilding. In the cotton trade, however, the Cotton Control Board's scheme for restricting consumption, which came into force on 10th September, caused some unemployment. In the woollen and worsted industry less short time was worked in accordance with the amended Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order. In Ireland there was also some unemployment, especially in the building and printing trades.

Employment in coal mining was good; it continued very good at iron mines and open works and shale mines, and was good at tin and lead mines. Quarrying operations were interrupted by stormy weather, but employment was good on the whole, except at slate quarries in North Wales and in building stone and paving sett quarries.

In the pig iron industry employment was good, and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; in iron and steel works it continued very good. The engineering and shipbuilding trades continued to be very busy, and much overtime was worked. There was a decrease in the number of tinplate mills in operation, but most of the other metal trades were well employed.

In the cotton trade the Cotton Control Board's scheme for restricting consumption came into force on 10th September, and employment was only moderate. In the woollen and worsted trades the current Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order permits an extension of working hours, and employment improved. In the hosiery, jute, and textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades employment continued good. In the linen trade it was good in Scotland; in Ireland, where it was affected by a dispute, it continued fair, and short time was worked. Employment continued fairly good in the silk and carpet trades; in the lace trade it was very good in the plain net branch, fair in the curtain branch, and bad in the fancy lace section.

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

Although the erection of new buildings for private purposes is restricted, there was sufficient work available to give good employment to men still in the brick and building trades; in the cement trade employment was good. With coachbuilders, cabinet makers, and upholsterers employment continued good; with millsawyers it was fairly good. In the paper, printing, bookbinding, glass and pottery trades employment continued good. In the food preparation trades it was good, except in the chocolate and sugar confectionery branch, where it was affected by the sugar shortage.

In some parts of the Kingdom agricultural operations were hindered by unfavourable weather, but on the whole good progress was made. The scarcity of skilled labour was felt, but much assistance was rendered by soldiers and women.

Employment with dock labourers was good at Liverpool, moderate at London, and slack at certain East Coast ports; at other ports it was fair on the whole. With fishermen employment continued fair. With few exceptions the supply of A.B.'s and firemen at the principal ports was equal to the demand.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership at end of Sept., 1917, exclusive of	Unemployed at end of Sept., 1917.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
ONE PENNY.	those serving with H.M. Forces	Num- ber.	Per- centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building*	73,414 118,218 20,419 301,819 79,467 45,516	366 12 154 370 206 71	0.5 0.0 0.8 0.1 0.3 0.2	- 0·4 + 0·3	- 0·4 + 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1	
Textiles:— Cotton† Woollen and Worsted Other	79,280 7,850 63,152 47,210	9,342 4 208 307	11·8† 0·1 0·3 0·7	+ 8.4	+10.9 + 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.5	
Paper Furnishing Woodworking	14,221 29,461	125 77	0.3	- 0.1	- 0·1 - 0·2	
Clothing:— Boot and Shoe Other Leather Glass	48,680 26,225 3,758 655 15,260	23 16 41 8	0.1	- 0·1 + 0·2 	- 0.6 - 0.6 	
Tobacco	2,120	9	0.4	- 0.1	-0.8	
Total	977,325	11,339	1.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.8	

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

diam only toningeld	Workpeople included	Sept,		r Dec. (-) red with a
Trade.	in the Returns for Sept., 1917.	1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining Iron ,,	17,454	Days worked per week by mines. 5.50 5.90 6.00	Days 0.04 - 0.03	Days. - 0.24 + 0.04
Pig Iron	. 30,500	Furnaces in Blast. 293	No. + 5	+ No. 9
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	17,500	Mills Working 282 Shifts Worked	- 18	- 99
Iron and Steel	117,981	(one week). 678,086	Per cent.	Per cent. + 7.2

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

THE ROLL LAND	Numb	er emplo	yed.	Wa	ages paid	ove di avoda	
Trade.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd Sep., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Sep., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Linen Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, &c	124,873 21,012 31,352 36,944 13,247 18,630 8,515 13,052 24,069	Per cent 4.0 + 0.1 + 0.3 + 1.0 - 0.5 - 0.0 + 0.4 - 0.5	Per cent11·1 - 3·9 - 3·0 + 2·5 + 1·8 - 4·4 - 8·0 - 2·3 - 3·5	£ 157,573 30,712 39,472 36,319 16,944 21,884 11,540 14,589 48,603	Per cent 5.9 + 4.0 + 7.0 + 8.3 - 0.1 + 1.2 + 4.2 + 1.8	Per cent 0.8 + 14.1 + 16.4 + 33.8 + 22.3 + 11.4 + 2.2 + 17.6 + 15.0	
Total Textiles	291,694	- 1.6	- 6.1	377,636	- 0.4	+ 9:1	
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Ready-made Tailoring Printing & Bookbinding Pottery Glass Brick Food Preparation	27,492 16,464 16,299 8,767 5,265 5,151	- 0.4 + 1.2 + 0.8 - 0.1 - 0.5 - 0.1 + 0.6 + 0.3 - 0.2	- 5.6 - 9.8 + 0.6 - 7.6 - 1.4 - 1.3 - 0.7 - 9.6 - 11.4	82,750 13,228 31,729 25,492 22,357 16,993 9,824 11,295 58,656	+ 0·2 + 1·3 + 0·1 + 0·8 + 1·4 + 1·5 + 2·4 + 4·1 - 0·3	+ 7.5 + 5.8 + 24.5 + 8.0 + 16.1 + 12.9 + 17.8 + 7.3 + 5.2	
Grand Total	482,305	- 1.0	- 6.1	649,960	+ 0:0	+ 9:5	

This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and pl umbers. Including members of the Unions making Returns who were reported as unemployed as a result of the restrictions of the Cotton Control Board.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED" TRADES.

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

Trade.	Number Insured, exclusive of those	septemb	ployed nd of per, 1917.	Inc. (Dec. (-centage ployed) in per
T OF LABOUR	serving with H.M. Forces		Per- centage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building Construction of Works Shipbuilding Engineering and Ironfounding Construction of Vehicles Sawmilling Other Insured Workpeople	112,000 240,000 1,270,000 170,000 9,000	2,858 518 818 8,845 609 69 52	0.63 0.46 0.34 0.70 0.36 0.76	- 0.14' - 0.08 - 0.07 + 0.06 - 0.03 + 0.15 - 0.02	- 0·1 + 0·0 + 0·0 + 0·2 - 0·0 + 0·3 + 0·0
Total Insured under Act of 1911	2,292,000	13,769	0.60	- 0.01	+ 0.1

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

Trade.	Number Insured exclusive of	Unempater Sept.,	nd of	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percent
i, in the number numed.	serving with H.M. Forces	Number	Per- centage.	age Unem- ployed on a month ago,
Metal Trades:— Iron and Steel Manufacture Tinplate Manufacture Wire Manufacture Anchors, Chains, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets. Screws	156,000 17,000 23,000 25,000	373 - 513 97 118	0°24 3°02 0°42 0°47	- 0.06 + 2.91 + 0.01 - 0.11
Brass Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc and other Metals	25,000 33,000	97 136	0·39 0·41,	+ 0.12
Hardware and Hollow-ware Tools (excluding Machine Tools), Files, Saws. Implements, Cutlery	98,000 22,000	816 70	0.83 0.35	+ 0·12 + 0·06
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery Needles, Pins, Typefounding, Dies, &c. Electrical, Scientific, Mathematical, Optical, Surgical Instruments, Appli-	12,000 9,000 53,000	14 13 316	0.12 0.14 0.60	- 0·13 - 0·01
ances and Apparatus Miscellaneous Metal	8,000	63	0.79	+ 0.04
Total—Metals	481,000	2,626	0.55	+ 0.11
Ammunition and Explosives Chemicals	307,000 108,000	3,983 898	1.30	- 0·01 + 0·07
Leather and Leather Goods Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building	89,000 29,000	387 102	0·43 0·35	- 0.01
Materials Sawmilling, Machined Woodwork and Wooden Cases†	75,000	1,078	1.44	+ 0.15
Rubber and Manufactures thereof Other Insured Workpeople	51,000 200,000	491 2,348	0.96 1.17	+ 0.10
Total Insured under Act of 1916	1,340,000	11,913	0.89	+ 0.07

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes (including war bonuses) reported to the department as taking effect in September affected over 1,100,000 workpeople, and resulted in a total increase of over £460,000 per week. No decreases in rates of wages were reported.

The principal change reported, accounting for one million of the above number of workpeople, was a war wage of 1s. 6d. per day granted to colliery workers, 16 years of age or over, and of 9d. per day to those under 16, throughout Great Britain.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in September was 73, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 77,767, as compared with 63,735 in the previous month and 11,959 in September, 1916. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 705,100 days, as compared with 332,700 days in August, 1917, and 180,300 days in September, 1916.

Employment Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the four weeks ended 7th September, 1917, was 38,133, as compared with 32,626 in the previous four weeks and with 38,717 in the four weeks ended 8th September, 1916. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods was 29,363, 24,915, and 31,156 respectively.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

THE following report by the Minister of National Service upon the steps taken to meet the complaints laid before the Commissioners of Inquiry into Industrial Unrest, so far as concerns the working of the Ministry, is issued by the Right Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P. :-

INDUSTRIAL COMPULSION AND VICTIMISATION.

Proposal.—"The question whether a man joins the Army or stays in civilian life should be a question for the State and not for the employer and employed; this is necessary to avoid ctimisation

victimisation."

Action.—This is already secured; in no case does the employer select the man for release. The general principles are determined by the Minister of National Service subject to the decisions of the War Cabinet, and the men are selected by the Government Department concerned in finding the quota.

The Minister of National Service has given a definite pledge against the introduction of industrial compulsion.

RECENTITING

Proposal.-"The transference of recruiting to a civilian de partment gives an opportunity for a comprehensive review of the recruiting position." (Mr. Barnes.)

Action.—The Recruiting Department has become a Department of the Ministry of National Service controlled by a Civilian Director-General of Recruiting, assisted by an Advisory Board on which both employers and labour are represented. In addition, the Labour Advisory Committee, which has hitherto assisted the National Service Department, will act as a Central Advisory Committee to the Minister of National Service. It is proposed that all local grievances shall be investigated by small Local Committees convened for

that purpose.

Proposal.—"It is felt that many recruiting officers do not show the tact, discretion and humanity which might be ex-

pected."
"Wounded or invalided officers, with civilian business training, should be used to deal with labour."

Action.—Instructions have been issued to Directors of Recruiting to impress upon their subordinates the duty of exercising the above qualities. Such officers are being appointed recruiting officers in industrial areas.

Proposal.—"Everything should be done to avoid suspicion that skilled men have been taken for the Army while diluted labour of military age is left."

Action.—The Army have for a considerable time been comb-

labour of military age is left."

Action.—The Army have for a considerable time been combing out artificers from all non-technical units, and will investigate all cases where it is alleged that men are not employed at their trades. Orders have been issued that no skilled man in a scheduled occupation is to be recruited except for artificer units until all diluted labour of military age, fit for general service, in that occupation has been recruited.

Proposal.—"A man who appeals should be entitled to be heard in person before the Enlistments Complaints Sub-Committee."

Action .- Both the man and his Trade Union Secretary are

entitled to be heard.

Proposal.—"In order to secure correct distribution of Pro-Proposal.—"In order to secure correct distribution of Protection Certificates, the Dilution Officer should confer with Employers and Representatives of workpeople and decide what Certificate a man is entitled to, having regard to his skill, irrespective of his occupation."

Action.—The Dilution Officer does in fact see the man at his contribution of the Certificate of a Certificate of the C

his work in all cases of doubt, but the granting of a Certificate must depend on his being engaged in a scheduled occupation, because indispensability of that occupation is the basis of

his exemption.

Proposal.—"Calling up of men who have been discharged is considered a breach of faith."

Action.—Men who have served overseas and been discharged owing to ill-health or wounds are not posted under the Military Service (Review of Exceptions) Act.

MEDICAL BOARDS.

Proposal.—"Great care should be exercised in classify-

Action.-The new National Service Medical Boards will be composed of Civilians appointed on the recommendation of the Advisory Medical Board. Any man can appeal on medical grounds to an Appeal Tribunal, which will be assisted by Medical Assessors appointed by the Local Government Board in England and Wales, or the Scottish Office in Scotland.

Special attention is being given to the provision of suitable premises for Medical Examination.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proposal.—"It is alleged that employees are retained when here is a shortage of work, while other establishments are not of labour. Arrangements should be made for transfer short of labour.
of surplus labour.

Action.—The Ministry of National Service will review the use made by Departments of existing labour and will have power to make full use of existing labour a condition of further reinforcement.

Transfers of Labour will be facilitated by enrolment of War Munition and War Work Volunteers.

Proposal.-" Greater publicity would be of immense

Action.—The Minister of National Service will from time to time make full public statements as to the general policy of the Ministry and the method in which it will be carried

Proposal.—"Orders and Regulations should be codified, and reduced to a simple language." "Detailed and precise lists of occupations, other than those covered by the Schedule of Protected Occupations, should be prepared."

Action.—This is being done.

Proposal.—"Greater care should be taken in introducing substitutes."

Action.—This is already largely met by the Local Trade Committees of the Ministry, and will be further secured by closer co-operation with Labour Advisory Committees, which are being established by the Ministry of Labour.

COTTON CONTROL.

PAYMENTS TO OPERATIVES UNEMPLOYED.

Following upon the measures recently adopted to restrict the consumption of raw cotton, regulations have now been issued by the Cotton Control Board with regard to the payments to be made to operatives who are unemployed as a result of the limitations imposed by the Board on the amount of machinery to be worked.*

The scale of payments, funds for which will be provided from the levies made on employers to whom licences to work excess machinery are granted, is as follows:—

			Per V	veek.
Adult men			 25s.	Od.
Adult women			 15s.	Od.
Young people (full ti	ime) :-			
Spinning, &c				
Weaving, &c2-	loom w	reavers	 9s.	6d.
,, —te	nters		 6s.	Od.
,, —ot			 12s.	0d.
Young people (half-t	imers):	_		
Spinning, &c Weaving—half-ti			 6s.	Od.
Weaving-half-ti	me ter	iters	 3s.	0d.

The term "young people" is to be interpreted broadly, the actual work and wages earned and family circumstances being taken into consideration as well as the question of age.

Payments are to be made only to those workpeople who are unemployed as a result of the restrictions of the Cotton Control Board, and not to workpeople unemployed for other reasons. Any stoppage of machinery which was at work on 10th September, down to 60 per cent. of the total machinery at the mill, is to be regarded as due to the restrictions of the Control Board, and a percentage of workpeople equivalent to the percentage of machinery so stopped, but not a larger per-centage, are entitled to receive Control Board payment. No further stoppage of machinery, over and above the stoppage down to 60 per cent., is to be regarded as due to the Control Board

Board.

A worker who is offered work at another mill at his own job and refuses, without reasonable grounds, to accept such work, is not to receive any payment. No payments will be made for short-time working or for reduced earnings. No worker is to receive payment unless entirely "stopped" for at least a week, except that workers who are "playing off" a week under the scheme, and who are called upon to work as substitutes for a portion of the week, are entitled to the proportion of unemployment payment for the days stopped, in addition to the wages earned. Workpeople stopped for more than a week are entitled to payment for each additional day for which they are stopped. Non-unionists are to receive payment at the same rate as unionists.

The Regulations state that it is most undesirable that Trade

The Regulations state that it is most undesirable that Trade Unions should, out of their own funds, increase the grants recommended and paid by the Control Board. Where this is done, such extra amounts will be deducted from the Board's

done, such extra amounts will be deducted from the Board's contributions.

Points of detail are left for settlement locally by joint committees of employers and workpeople. These Committees will make arrangements for the system to be adopted to distribute the necessary displacement of labour as equitably as possible. Such arrangements will be upheld by the Control Board in respect of the districts and sections of the trade to which they apply, and individual employers and workpeople are called upon to fall in with these arrangements. Thus, it is important that employment, wherever possible, should be given to and accepted by workers, both male and female, in order to staff efficiently all running machinery. It is recognised that this may lead to monetary loss on the part of some operatives who have been previously drawing extra pay, and possibly to the payment of an increased wage bill by the employer. The Board, however, wish it to be distinctly understood that any re-staffing of machinery agreed upon by Local Committees, and in accordance with existing Lists and Agreements, will be upheld by the Control Board and, should trouble arise, financial assistance will not be given.

Subject to revision

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

^{*} See LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1917, page 315.

It has been agreed that a system of rotation shall, wherever possible, be carried out in the spinning and weaving sections of the trade, and it is desirable that individual employers should fall in with this agreement. The system of rotation is not applicable to the cardroom section, where no such

agreement has been made.
Payments both to Trade Unionists and non-Unionists will be made, wherever possible, at Trade Union offices. Where any employer is unaware of the existence of any local Union, at which the workpeople whom he is temporarily discharging can receive payment, he should communicate with the secretary of the nearest Joint Committee, Employers' Association or Trade Union, and if it is found that there is no local Union which can undertake the work, the Control Board are Union which can undertake the work, the Control Board are prepared to make special arrangements. Claims upon the Control Board for re-payment of the sums expended are to be made periodically by the Amalgamations on behalf of their various societies and branches.

CONTROL OF PRICES

On the recommendation of the Cotton Control Board, the the Realm Regulations taking effect as from October 1st, 1917, providing for the fixing of the prices at which raw cotton shall be bought and sold.

Committees appointed by or under the authority of the Committees appointed by or under the authority of the Board of Trade are to fix and notify daily, or at such other intervals as may be determined by the Board, the official values of such classes of raw cotton as shall be specified by the Board from time to time. The spot prices ruling in the Southern States of America in the case of American cotton, in Alexandria in the case of Egyptian cotton, and similarly in the country of origin in other cases, if any, are to be taken as the basis of official value, to which will be added the approximate cost of transportation insurance placing the approximate cost of transportation, insurance, placing in warehouse in Liverpool, and such profit and such other charge, if any, as the Board of Trade may allow. The Order also provides for the limitation of the prices of any growth or grade of cotton for which no official value is fixed.

The American Official Value Committee and the Egyptian Official Value Committee of the Liverpool Cotton Association been appointed to be the Committees referred to in rder. For the present, official values for spot cotton will the Order. be fixed daily under instructions issued by the Board of Trade for certain specified varieties of cotton. The deduc-tions to be made to obtain the official values of cotton on

c.i.f. terms are also to be quoted.

ABOLITION OF LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

UNDER the Munitions of War Act, 1917,† the Minister of Munitions was given power to repeal the provisions of the 1915 Act, under which a workman engaged in the production of munitions has not been free to change his employment at will, and an employer has been liable to a heavy penalty if he engaged a workman, who within six weeks had been engaged on munitions work, without seeing a certificate from his former employer or from a munitions tribunal to the effect that the workman was free to accept other employment.

An Order has now been made by the Minister of Muni-tions, abolishing leaving certificates from Monday, 15th October, and on and after that date any workman engaged on the production of munitions will be free to leave his present employment for other war work on giving his employer a week's notice, or such longer notice as is provided for in his existing contract of service.

EXTENSION OF WAR MUNITIONS VOLUNTEER SCHEME.

As a safeguard against excessive migration of labour, which might seriously imperil the production of muni-tions, it has been decided to extend the War Munitions Volunteer scheme in the following manner. All of those men who are eligible will be free to enrol as War Munitions Volunteers, and, on assignment, will become entitled to subsistence allowance. Married men, and un entitled to subsistence allowance. Married men, and unmarried men whose homes are mainly dependent on them, will receive an allowance at the rate of 2s. 6d. per day, and unmarried men whose homes are partially dependent on them will receive an allowance at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day; and these payments, wherever due, will be made as from the date on which the men are assigned to their employment by the local Employment Exchange, acting on behalf of the Ministry of Munitions. All War Munitions Volunteers, on work to which they have been assigned by the Ministry of Munitions, will become entitled to free railway passes to and from their homes on general holidays or generally observed trade holidays. Even Munitions Volunteers employed away from home who have no dependants, and therefore no right to claim subsistence allowance, will in future obtain free railway warrants to and from their homes at holiday times if they have been assigned to the establishments at which they are working. at which they are working.

INCREASE OF WAGES TO ENGINEERS AND MOULDERS.

At the same time, the Minister of Munitions has had under consideration the report of Major Hills' Committee, which he appointed to enquire into the position of skilled engineers; and as a result of that consideration he has made an Order providing that the following directions shall have effect with respect to the remuneration to be paid

to fully-qualified skilled engineers and moulders, of the class specified in this Order, for work, being munitions work or work in connection therewith, which at the time when these directions are given is paid at time rates:—

(1) Workmen to whom these directions apply shall receive

Workmen to whom these directions apply shall receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. on their earnings, which shall not alter or become part of their time rates. The bonus payable under these directions shall accrue as from the beginning of the first full pay following the 12th day of October, 1917, and the first payment thereof shall be made as soon as possible and not later than the first full pay day in November, 1917. These directions apply, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5, only to fully-qualified skilled engineers and moulders rated at or above the current district time-rate for turners or fitters, while employed

district time-rate for turners or fitters, while employ on or in connection with munitions work and paid at plain time rates without the addition of any bonus other than:

(a) a bonus dependent on timekeeping;

(b) a bonus (not being a bonus on output) less favourable to such workmen than the bonus payable under these directions, in which case the existing bonus shall merge in the bonus payable

under these directions;

(c) a war advance given to meet the cost of living as the result of or in conformity with arbitration under Part I. of the Munitions of War

Act, 1915.

(4) These directions shall not apply to workmen of the class specified in paragraph 3 of this Order whose wages it has been the practice to regulate by the movements in the wages of men employed in trades other ments in the wages of men employed in trades other than the Engineering and Foundry trades. An application may be made to the Minister of Munitions for special directions in cases where the existing basis of remuneration for such workmen is less favourable than that of workmen of the same class to whom these direc-

tions apply.

(5) These directions shall not apply to workmen paid an upstanding wage or salary which covers overtime or other allowances.

other allowances.

(6) Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall affect the present basis of determining piece rates or premium bonus times or any other system of payment by results.

(7) Any contravention of or non-compliance with these directions is punishable in like manner as if this Order was an Award made in settlement of a difference under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915. These directions may be varied by the Minister of Munitions from time to time, but shall not continue in

force after the termination of the present war.

Any question which arises as to the interpretation of directions shall be determined by the Minister

APPEAL BY TRADE UNION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In order to minimise the dislocation of work which would result if a considerable movement of labour took place, the Trade Union Advisory Committee addressed the following appeal to the workpeople concerned:—
"On 15th October Leaving Certificates will be abolished,

and workmen will be free to leave for other war work after giving their employer a week's notice, unless a longer period is provided for by their existing contracts of service.

"If large numbers of men leave their work suddenly and a

big movement of workpeople takes place, there is danger that the output of urgent munitions may be dislocated, and men at the front will suffer.

"We therefore appeal on behalf of the Trade Union Advisory Committee to all workmen not to change their employment without definite and substantial grounds, and to show that the output of munitions will not suffer by the abolition of

"Any man who is thinking of leaving is asked to consider

these points :-

(1) If you wish to leave because of the expense incurred in If you wish to leave because of the expense incurred in working away from home, remember that the War Munitions Volunteer scheme has been extended. If you are eligible to enrol under that scheme, and have persons dependent on you, you will be able to get subsistence allowance under the ordinary conditions by enrolling and staying where you are. Ask for particulars from any Employment Exchange or Trade Union.

(2) If you wish to leave because you are working away from your home, remember that the Government will now give to War Munitions Volunteers who are, or how home accommend to apple when the return railway have been, assigned to employment, free return railway passes to and from their homes for public holidays.

passes to and from their homes for public holidays.

(3) If you feel bound to change your work, you can help your Union and the country by giving notice on a form which you can get either from your employer, from your local Union Officials, or from any Employment Exchange. If you will fill up this form and return it to your local Union Official or nearest Employment Exchange, you will have the best chance both of helping your country and yourself.

(4) Finally, we appeal to all eligible workmen to put their services at the disposal of the Government by enrolling as War Munitions Volunteers. Remember that the output of munitions depends on you."

INADEQUATE COAL PRODUCTION IN GERMANY: ITS CAUSES.

THE chief causes of the present inadequate output of coal in Germany are discussed in an article in Die Konjunktur

Among those given are the underfeeding of the mixers, their Among those given are the underleading of the mixers, their lack of experience and training, the unsatisfactory terms of the collective piecework contracts, lack of zeal in the workers, defective ventilation, poor blasting materials, defective tramines, and general shortage of trams, timber and other

of illustrating the decline in the standard of By way of the mining staffs, the following figures are given At the outbreak of war, the Prussian mines had at their disposal a total of 767,177 fairly well-trained workers, of whom 7,205 were women and 31,290 were lads under 16. In the first quarter of 1917 the total number of workers in the the first quarter of 1911 the first quarter of war) was 593,722, shown 40.842 were women and 41,197 lads under 16. Thus of whom 40,342 were women and lads had risen from 5.02 to 13.82. During the second quarter of 1917, the total number of workers has increased somewhat, and if prisoners of war be included, it falls but little short of the peace-time number.

he included, it falls but little short of the peace-time number. Thus there is quantity, but not quality.

At the present time, quite one-sixth of all employed in and about the mines are made up of women and lads, lacking both in physical strength and in training. But even among the men a large proportion are unskilled people, recruited from every conceivable vocation. If the prisoners of war be included, the effect is to reduce the average efficiency of the mass still further.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN TEXTILE FACTORIES IN GERMANY: REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

By an Order of 9th November, 1915, the number of days per week upon which work might be carried on in textile factories week upon which work might be carried on in textile lactories in Germany was not allowed to exceed five, and the average hours worked per day were limited to ten. This Order has now been repealed as from 1st October, 1917, by an Order issued under the authority of the Imperial Chancellor and published in the *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* of 13th September.

HOUSING IN SCOTLAND.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

THE Royal Commission on Housing in Scotland, appointed 30th October, 1912, has now issued its report.* The task im-30th October, 1912, has now issued its report.* The task imposed upon the Commissioners was to inquire "Into the Housing of the Industrial Population of Scotland, rural and urban (with special reference in the rural districts to the housing of miners and agricultural labourers), and to report what legislative or administrative action is, in their opinion, desirable to remedy existing defects." The majority of the sittings of the Commissioners were held in Edinburgh, but evi dence was taken in various other centres in Scotland, includ-ing all the principal towns, and also in certain towns in Eng-land. Witnesses to the number of 415 were examined. The land. Witnesses to the number of 415 were examined. The Majority Report, which extends to 349 pages, is signed by eight of the members of the Commission, the remaining four members issuing a Minority Report.

In the Majority Report the opinion is expressed that none of the many social problems which will demand treatment and solution after the war is more pressing and vital, in the interests of the welfare both of the individual and the nation,

trests of the welfare both of the individual and the nation, than the housing problem. The ideal which the Commissioners have kept prominently before themselves in considering the problem, has been—How to provide a healthy, comfortable dwelling for every family in the land.

To give some idea of the nature of the difficulties which call for treatment, descriptions are given of some of the worst, but by no means uncommon, existing conditions in three areas of totally different character, viz. the congested areas of Glasgow, a mining district, and Lewis and Outer Islands.

With regard to conditions in the congested areas of Glas-

Glasgow, a mining district, and Lewis and Outer Islands.

With regard to conditions in the congested areas of Glasgow it is stated that "in the older tenements or 'lands' the passages are often dark, narrow, and foul-smelling. Some passages are T-shaped, and at the further end it is necessary to light a match in the day time in order to distinguish the doors. Those doors and the partitions are so poorly constructed that there is no privacy even within the houses. In other cases there is a single long passage traversing the tenement, with doors on either side giving access to different houses. With this arrangement through ventilation is impossible. There is one instance in the Anderston district of Glasgow in which a whole street of high tenements, with damp and dark sunk flats below the level of the street (which is only 10 feet wide), has been wedged into a V-shaped space between two important converging thoroughfares. One witness stated that "The sunk flat houses, even in a hot dry summer, remain damp and unwholesome. The stairs down to these houses are almost invariably dark and dirty, the

passages pitch dark on the brightest day, so that only by feeling along the walls can one discover the doors. The bulk of the houses are of the made-down type with very dark lobbies. . In all these closes the stairs are filthy and evil-smelling, water-closets constantly choked, and foul water the stairs. evil-smelling, water-closets constantly choked, and foul water running down the stairs... One street is known as 'The Coffin Close,' so bad is its repute—narrow stairs and dark, twisting lobbies, with no light and absolutely no air." Over crowding in the large number of two-room houses is common; in Glasgow, a "two-apartment house had eleven persons in it, five of whom were males over ten years old, and three females over ten... In other two-apartment houses there were eleven persons (six males and four females over ten); nine persons (four males and three females over ten)." These extracts, it is stated, may be taken as representing, possibly with some modifications, the worst aspects of housing in the other cities in Scotland, and a number of the larger burghs, especially where industrial activity has brought about conespecially where industrial activity has brought about con-

gested conditions of living.

In a mining district a typical "Miners' Row" of inferior class is often a dreary place, with houses, dismal in themselves, arranged in monotonous lines or in squares. The open class is often a dreary place, with houses, dismal in themselves, arranged in monotonous lines or in squares. The open spaces are encumbered with wash-houses, privies, &c., often out of repair, and in wet weather the ground gets churned up into a morass of semi-liquid mud, with little in the way of solidly constructed road or footpath. The houses vary in construction, but a large number are of two types. The older is either a "single end" or "but and ben," according as it has one or two rooms. It has only one door, and the solid back wall is pierced by the smallest of windows, if by any, so that through ventilation does not exist. Many of the older houses have leaky roofs, damp walls and uneven and broken floors; in addition there may be broken plaster and fissures in the walls, where "subsidence" has been serious. With regard to the outhouses, there is occasionally a properly constructed common wash-house, but in the older villages there are more often only makeshift and ramshackle wash-houses and coalsheds. The chief of these unsightly structures are the privies. In the West of Scotland this often is a "privy-midden." It is a large erection, open on one side, where ashes and all other household refuse are thrown in. It is the only sanitary convenience in some rows. In other cases there may be ranges of separate privies, one for each three or four houses. Here things may be better if they are well kept, but the difficulty of keeping them in clean condition is enormous.

Housing conditions among crofter communities are also described, those, for instance, in Lewis being deplorable.

of keeping them in clean condition is enormous.

Housing conditions among crofter communities are also described, those, for instance, in Lewis being deplorable. A great number of the houses are of the "black type," rough stone walls with thatched roofs, no fireplaces and no chimneys. In many the cattle are housed under the same roof as the human inhabitants, and one has to pass through the byre before reaching the living-room. The byre and kitchen are usually separated by a partition, which often does not extend to the roof. Manure from the byre is removed only once a year. In the living-room the fire of peats is built up on the ground, surrounded by a ring of stones in the centre of the room, and the smoke finds an outlet where it can. The walls of the houses are more or less constantly damp, and many houses of the worst type have no window or only a small one houses of the worst type have no window or only a small one in the roof.

A fuller treatment of these deplorable types of housing, as well as of other and better types, occupies many pages of the

A chapter is devoted to a statement of the existing administrative authorities dealing with housing, and a summary is given of statutory powers in regard to housing. Among the recommendations made in connection with existing authorities is one to the effect that the funds at the disposal of the Public Works Loan Board should be so increased as to enable loans for all purposes of the Housing Acts to be granted, thus extending such assistance to town-planning and improvement schemes, which are at present excluded.

with regard to the extent of the housing problem, the report contains a survey of the shortage of houses (a) according to present standards of overcrowding and habitability, and (b) according to a higher standard of habitability which the Commission recommend should be adopted. No statistical evidence existed to enable the Commissioners to give a definite figure as to the shortage of houses, and an estimate was therefore formed, based upon a special investigation. As the result, the Commissioners consider that to relieve existing overcrowding and to replace houses that should be

tion. As the result, the Commissioners consider that to relieve existing overcrowding and to replace houses that should be demolished, some 121,000 new houses are required, according to the existing standard of overcrowding and habitability. The Commissioners, however, regard the existing standard of habitability as generally much below what may reasonably be termed satisfactory. In proof of this it is pointed out that in 1911 there were in Scotland 129,730 one-room houses, equivalent to 12'8 per cent. of the total number of houses, and 409,354 two-room houses, or 40'4 per cent. of the total number of houses in Scotland. The distribution of the population in one- and two-room houses is 8'4 per cent. in the former tion in one- and two-room houses is 8.4 per cent. in the former and 39'3 in the latter, as against 1'3 per cent. In the following respectively in England and Wales. In the opinion of the Commissioners, these figures show that serious improvement is necessary in the conditions under which the working classes live, and they conclude that at least 50 per cent, of the one-room houses and 15 per cent. of the two-room houses ought to be replaced by new houses. On this basis about 236,000 new houses are required, and on this point the Commissioners are

^{*} The Raw Cotton (Prices) Order, dated 21st September, 1917. (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 997.)
† See Labour Gazette for September, 1917, page 314.

The Commissioners propose to assume that the 236,000 houses which they find necessary at the present time should be built within a period of fourteen years, and taking £350 as the cost per house, on the average for the whole country, the total cost of the houses would be £82,600,000. Spread over fourteen years, and assuming that an equal number of houses is built each year, the cost would be £5,900,000 per annum, of which one-third would require to be made up by a State subsidy

Dealing with the best means of providing the necessary number of working-class houses, the Commissioners state that they have come to the definite conclusion that the State must accept direct responsibility, and that local authorities should have a definite obligation put upon them to provide, or see that there are provided, for the working classes sufficient and suitable houses. If such local authorities do not fulfil this obligation, the Local Government Board should be empowered, and the control of the contr on their own initiative, to issue an Order requiring the authority to take immediate steps to carry out the requisite If local authorities refuse to do so within housing schemes. If local authorities refuse to do so within a specified period they should be liable to a monetary penalty and the Board themselves should have power to carry out the work and to recover the cost from the local authority.

The Committee assert that the obligation laid upon local authorities to provide adequate housing, to be made effective, requires that the Local Government Board, as central authority, should be strengthened by an increase of its direct executive powers and by additions to its staff. The Commissioners regard as of primary importance the power to require sioners regard as of primary importance the power to require the combination of existing authorities for all purposes of public health and housing. They are aware that proposals for a Ministry of Health are under consideration, but the proposals they make are, they consider, in no way inconsistent with larger proposals for the consolidation of health services, both local and central. In any such reforms it is assumed that the Scottish Ministry of Health will be independent of an English Ministry of Health. But whatever form the new changes take it is essential, in the opinion of the Commissioners, that the central authority for housing and public health should be elevated into a principal department of the State.

With regard to the Minority Report, the signatories state that while accepting a great part of the Majority Report, their main reason for dissent is that they consider the need for the rapid supply of enlarged and improved houses to be so great that no one form of enterprise is adequate to meet it; and in their judgment the general result of the Majority Report is to throw too large a share of the responsibility for rehousing on to the local authorities, a course which would act as an obstacle to the revival of private enterprise. They consider that everything should be done to foster forms of private enterprise, especially those of a co-operative or copartnery character, and those which aim at the extension of comparing ownership, and that the activities of lead outhor partnery character, and those which aim at the extension of occupying ownership, and that the activities of local authorities should be concentrated on other functions in connexion with housing. Thus, they are impressed with the danger inseparable from the tendency to excessive centralisation which they state runs through the recommendations of the Majority Commission, and wish to preserve the degree of administrative independence at present possessed by local authorities.

The Minority Commissioners make a large number of re The Minority Commissioners make a large number of re-commendations in addition to or in substitution for those of the Majority Report. Among the more fundamental of these is the recommendation that special facilities for the supply of cheap capital for building small dwellings should be afforded by the Government during the period immediately after the war—ten years, or perhaps longer. The Com-missioners wish to call attention to the importance of marking this as an emergency period and co-ordinating the work to be accomplished by the provision of small dwellings with other forms of effort in national reconstruction. With this in view they recommend that the administration of loans and grants during this period should be handed over to a special temporary board or commission, which would take the place of the Public Works Loan Board, and would have the specific duty of apportioning the available funds between the different districts and different forms of building enterprise. enterprise.

WAGES BOARD FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

WORKERS.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued Provisional Regulations (as summarised below) with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, and they will shortly proceed to the appointment of the Wages Board.

In addition to the Central Wages Board, District Wages Committees will be set up throughout England and Wales, each comprising an equal number of representatives of employers and workers, respectively, and also one or more impartial persons appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. These Committees will have to make recommendations to the Central Board as to the rates of wages applicable to their districts.

applicable to their districts.

As indicated below, the "representative members" on the Central Board will be partly elected by organisations repre-

senting farmers and labourers, respectively, and partly nominated by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

ated by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The President of the Board will be glad to receive and consider suggested names of representatives of employers, submitted by farmers' organisations, or by groups of at least tenfarmers, and of representatives of workers, submitted by labourers' organisations, or by groups of at least ten agricultural labourers. From among the persons so suggested, nominated representative members of the Central Board and of the District Committees will be selected. All suggestions nominated representative members of the Central Board and of the District Committees will be selected. All suggestions of names, together with the full postal addresses of the persons suggested, should be forwarded at an early date to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 80, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Members of the Central Board and of Distriction. trict Committees will be entitled to an allowance in respect of out-of-pocket expenses.

The Provisional Regulations referred to above provide that the Wages Board shall consist of 39 persons, of whom seven shall be "appointed members," selected by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the remainder shall be "representative members," representing employers and workmen respectively, in equal proportions. The Chairman and Deputy chairman will be appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries from among the members of the Wages Board. Of the appointed members, at least one shall be a woman.

Of the members representing employers, two are to be elected by the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, two by the General Executive Committee of the National Farmers' Union, two by the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, and two by the Welsh and Associated Chambers of Agricultural and two by the weight Agricultural Council; the remaining eight being nominated by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, after due consideration of any names which may be submitted by agricultural associa-tions or otherwise, and after such local inquiries as the Preident of the Board may deem desirable.

Of the members representing workmen, six are to be elected by the Executive Committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' and Rural Workers' Union, and two by the General Executive Committee of the Workers' Union. The remaining eight will be nominated by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, after consultation with the Ministry of Labour, and after due consideration of any names submitted by workmen and their representatives.

and their representatives.

In the election and nomination of "representative members," regard shall be had, so far as practicable, to securing on the Wages Board a fair representation of all classes of farming and of the various conditions of employment in agriculture in all parts of the country. Where, as the result of any elections under the provisions mentioned above, such fair representation cannot, in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, be secured on the Wages Board, the Board of Agriculture may, in addition to the nominations already referred to, nominate a "representative member" in place of any person so elected. place of any person so elected.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may, if they think it necessary for the purpose of securing the proper representation of any classes of employers or workmen, nominate additional representative members up to a number not exceeding and the complexes and four (of whom half must be representatives of employers and half representatives of workmen) to serve for such period, not

exceeding three years, as they may determine.

The Regulations provide for the retirement, at the end of one year from the date of the establishment of the Wages Board, of year from the date of the establishment of the Wages Board, of five members representing employers and five members representing workmen, and for the retirement of similar numbers at the end of two years. Provision is also made for vacating the seat of any "representative member" who, if representing employers, becomes a workman in agriculture, or, if representing workmen, becomes an employer in agriculture, or who fails, without reasonable cause, to attend one-half of the total number of meetings in a calendar year. If, in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture, any "representative member" is incapable of acting as a member of the Wages Board, the Board of Agriculture may determine his appointment, and he shall thereupon vacate his seat. reupon vacate his seat.

The term of office will be two years for an "appointed member," and, subject to the above-mentioned Regulations as to retirement and vacation of seats and the appointment of "additional" representative members. "additional" representative members, three years for a "representative member." A member appointed to fill a casual vacancy, however, will sit only for the unexpired portion of the term of office of his predecessor, and a seat rendered vacant by effluxion of time will, in the event of delay occurring in filling it, be temporarily occupied by the retiring

Any person vacating his seat on the Wages Board, except through incapacity to act, will be eligible for re-appointment. Vacancies among "representative members" will be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment to the vacated seat.

Every member of the Wages Board will have one vote. If at any meeting the number of members present representing employers and workmen, respectively, is unequal, equality may be preserved by one or more members of the side which is in the majority refraining from voting. Failing such an arrangement, the chairman, or, in his absence, the deputy-chairman, may, if he thinks desirable, adjourn the voting on any question to another meeting. The chairman, or, in his absence, the deputy-chairman, shall, in the event of an equal division, have a second, or casting, vote.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE SUGAR SUPPLY.

October, 1917.

THE "First (Interim) Report, with statement showing the operations of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply, from date of appointment to beginning of December, 1916," has recently been published (Cd. 8728, price 1d.).

In reviewing the condition of the sugar supply of the United Kingdom during the war, it is stated that up to the end of 1915 the supply was maintained at a figure showing no reduction as compared with normal times, and that there was nothing in the way of scarcity to cause hardship to the public. nothing in the way of scarcity to cause hardship to the public. Such discomfort as there may have been was owing entirely to difficulties of distribution arising out of railway congestion, and to the changes in the character of importation, due to the substitution in respect of refined sugar of imports in large cargoes from distant countries for imports in small consignments from near Continental ports. It was not until the early part of 1916 that reduction in supplies, rendered necessary by exigencies of tonnage and of exchange, became appreciable and sufficient to attract public notice, and the Commission points out that the inconvenience and disturbance of the public mind resulting from the reduction have been greater than the reduction itself would justify if it could have been evenly distributed over the whole community.

With regard to prices, the Commission observes that, while

With regard to prices, the Commission observes that, while which there have been times, notably at the end of 1914, during which the price of sugar in outside markets has been quoted at rates below those at which the Commission was placing its sugars on the British market, at those times the quotations have usually been the result of transient influences (including often the Commission's own absence from the market), and have been no true indication of what prices have ruled under normal conditions. During the greater portion of the period of the Commission's operations, it is certainly the case that, exclusive of duty, the selling price of sugar in this country has been below that of sugar in New York, notwithstanding the added cost of freight.

the added cost of freight.

The Commission's selling prices have been fixed with a view to earning returns which should do no more than cover all expenses of the Commission, and provide an adequate margin against contingencies. Its financial policy has been to aim at so conducting its business that, when the Commission should be brought to a close, its operations should be found to have been carried out free of cost to the Exchequer, while not imposing upon the public any greater charges that while not imposing upon the public any greater charges than might suffice to cover expenditure.

In connection with the control of retail prices the means possessed by the Commission were very slight, but they appear to have been generally effective up to the end of the first half of 1916, though less adequate to the increased difficulties in the latter part of that year. The Report, it should be remembered, only covers the period from August, 1914, to December, 1916.

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In consequence of reductions in the prices of flour, bread and meat under the operation of recent Food Control Orders, the general level of retail prices of food at 1st October was considerably lower than a month earlier. The effect of these decreases was partially counteracted by upward movements in the prices of other important foodstuffs, but on balance there was a reduction in the general percentage increase since July, 1914, from 106 per cent. at 1st September to 97 per cent. at the beginning of October.

cent. at the beginning of October.

The subsidised "ninepenny loaf" was almost universal for cash over the counter at 1st October. An additional charge for delivery, usually of ½d., but sometimes of 1d. per 4 lbs., was reported from over one-third of the places from which returns are received. Up to the introduction of the ninepenny loaf the average price had been about 11½d. for some months; in July, 1914, it was about 5¾d. The present price of bread is, therefore, 22 per cent. lower than a month ago, and about 55 per cent. higher than just before the war. The alteration in the price of bread was accompanied by a similar, though somewhat greater, reduction in that of flour.

The decrease since 1st September in the prices of British.

The decrease since 1st September in the prices of British beef and mutton averaged about 1½d. and 2d. per lb. respectively, the fall being more marked in the large towns than in the small towns and villages, while the limited supplies of imported meat showed a smaller fall in price. The prices of the various cuts now show an average excess over pre-war prices of about 8d. per lb.

On the other hand, the scarcity of bacon and butter resulted in further important increases in the prices of these articles, to the highest point reached during the war, roundly about double the pre-war level. The price of milk was advanced, as permitted by the recent Milk Order, in about half of the places from which returns are received. The usual amount of increase was 1d. per quart, and the average price of milk at 1st October was 11 per cent. higher than in September, and 78 per cent. higher than before the war. Eggs, fish and tea were also dearer than a month ago, while potatoes, margarine, cheese and sugar showed but little average change in price during the month.

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

		,				Percentage to 1	Increase from st October, 1	July, 1914, 917.
		Article.			1	Large Towns (popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British-						Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	4.,		•••	***		82	87	84
Thin Flank			***	•••		116	106	111
Beef, Chilled o	r Fr	ozen—						100000
Ribs	***		***		***	120	116	118
Thin Flank		•••	•••	•••		158	136	147
Mutton, Britis	n-						经验的	
Legs Breast	***	***	***	144	•••	78	82	80
Mutton, Frozen		•••	•••	•••		111	96	104
Legs					U ALL	100	400	
Breast		200	***	***	•••	139	128	133
Bacon (streaky			***	1000		180 118	167	173
Fish	,		***	***		179	103	110
Flour			***	•••	***	19	54	156
Bread				***	***	58	52	52 55
Tea				***	***	87	81	84
Sugar (granula	ted)				***	197	184	190
Milk						82	75	78
Butter—					10000		10	10
Fresh						101	97	99
Salt						99	97	98
Cheese		***				91	92	91
Margarine				***		70	62	66
Eggs (fresh)		•••			***	166	154	160
Potatoes		•••				51	29	40
ALL ABO		ARTICLI AGE INC			ED }	102	93	97

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 expenditure of working-class families, an 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 recyclarity of employment. 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 tuted 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 97, would be 56.

With reference to other items of expenditure, there have been substantial increases, except with regard to rents, but the average advance has not been so great as with food. The increase from July, 1914, to 1st October, 1917, in the cost of all the items ordinarily entering into working-class family expenditure, including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c., may be estimated at nearly 75 per cent., taking the same quantities of the various items at each date and eliminating advances arising from increased taxation, and nearly nating advances arising from increased taxation, and 80 per cent. if increases due to taxation are included.

FRANCE.*

The index number representing the general level of retail prices of food in French towns with over 10,000 inhabitants (not including Paris) during the first quarter of the present year was 55 per cent. above that of the third quarter of 1914. As regards Paris, the latest available data refer to April, in which month the level of retail food prices was 47 per cent. above that of July, 1914. In both cases the movement of prices as a whole is computed upon the basis of the prices current in the period referred to by taking into account the relative importance of the various articles of food in the budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class. budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class, consisting of four persons.

HOLLAND.+

HOLLAND.†

The Director-General of Labour, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce as arbitrator in certain wages disputes between associations of employers and workpeople connected with agriculture and peat-getting in Groningen and Drenthe, has, in his award, given certain data illustrating the increase in the cost of living. These consist of the detailed expenditure of three families of the rural working-class, one consisting of 10, one of 6 and one of 7 persons. On the assumption that the standard of living was identical at both periods considered, the increase in the cost of household maintenance between 1914 and 1917 is shown to be 108 per cent. for the first family, and 112 per cent. for the second, while in the case of the third family it amounted to 78 per cent. between 1912 and 1917.

These increases are computed from a comparison of the

These increases are computed from a comparison of the expenditure upon food and such necessaries as colza oil, soap, salt, tobacco, matches, starch, petroleum, candles, and (in

^{*} Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France, April, 1917. General Statistical

[†] Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st August, 1917 The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante.

the case of the third family only) clothing and rent. If the comparison be limited to the amounts spent upon food only, the increases in cost were 107 per cent., 116 per cent., and 86 per cent. respectively.

DENMARK (ICELAND).

DENMARK (ICELAND).

Since early in 1915 the Statistical Department at Reykjavik has regularly received returns from various tradesmen in that town giving the retail prices of various articles of household consumption at the beginning of each quarter. Particulars have also been obtained from the same sources with regard to such prices at the beginning of each previous quarter back to July, 1914. The data thus collected are published in Hagtithindi, the journal of the Icelandic Statistical Department. From this it appears that the average* increase in prices of necessaries in July, 1917, as compared with prices in April, 1917, was 25 per cent., and as compared with July, 1914, 152 per cent.

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

Article, or Gro	un of	Increase in Cost in July, 1917 as compared with				
Article, or ore	P				July, 1914.	April, 1917.
WALESTER BEING			1		Per cent.	Per cent.
Bread		34			231	36
Flour, oatmeal, beans,	&c.				218	31
Sugar					96	3
Coffee					37	13
Tea, cocoa, chocolate			***		65	11
Butter and fats				***	130	19
Milk, cheese and eggs		***		***	130	10
Beef and mutton				•••	130	15
Bacon and pork			***	***	146	25

SWEDEN.+

At the prices prevailing in June, the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and light, represents an increase of 0.2 per cent. upon the cost when based upon the prices prevailing in the preceding month, and an increase of 74.9 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The "typical family" of the Swedish official statistician is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, and having an expenditure of about £111 per annum.

of a man and whe and two children, and having an expenditure of about £111 per annum.

The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, there is an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with May, 1917, and an increase of 71.8 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

VIENNA.

On the basis of returns of retail food prices published in On the basis of returns of retail food prices published in the official journal Warenpreisberichte it is calculated that the general level of these prices in the Austrian capital in June was 8 per cent. higher than in the preceding month. Actually only two articles showed any change in price from that recorded in May, viz. butter, which increased by 60 per cent., and eggs, which fell by 6 per cent.

The general level of food prices was about 212 per cent. above that recorded for July, 1914, the heaviest increases being observable in the case of fatty foods, e.g. lard (637 per cent.), bacon (500 per cent.), margarine (500 per cent.) and butter (469 per cent.).

		Artic	le.			Increase (+) or June, 1917, as	Decrease (—) in compared with
		Hill				May, 1917.	July, 1914.
		11/810				Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef .			***			No change	+ 282.2
		***	-			No change	+ 173:3
			***		***	No change	+ 232.2
						No change	+ 500.0
		***	***	***	***	No change	+ 636.8
		•••	***		***	No change	+ 80.6
			•••	***	***	+ 60·0	
Margarine		***	7000	1300	•••	No change	+ 500.0
Flour, whe		***	***	***	***	No change	
Bread, rye		***	•••			No change	+ 68.8
		***	***		•••		No change
		***	***		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	No change	
		***		•••	***	No change	+ 121.4
Bugar			•••			No change	7 3/1
					1000		
ALL ABOVE	AD	TICI ES	(WEIG	HTED	PER-	+ 8.1	+ 211.6

^{*} The unweighted mean increase for 52 articles which were actually procurable in July, 1917.

CANADA.*

CANADA.*

The cost of food in Canada in July, measured by the weekly expenditure of a family, as computed from returns of retail prices in sixty towns in the Dominion, showed a decrease amounting to 2'3 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 56'6 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. If the total family expenditure (on food, fuel, lighting, rent, &c.) be taken, the July figures show a decrease of 1'6 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 29'7 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food alone on one hand and the total family expenditure on the other is due to the fact that while food, fuel and lighting have become dearer, there has been a reduction of 9'3 per come dearer, there has been a reduction of 93 per cent. in house-rent.

AUSTRALIA.+

During the mouth of May the index number representing the average retail price of food in thirty principal towns of the Australian Commonwealth continued at the same level as in the previous month, but showed an increase of 265 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. In obtaining these figures, account is taken of the extent to which each of the various articles of food entering into computation of the index numbers is consumed throughout the Commonwealth, and also of the respective populations of the thirty towns.

PRICE OF COAL.

THE Board of Trade have increased the price of coal at the pit's mouth by 2s. 6d. a ton to meet the cost of the war wage recently granted to the miners. The increase takes effect in the case of house coal from the 15th October, and in the case of other coal from the 17th September. It does not apply to coal exported to the Allies.

In making this addition to the price of coal, increased costs of production other than the war wage have not been taken into account. Applications made by certain districts for an increase in the "standard amount" under the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act are at present being examined by the Controller of Coal Mines.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMANY t

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

August:—
"There was scarcely any perceptible change in employment in August as compared with July; a comparison with August, 1916, however, affords clear evidence of an increase in pro-

duction.

"In mining and smelting employment was as strenuous in August as in July. In the metal trades a further increase in activity was observable here and there. In this group of trades, as also in the engineering trades, there was in some branches a very marked increase over the corresponding month of 1916. In the electrical trades conditions on the whole were as favourable as in July and often more so than in August, 1916. The chemical trades were better employed than in August, 1916, and also showed some improvement as compared with July, 1917. On the whole no considerable changes took place in the woodworking, textile and clothing trades, as compared with July, and conditions remained unaltered in the building trades."

Returns from Trade Unions.—Returns relating to employment were furnished by 31 Trade Unions, the membership covered being 978,460. Of these 7,811, or 0.8 per cent., were out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 0.8 per cent. also in the preceding month, and 2.2 per cent. in

per cent. also in the preceding month, and 22 per cent. in

Returns from Employment Exchanges.—Returns relating to the operations of Employment Exchanges in August show that the proportion of applications for employment per 100 situations offered increased slightly in comparison with July, both

A Park Burker	Applications 100	for employm situations vac	ent for every ant.
	August, 1917.	July, 1917.	August, 1916.
Men	0.0	47 83	72 142

Returns from Sickness Insurance Societies.—Returns giving the situation of these societies on 1st September showed a decrease of 33,841, or 0'44 per cent., as compared with 1st August. In the case of male members the decrease amounted to 0'21 per cent., but in the case of females there was an increase of 0'66 per cent.

* The Labour Gazette, August, 1917. Issued by the Canadian Department of abour. Ottawa.
† Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics, May, 1917. Commonwealth ureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne.
‡ Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 24th September, 1917.

NORWAY

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

	M	embershi	р.	Percentage Unemployed.		
Group of Trades.	July 31st, 1917.	June 30th, 1917.	July 31st, 1916.	July 31st, 1917.	June 30th, 1917.	July 31st, 1916.
Bricklayers and masons (christiania) Sarpenters, &c. Sainters (Christiania) Soot and shoe makers Sookbinders (Christiania) Sabinetmakers Sakers (Christiania)	902 1,527 610 10,042 873 2,203 720 655 460	838 1,517 578 9,928 891 2,199 729 655 486	780 1,123 418 9,010 919 2,276 670 639 463	5·0 0·7 0·3 0·5 0·7 5·2	3·1 0·5 0·2 0·4 0·1 2·1	0·3 0·5 0·3 0·4 0·1 3·2
TOTAL	17,992	17,821	16,298	0.9	0.6	0.4

DENMARK.*

Employment in July.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 4.6 per cent. of the 159,500 members of the Trade Unions reporting were unemployed at the end of July. The corresponding figure for the previous month was 3.7 per cent., while that for July, 1916, was 2.0 per cent. The average time lost through unemployment in July was approximately one day per member of the unions reporting.

Employment, April-June, 1917.—The issue of Sociala Meddelanden (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs) for August, 1917, gives the following particulars as to unemployment among members of Swedish Trade Unions at the beginning of April, May and June respectively.

Unions.	Member- ship reporting		st of Month	
	at June 1st, 1917.	April, 1917.	May, 1917.	June, 1917.
ull Unions making Returns	83,424	6.1	4.4	2.8
RINCIPAL UNIONS:— Stoneworkers Bricklayers and masons Painters Blastfurnacemen, &c. Foundrymen Tinplate workers, &c. Engineering operatives Textile workers Brevery workers Brewery workers Sawmill workers Woodworkers General workers and factory operatives (trades not distinguished)		14·6 33·4 30·2 0·3 0·3 11·5 1·6 3·2 0·5 4·8 2·5 8.6 11·6	9.3 11.0 25.9 0.3 0.6 9.8 1.4 1.5 0.1 5.4 6.2 6.0 9.7	8:4 1:9 27:5 0:3 0:8 6:7 1:5 4:2 0:1 5:8 4:3 2:3 6:2

CANADA.+

CANADA.†

Employment in July.—"Employment in general continued at a high level, and the trend of wages was again upward. There was no slackening of the abnormal activity in metals; outputs were well maintained by the large Nova Scotia steel industries and by the steel plant at Hamilton; at the Toronto Municipal Employment Bureau rolling-mill hands were in demand. Employment in shipbuilding was expanding rapidly. In foods much overtime was worked in flour and cereal mills, and in the fruit districts of Ontario and British Columbia women were in demand for fruit picking and fruit and vegetable canning. Employment in the tobacco trade was only fair, but in textiles, factories were working to capacity and overtime was general. Employment in the clothing trade, was reported good, except at Toronto and Winnipeg. Activity continued in pulp and paper, with acid workers in demand at Ottawa. In printing, employment was good in the Maritime Provinces and in Western Ontario, but elsewhere only fair. Employment was generally good in woodworking, severally in the maritime by the continued to the the Maritime Provinces and in Western Ontario, but elsewhere only fair. Employment was generally good in woodworking, especially in factories supplying boxes and baskets to the fruit trade. In shoe factories and the tanneries quietness was reported from Quebec cities, but in the Maritime Provinces and in Ontario employment was good. Railway traffic continued active, although some centres reported a falling off from last month. In navigation some dullness was reported at Atlantic ports, but at lake ports and on the Pacific Coast conditions were very good. In the Cobalt district metal mining improved with the adjustment of labour difficulties, and in British Columbia smelters were busier with the arrival

* Statistiske Efterretninger, 29th September, 1917.
† The Labour Gazette, August, 1917. Issued by the Canadian Department of Labour. Ottawa.

of coke shipments after the settlement of labour troubles in the Crow's Nest coal mines. As to employment in the building trades, the value of building permits issued in 35 cities was about 10 per cent. greater than in June, and about 40 per cent. greater than in July of last year. In lumbering, saw-mills were running to capacity, and there was a demand for bushmen at Ottawa; employment in lumbering was very good in British Columbia, although bush fires caused a suspension of operations in the Fernie district. In civic employment, 14 cities reported increases of about 4 per cent. as compared with June in the number of employees temporarily employed and in the amount of wages paid such employees in the first pay-roll period of two weeks in the month. There was a heavy demand for help on the farms for the haying season, to which provincial employment bureaux in Ontario gave special attention; in Saskatchewan the provincial employment bureau at Saskatoon also reported a brisk demand for farm help." demand for farm help.

UNITED STATES.*

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

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

	Number	Numb	er of Wo	rkpec	ple.	Earnings.†				
Industry.	of Es- tablish- ments Report- ing.	May, 1917.	June, 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).		May, 1917.	June, 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).		
The same of the sa	P A SU				cent.	£	£		cent.	
Iron and steel Car building and repairing	95 27	180,593 33,111	182,207 32,940		0.5	1,748,108 263,413	1,749,002 262,247	+-	0.1	
Automobile manufacturing	40	111,178	106,845	-	39	536,960	502,406		6.4	
Cotton manu- facturing	52	44,203	44,329	+	03	101,422		888	5.9	
Cotton finishing Hosiery & under-	10 49	10,294 27,611	10,310 27,349	1 +	0.5	31,850 62,829			1.4	
wear Woollen Silk	46	41,732 12.388	41,201 12,180	-	1.3	128,088 61,071			10	
Men's ready- made clothing	31	19,354	20,126		40	60,663	64,664	+	6.6	
Boots and shoes Gigar manu- facturing	64 70	51,559 20,699	52,395 21,118		1.6 2.0	158,449 53,168			8.2	
Leather manu- facturing	29	15,869	15,365	-	3.2	51,331	50,140	-	2.3	
Paper making	41	18,759	19,003	+	1.3	61,491	62,510	+	17	

In seven of the thirteen industries there was an increase in the number of persons on the pay-roll, the greatest (4 per cent.) being in men's ready-made clothing, an expected seasonal change.

There was an increase

There was an increase in the amount of money paid to employees in eight of the industries, the manufacture of boots and shoes showing the largest increase (8'2 per cent.); men's ready-made clothing had an increase of 6'6 per cent., and cotton manufacturing 5'9 per cent. The greatest decrease (6'4 per cent.) occurred in automobile manufacturing.

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

2 6	Number of Es-	Numbe	er of Wor	kpeople.	Earnings.†				
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	June, 1916	June, 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	June, 1916.	June, 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).		
Iron and steel Car building and repairing	94 26	153,708 31,143	182,034 31,967	Per cent. +18.4 - 6.4	£ 1,218,182 240,011	£ 1,739,185 258,440	Per cent. +42.8 + 7.7		
Automobile manufacturing	40	93,260	106,867	+14.6	396,147	500,936	+ 26.5		
Cotton manufac- turing	52	43,074	42,769	- 0.7	86,292	104,690	+21.3		
Cotton finishing	9	7,403	7,592	+ 26	18,118	22.537	+24.4		
Hosiery & under- wear	53	28,701	29,088	+ 1.3	56,681	66,939	+18.1		
Woollen	44	40,204	40,753	+ 1.4	100,144	125,154			
Silk	40	14,375	13,612	- 5.3	63,999	65,248			
Men's ready- made clothing	33	17,730	19,957	+12.6	51,457	64,132			
Boots and shoes	66	52,248	54,245	+ 3.8	144,280	167,098			
Oigar manu- facturing	68	19,340	19,953	+ 3.2	43,307	52,217			
Leather manu- facturing	29	13,724	14,015	+ 2.1	39,062	45,249	+15.8		
Paper making	42	18,625	19,737	+ 6.0	53,907	65,326	+21.2		

Ten of the industries covered show an increase in the

Ten of the industries covered show an increase in the number of employees in June, 1917, as compared with June, 1916, the greatest (18'4 per cent.) being in the iron and steel industry. Three industries—car building, cotton manufacturing, and the silk industry—show a decrease.

In each of the thirteen industries the total amount of money paid to employees in the month of June, 1917, was greater than in June, 1916; the greatest increase (42'8 per cent.) occurred in the iron and steel industry. Eight of the industries had an increase of more than 20 per cent.

* Monthly Review of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, August, 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

[†] Sociala Meddelanden (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs), No. 7 of 1917. Stockholm.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during September was good. There was a decrease of 1,920 (or 0.4 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed at collieries making returns compared with August, and an increase of 16,133 (or 3.1 per cent.) on a year ago. Of the 536,308 workpeople included in the returns for September, 228,062 (or 42.5 per cent.) were employed at pits working twelve days* during the fortnight to which the returns relate, while a further 175,044 (or 32.6 per cent.) were employed at pits working eleven but less than twelve days.

District.	No. of Work- people employed in Sept., 1917, at the	Work- people nployed Sept., 1917, Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1917, on a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	22nd Sept., 1917.	25th Aug., 1917.	23rd Sept., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
ENGLAND AND WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and Salop Gloucester and Somerset North Wales South Wales and Mon	36,181 95,716 5,761 61,826 23,672 47,355 27,790 32,501 27,508 7,673 5,688 9,716 107,311	Days. 5:17 5:09 5:67 5:83 6:84 5:82 5:88 5:65 5:71 5:61 5:88 5:89 5:38	Days. 4:42 5:11 5:68 5:70 5:65 5:69 5:86 5:88 5:58 5:87 5:37 5:94 5:92	Days. 5:31 5:59 5:57 5:70 6:77 5:90 5:86 5:86 5:86 5:86 5:86	Days. + 0.75 - 0.02 - 0.01 + 0.13 + 0.13 + 0.02 - 0.03 + 0.13 - 0.26 + 0.51 - 0.05 - 0.54	Days 0.14 - 0.50 + 0.10 + 0.13 + 0.07 - 0.04 + 0.02 - 0.04 - 0.15 - 0.25 - 0.07 - 0.11 - 0.60		
ENGLAND AND WALES	488,698	5.52	5.24	5.76	- 0.03	- 0.24		
West Scotland The Lothians	20,207 1,753 25,194	5·27 5·77 5·20	5:40 5:39 4:90	5·40 5·51 5·52	- 0.30 + 0.38 + 0.38	- 0.13 + 0.56 - 0.35		
SCOTLAND	47,154	5.25	5.13	5.47	+ 0.12	- 0.55		
IRELAND	456	5.63	5.04	5.	+ 0.59	+ 0.11		
UNITED KINGDOM	536,308	5.20	5.20	5.74		- 0.24		

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 Sept., 1917, at the	worked	e number per weel in Forti ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1917, on a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	22nd Sept., 1917.	25th Aug., 1917.	23rd Sept., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coking	5,793 28,659 37,358 53,136 191,189 220,173	Days, 5°39 5°65 4°81 5°57 5′55 5°53	Days. 5'79 5'49 4'92 5'55 5'59 5'51	Days. 5.99 5.78 5.58 5.74 5.80 5.69	Days 0.40 + 0.16 - 0.11 + 0.02 - 0.04 + 0.02	Days 0.60 - 0.13 - 0.77 - 0.17 - 0.25 - 0.16
ALL DESCRIPTIONS .	536,308	5.20	5.20	5.74	N	- 0.24

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND **OUARRYING.**

EMPLOYMENT continued very good at iron and shale mines, and was good at tin and lead mines. At quarries work was in-terrupted by unfavourable weather, but employment was good, on the whole, except at slate quarries in North Wales and in building stone and paving sett quarries.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received for each of the three periods named below, relating to the same mines and open works in each case, show that 17,454 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 September, 1917, an increase of 9 compared with August, and of 2,072 (or 13.5 per cent.) compared with a year ago.

	Work- people employed in Sept., 1917.	worke	d per w	of days* eek by ht ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1917, on a	
District.	at Mines included in the Returns.	22nd Sept., 1917.	25th Aug., 1917.	23rd- Sept., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland Cumberland and Lanca- shire	7,446 4,541	Days. 5:95 5:90	Days. 5.91 6.00	Days. 5.99 5.56	Days. + 0.04 - 0.10	Days. - 0.04 + 0.34
Scotland Other Districts	727 4,740	5·81 5·82	6.00 5.81	5*90 5*95	- 0.19 - 0.09	- 0.13 - 0.09
TOTAL	17,454	5.90	5.94	5.86	- 0.04	+ 0.01

Shale.—The returns received show that 5,055 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1917, at mines which worked on the average six days per week, compared with 4,927 workpeople in August at mines which worked 603 days, and with 4,692 workpeople in September, 1916, at mines which worked six days per week.

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

Lead.—Employment with lead miners was very good in Weardale, and showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago; it continued good in Flintshire.

QUARRYING.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

				Number	e employed	Average weekly num-	
	•	_		Sapt.,	Inc. (+) or 1	Dec.(-)on a	quarries
	Y			1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	in fortnight ended 22nd Sept., 1917.
imestone andstone ranite ate asalt hinstone			 111111	5,739 1,341 2,217 1,452 814 1,003	Per cent. + 1'3 - 0'3 - 1'7 - 0'1 - 2'4 - 1'9	Per cent. + 14 - 304 - 131 - 309 - 78 - 128	5·85 5·72 5·70 6·00 5·70 5·90
TOTAL		.4	 	12,563	- 0.1	- 12.0	5.83

Limestone.—Employment was good generally with limestone quarrymen, except at a few quarries.

Granite (Road Material, Setts, &c.).—Employment continued good at quarries for road-making material, but was only fair at quarries for paving setts.

Slate.—Employment continued quiet in North Wales.

Sandstone.—In grindstone, paving stone, &c., quarries employment continued good generally, but in building stone quarries it was only fairly good.

Basalt and Whinstone (Road Material).- Employment was good on the whole.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and showed an improvement compared with either a month ago or a year ago. Shortages of materials and of labour were again reported in several districts.

District.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1917, on a		
District.	Sept., 1917.	Aug., 1917.	Sept., 1916.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
Ungland and Wales: Cleveland Cumberland and Lancs 8. and S.W. Yorks Derby and Nottingham Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton Staffs and Worcester S. Wales and Monmouth Other districts	76 34 13 32 29 31 12 5	75 81 13 32 29 30 12 5	71 34 11 26 28 30 12 5	+ 1 + 3 + 1 	+ 5 + 2 + 6 + 1 + 1
MNGLAND AND WALES	232	227	217	+ 5	+ 15
800TLAND	61	61	67		- 6
TOTAL	293	288	284	+ 5	+ 9

* See note * in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

October, 1917.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good. There was little change from a month ago, but an improvement on a year ago. Shortage of labour was again reported from every district.

According to returns relating to 117,981 workpeople, the number of shifts worked during the week ended 22nd September, 1917, was 678,086, showing an increase of 2,471 (or 04 per cent.) as compared with the previous month, and of 45,667 (or 7.2 per cent.) on a year ago.

	emp	of Worki loyed by king retu	firms	Aggregate number of Shifts worked.			
_	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	1917.	Sept., 1917. Month Year ago. ago.		Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting Fur-	12,066	Per cent. + 0.4	Per cent. + 12.6	71,590	Per cent. + 1.7	Per cent. + 12.5	
naces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges	628 1,747 7,302	+ 1·3 - 7·3 + 0·7	+ 0.8 + 13.2 + 9.7	3,664 9,640 38,163	+ 3·0 - 7·4 - 1·1	- 0.7 + 13.8 + 8.9	
Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding	31,895 5,562 16,714	- 0.4 + 1.1 - 0.5	+ 3·8 + 9·5 + 2·4	174,235 31,895 99,733	- 0.8 + 1.0 - 0.0	+ 4·5 + 8·6 - 3·5	
Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers, &c.	15,915 26,152 117,981	+ 0.2 + 1.7 + 0.2	+ 7·7 + 15·7 + 8·2	92,863 156,303 678,086	+ 0.6 + 1.9 + 0.4	+73 + 153 + 72	
DISTRICTS.	211,501	T 02	T 82	010,000			
Northumberland & Durham Cleveland	13,694 11,787 31,323	+ 0.6 + 4.3 - 0.0	+ 9·0 + 18·3 + 9·0	77,701 69,179 183,903	+ 0.1 + 3.6 + 0.3	+ 10.6 + 19.1 + 3.9	
Leeds, Bradford, &c Cumberland, Lancashire & Cheshire	3,774 9,563	- 0.5 + 0.2	+ 1.0 + 12.3	20,973 53,348	- 1·0 + 0·2	- 0.6 + 11.5	
Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	8,872 5,024 13,739	+ 0.5 - 1.2 - 2.4	+ 4·7 + 0·9 + 2·6	48,302 28,468 77,797	- 1.6 - 2.6 - 1.3	+ 4·6 - 1·1 + 5·1	
TOTAL, England & Wales Scotland	97,776 20,205	+ 0.3	+ 8·2 + 8·1	559,671 118,415	+ 0.0 + 2.0	+ 7.0 + 8.4	
TOTAL	117,981	+ 0.5	+ 8.2	678,086	+ 0.4	+ 7.2	

ENGINEERING TRADES.

THESE trades continued to be extremely busy during Sep-

tember, and a great amount of overtime was worked.

Trade unions with 301,819 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, compared with 0.1 per cent. a month ago and

02 per cent. a year ago.

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

		The State of the S		CONTROL OF THE	Name of the last o	
Division.	Number	Une	mploye s lodg	ment	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1917, on a	
	Insured.	28th Sept, 1917.	31st Aug., 1917.	29th Sept., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern and S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	157,736 109,711 229,109 155,074 80,538 171,241 87,433 48,922 26,174 179,780 24,475	1·20 0·36 0·96 0·46 0·59 0·40 0·70 0·55 0·31 0·50 2·61	1·13 0·29 0·86 0·50 0·42 0·39 0·67 0·54 0·20 0·42 2·63	0.86 0.23 0.50 0.21 0.37 0.39 0.36 0.41 0.23 0.20 1.43	+ 0 07 + 0 07 + 0 10 - 0 04 + 0 17 + 0 01 + 0 03 + 0 01 + 0 11 + 0 08 - 0 02	+ 0·34 + 0·13 + 0·46 + 0·25 + 0·22 + 0·01 + 0·34 + 0·14 + 0·08 + 0·30 + 1·18
UNITED KINGDOM	1,270,193	0.70	0.64	0.41	+ 0.06	+ 0.59

The general state of employment as described above applied, with few exceptions, to all districts and to all occupations. From one centre, however, a considerable reduction in overtime was reported, stated to be due to extension of works and improvements. and improvements in machinery enabling the required output of war material to be produced in less time.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

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

Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights with 79,467 members reported 0.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, compared with 0.3 per cent. a month

ago and 0.2 per cent. a year ago.

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

Division,	Number	Une	centag mployr s lodg	ment	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept, 1917, on a	
	Insured.	28th Sept., 1917.	31st Aug., 1917.	29th Sept., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties North-Western Vorkshire Last Midlands West Midlands Lastern and S.E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland reland	9,934 54,938 35,195 6,138 1,934 486 6,503 20,779 11,599 73,515 18,864	0.79 0.31 0.12 0.31 0.21 0.82 0.20 0.30 0.34 0.13 1.52	0.63 0.25 0.25 0.20 0.21 0.21 0.36 0.36 0.32 0.13 2.49	0·89 0·20 0·15 0·18 0·93 0·67 0·22 0·53 0·33 0·08 1·55	+ 0·16 + 0·06 - 0·13 + 0·11 + 0·61 + 0·02 - 0·06 + 0·02 - 0·97	- 0·10 + 0·11 - 0·03 + 0·13 - 0·72 + 0·15 - 0·02 - 0·23 + 0·01 + 0·05 - 0·03
UNITED KINGDOM	239,885	0.34	0.41	0.33	- 0.07	+ 0.01

The principal exceptions to the general state of employment, or changes as compared with a month ago and a year ago, were as follows: Shipjoiners on the Clyde and shipwrights and ship painters on the Mersey reported a decline in employment. With caulkers on the Tyne employment was reported as slack. On repair work at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough it was fairly good on the whole. At the South Wales ports little overtime was reported. At Belfast there was an improvement in some branches.

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 September, 1917, at the works covered by the returns:—

	Numbe	er of Works	s open.	Number of Mills in operation.				
Works.	At end of	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	67 10	- 5 - 1	- 5 - 2	225 57	- 17 - 1	= ⁹⁰ / ₉		
TOTAL	77	- 6	- 7	282	- 18	- 99		

The number of tinplate mills working at the end of September showed a decrease of 17 compared with the previous month, and of 90 on a year ago. The decrease was largely due to a dispute of steelworkers, which hindered the supply

The number of mills making steel and galvanised sheets, working at the end of September, showed a decrease of 1 compared with the previous month, and of 9 on a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in most of these trades; it showed no change on the whole from a month ago, but a slight decline compared with a year ago.

Trade Unions with 45,516 members had 0.2 per cent. un-

employed at the end of September, the same percentage as at the end of August, compared with 0.1 per cent. in September,

Brasswork.—Employment with brassworkers was very good, and much overtime was worked.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—With nut and bolt makers employment continued good at Birmingham, Smethwick, and Darlaston; it was also good at Blackheath and Halesowen, but showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. It was still very good with shoe rivet and wire nail makers at Birmingham.

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

ness furniture makers it was fairly good.

Tubes.—Employment was good, and showed an improvement at Wednesbury; it continued good at Birmingham, and was good at South Wales.

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

Sheet Metal Workers .- Employment continued good, with a large amount of overtime being worked.

Wire.—Employment was good; shortages of labour and of material were still reported from some districts.

Lock, Hollow-ware, &c.—In the Wolverhampton and Willenhall district employment was fair. In the Midlands galvanised hollow-ware trade it was good. At Wolverhampton it continued good in the tin and enamelled and cast-iron hollowware trades.

Stoves, Grates, &c .- Employment continued fair.

COTTON TRADE.

In this trade employment was only moderate in both spinning and weaving departments, and worse than a month ago and a year ago, owing to the operation of the Cotton Control Board's scheme for restricting consumption, which came into force on 10th September (see August GAZETTE, p. 315).

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	W	orkpeople			Earnings.		
+4-1 -31	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+)		Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing	14,394 27,631 62,519 11,862 8,467	Per cent 6:4 - 5:8 - 3:0 - 1:0 - 5:2	Per cent 13.8 - 11.1 - 11.7 - 5.1 - 10.2	£ 17,034 34.270 77.433 18,337 10,499	Per cent 8.5 - 6.7 - 4.6 - 3.7 - 12.5	Per cent 5.3 - 3.7 + 1.0 + 7.1 - 8.3	
TOTAL	124,873	- 4.0	- 11:1	157,573	- 59	- 0.8	
DISTRICTS, Ashton	6,080 8,815 9,246 20,059 11,759 8,874 9 399 18,802 16,876 4,003 4,950 6,010	- 4·0 - 4·4 - 7·1 - 1·2 - 2·6 - 5·3 - 2·5 - 5·7 - 5·6 - 4·7 + 0·1 - 3·2	- 11.6 - 10.1 - 14.6 - 5.5 - 11.1 - 11.9 - 15.8 - 11.2 - 14.8 - 7.1 - 6.5	7,667 11,190 12,951 22,737 15,028 10,829 11,060 24,739 24,348 4,499 5,904 6,621	- 79 - 94 - 10·2 - 1·8 - 3·0 - 5·3 - 2·1 - 6·6 - 11·1 - 0·0 + 1·7 - 3·5	+ 0·1 - 0·6 - 6·1 + 3·5 + 0·6 - 0·9 - 2·5 - 1·9 - 4·2 + 3·3 + 7·1 + 3·0	
TOTAL	124,873	- 4.0	- 11·1	157,573	- 5.9	- 0.8	

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning section was reported as moderate; about 20 per cent. of the work-people were reported to be unemployed each week since the above-mentioned Order came into force; employment with weavers was reported as fair. In the Bolton district employment was slack generally, about 30 per cent. of the machinery being idle.

With weavers in the Preston, Blackburn and Burnley districts employment showed a decline compared with last month; in some places it was reported as slack, in others as fair.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement during September owing to the extension of hours permitted under the current Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order. The Returns showed that about 30 per cent. of the workpeople were working short time to the extent of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week, instead of the $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours in force under the original Order.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
DEPARTMENTS, Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	550 5,184 8,175 5,691 1,412	Per cent. + 1'3 + 0'6 - 0'4 + 0'2 + 1'0	Per cent. - 67 - 3.3 - 3.5 + 0.7	£ 854 8,009 10.877 8 963 2,009	Per cent. + 5·2 + 3·5 + 5·4 + 4·0 - 1·9	Per cent. + 19°3 + 9°5 + 16°9 + 14°6 + 14°2
TOTAL	21,012	+ 0.1	- 39	30,712	+ 4.0	+ 14.1
DISTRICTS. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	2,876 2,091 2,547 2,367	+ 0.9 + 0.7 - 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0·0 - 0·4 - 2·3 - 3·7	4,985 3,297 4,177 3,861	+ 1.9 + 5.5 + 1.8 + 7.6	+ 17·4 + 19·8 + 17·6 + 18·8
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Scotland Other Districts	9,881 5,050 6,081	+ 0.4 + 0.1 - 0.2	- 1.6 - 2.2 - 8.6	16.320 6.903 7,489	+ 3·9 + 4·9 + 3·3	+ 18·3 + 17·5 + 3·5
TOTAL	21,012	+ 0.1	- 3.9	30,712	+ 4.0	+ 14.1

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by war bonuses and increases in rates of

WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade also there was an improvement since last month, owing to the partial removal of restriction on working hours. About 70 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time to the extent of 5½ hours instead of the 10½ hours in force last month.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	W	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings	
<u>-</u>	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	3,298 14,818 7,838 3,390 2,008	Per cent 0.2 - 0.1 + 1.4 - 0.7 + 1.0	Per cent 3 9 - 3 2 - 3 1 - 1 0 - 3 5	£ 5,420 14,825 11,050 5,636 2,511	Per cent 1.3 + 8.5 + 11.3 + 3.4 + 7.4	Per cent, +13.2 +17.6 +14.9 +19.3 +16.3
TOTAL	31,352	+ 0.3	- 3.0	39,472	+ 7.0	+ 16.4
DISTRICTS. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	16,113 5,807 2,008 3,296 1,923	+ 0.6 - 0.5 + 0.5 + 0.4	- 5.4 - 1.4 + 0.8 - 2.5 + 5.4	20,987 6,928 2,165 4,677 2,342	+ 79 + 7.5 + 9.5 + 6.0 + 3.8	+ 15·7 + 16·1 + 13·4 + 17·2 + 26·6
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Other Districts	29,147 2,205	- 0.9 + 0.3	- 3·2 - 0·8	37,099 2,373	+ 7.4 + 0.9	+ 16·4 + 15·7
TOTAL	31,352	+ 0.3	- 3.0	39,472	+ 7.0	+ 16.4

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, and showed little change compared with a year ago. A small amount of short time was reported in the civilian trade owing to the official restrictions on the supplies of yarn.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	W	orkpeopl	le.	Earnings,		
District.	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 2	
	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	9,827 1,706 3,265 3,322 510	Per cent. + 0.4 - 0.9 - 0.8 + 0.1 - 1.5	Per cent. 33 -8:0 -8:3 -1:6 -5:4	£ 12,398 1,868 3,444 3,724 450	Per cent. + 2·0 0·8 - 2·2 + 1·9 + 8·2	Per cent. + 150 + 16 + 24 + 151 + 56
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	18,630	- 0.0	- 4.4	21,884	+ 1.2	+ 11'4

JUTE TRADE.

In Dundee and the surrounding districts employment continued good, and was slightly better than a year ago. Some machinery, however, was still standing owing to shortage of labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	M	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
DEPARTMENTS.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 2	
	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Preparing	3,647 4,650	Per cent. + 0.3 - 0.7 - 0.9 - 0.8	Per cent. + 4·2 + 2·7 + 1·3 - 2·7	£ 3,747 4,130 6,034 3,033	Per cent. + 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.8 + 0.7	Per cent. + 25.6 + 23.5 + 20.7 + 20.0
TOTAL	. 13,247	- 0.5	+ 1.8	16,914	- 0.1	+ 22.3

LINEN TRADE.

In this trade employment was good in Scotland. It continued fair on the whole in Ireland, but a considerable amount of short time was worked, especially in the Belfast district, partly owing to the tenters' dispute. The marked increase shown in earnings compared with last month was due mainly to increases in rates of wages in the North of Ireland.

October, 1917. THE

	7	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings,			
	Week ended 22nd	ed Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1917.*	Month †	Year† ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing	5,994 11,966 11,248 5,170 2,566	Per cent. + 2.6 + 0.2 + 1.1 + 1.0 + 1.1	Per cent. + 5.8 + 0.2 + 4.4 - 0.0 + 3.4	£ 5,680 10,041 11,342 6,672 2,584	Per cent. +11.8 + 11.2 + 7.5 + 4.4 + 4.0	Per cent. + 42.0 + 38.5 + 32.8 + 23.8 + 31.6	
TOTAL	36,944	+ 1.0	+ 2.5	36,319	+ 8.3	+ 33.8	
DISTRICTS. Belfast Other places in Ireland	17,769 10,003	+ 1.5 + 0.9	+ 3·4 + 7·1	17,623 9,027	+11.3	+ 40·4 + 42·2	
TOTAL IRELAND	27,772	+ 1.3	+ 4.7	26,650	+11.7	+ 41.0	
Pifeshire Other places in Scotland	3,772 5,033	+ 0.3	- 3·3 - 3·3	3,510 5,796	- 0.7 + 0.4	+ 12 6 + 21·1	
TOTAL SCOTLAND	8,805	+ 0.2	- 3.5	9,306	+ 0.0	+ 17.8	
England	367	+ 11	-10.9	363	+ 0.6	+ 7:4	
UNITED KINGDOM	36,944	+ 1.0	+ 2.5	36,319	+ 8:3	+ 33.8	

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good and was quite up to the level of a year ago.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year† ago.	
BRANCHES. Throwing	1,104 2,602 2,405 1,699 278	Per cent 1'3 + 0'3 + 0 8 + 0'8 - 0'4	Per cent11.0 + 1.4 - 4.3 - 3.0 + 2.6	£ 739 3,088 2,405 1,862 265	Per cent. + 5.4 + 1.3 + 4.4 + 2.8 - 2.2	Per cent. + 9.5 + 21.4 + 18.3 + 16.2 + 2.3	
TOTAL	8,088	+ 0.3	- 3.0	8,359	+ 2.8	+ 17:5	
DISTRICTS. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Bastern Countles Other Districts, including Scotland	2,535 2,463 1,669 1,421	+ 0.6 + 0.4 - 0.5 + 0.6	- 1.4 - 1.5 - 5.0 - 6.0	3,228 2,580 1,447 1,104	+ 2·0 + 2·2 + 5·5 + 2·8	+ 19·8 + 20·9 + 13·2 + 9·6	
UNITED KINGDOM	8,088	+ 0.3	- 3.0	8,359	+ 2.8	+ 17.5	

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad in the levers section and fair in the curtain branch, and was very good in the plain net branch. On the whole it was not up to the level of a year ago.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	W	orkpeopl	е.	Earnings.				
	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (-		Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1917.	Month ago.†	Year ago.†		
BRANCHES. Levers Ourtain Plain Net Others	2,102 1,716 3,533 1,164	Per cent, + 14 - 08 + 11 - 03	Per cent14.8 -12.7 - 0.1 - 9.3	£ 3,281 2,347 4,678 1,234	Per cent. + 4.2 + 4.8 + 3.9 + 4.0	Per cent 9:3 - 3:2 + 15:3 + 3:6		
TOTAL	8,515	+ 0.6	- 8:0	11,540	+ 4.2	+ 2.2		
DISTRICTS. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other out- lying Districts Other English Districts Scotland	3,108 1,468 2,661 1,278	+ 0.9 + 0.8 + 0.6 - 0.3	- 7.3 -16.2 - 0.9 -12.8	3,919 2,501 3,401 1,716	+ 7 0 + 2.5 + 3.7 + 1.5	+ 7·7 12·2 + 12·0 - 2·7		
GREAT BRITAIN	8,515	+ 0.6	- 8.0	11,540	+ 4.2	+ 2.2		

^{&#}x27;In the case of firms affected by the tenters' dispute another date has been

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good in this trade, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Carpet weavers, except under permit, worked short time to the extent of 5½ hours per week during the month in accordance with the official order. The supply of labour was not equal to the demand.

Returns from firms employing 4,964 workpeople in the week ended 22nd September, and paying £6,230 in wages, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.77 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good in all the principal districts, and on the whole was better than a year ago for the smaller number of workpeople employed. Production was hindered by the scarcity and high prices of raw materials and by the shortage of skilled labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week		nc. (+) or ec. (-) on a	
	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing and other Departments Not specified	2,559 550 11,932 6,686 2,342	Per cent. + 0.9 - 1.4 - 1.6 + 0.9 - 0.4	Per cent. + 0.7 - 4.0 - 5.3 - 2.2 - 2.4	£ 3,977 1,075 28,180 11,050 4,321	Per cent. + 2.6 - 1.9 + 1.6 + 1.9 + 3.6	Per cent. + 20.4 + 8.8 + 15.0 + 12.7 + 17.9	
TOTAL	24,069	- 0.5	- 3'5	48,603	+ 1.8	+ 15.0	
Vorkshire	11,714 8,096 1,789 678 1,792	- 1.7 + 0.7 + 0.2 + 0.9 + 0.8	- 6.8 + 0.6 - 1.9 - 7.1 + 0.9	27,833 14,356 2,473 714 3,227	+ 2·0 + 1·5 + 1·3 + 6·3 + 1·3	+ 14·4 + 15·9 + 9·7 + 8·3 + 21·9	
United Kingdom	24,069	- 0.5	- 3.5	48,603	+ 1.8	+ 15.0	

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

largely on Government contracts, but it was also good with operatives engaged in the civilian trade. It was on the whole about the same as a year ago, when employment was also very brisk. Skilled male labour was in great demand.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
District.	Week ended 22nd		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES, London Leicester Leicester Country District	1,960 10,850 2,684	Per cent 1.7 - 0.8 - 1.1	Per cent 7.5 - 3.8 - 6.7	£ 3,311 18,250 4,040	Per cent 2.4 - 0.5 - 1.3	Per cent. + 6.2 + 7.8 + 7.5	
Northampton Northampton Country District	7,703 7,666	+ 1.4	- 7·6 - 6·6	12,452 11,489	- 0.2	+ 2.9	
Stafford and District Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol and District Kingswood Loeds and District L an cas hire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	2,924 2,413 3,555 1,448 1,657 1,850 3,667	- 1.9 - 0.0 + 0.4 - 0.3 - 1.0 - 0.9 + 0.9	- 7.6 - 5.9 - 5.8 - 0.8 - 5.5 - 10.6 - 4.2	4,418 3,490 4,721 2,008 2,512 3,016 4,761	- 1.3 - 0.5 + 0.7 + 1.4 + 0.8 - 0.8 - 0.2	+ 0.4 + 8.7 + 15.0 + 14.4 + 18.4 + 9.3 + 4.5	
Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	816 1,861	- 0·2 + 0·4	- 8·8 - 1·0	1,189 2 321	+ 13·7 + 2·4	+ 16·2 + 17·3	
ENGLAND AND WALES	51,057	- 0.4	- 5.8	77,978	- 0.1	+ 71	
SCOTLAND	2,708 596	- 1.9 + 2.1	- 3·4 + 4·6	4,105 667	+ 3·7 + 13·1	+ 14·1 + 27·3	
UNITED KINGDOM	54,361	- 0.4	- 5.6	82,750	+ 0.2	+ 7.5	

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

[•] Comparison of earnings is affected by advances in rates of wages and war bonuses.

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

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, little short time being reported, and in some districts overtime was worked, partly owing to shortage of labour.

Trade Unions with 3,758 members reported 1'1 per cent. as unemployed at the end of September compared with 0'9 per cent. in August, and 1'7 per cent. a year ago.

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—During September employment showed a seasonal improvement, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms paying £7,031 in wages to their workpeople in the four weeks ended 22nd September showed an increase of 9.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 13.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—At Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast employment was fair; at Sheffield and Edinburgh it was good; while at Cork it was reported as bad.

READY-MADE

Employment continued good in this branch. A number of firms, especially in London and Leeds, reported overtime, and there was a general shortage of labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	Indoor Workpeople.								
	Num	ber Empl	oyed.		Earnings.				
District.	Week ended Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a					
	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.*			
Leeds	6,653 2,885 3,544	Per cent. + 1.0 + 2.4 + 2.3	Per cent 1'8 + 8'1 - 3'9	£ 8,310 3,438 3,585	Per cent. + 4.3 - 4.6 + 3.0	Per cent. + 26.9 + 26.7 + 12.5			
Bristol	1,348 2,948	+ 0.6	- 11·3 - 6·4	1,317 3,295	- 2·2 + 5·0	+ 10·5 + 21·6			
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,756	- 1.0	- 3.7	2,865	+ 3.8	+ 25.6			
London	3,679 1,819 1,860	- 0·1 + 0·2 + 2·1	+ 21.6 + 3.2 - 0.4	4,850 2,403 1,666	- 9.7 + 5.2 - 4.7	+ 34.5 + 28.3 + 21.3			
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	27,492	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	31,729	+ 0.1	+ 24.5			

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

In this trade employment continued fair. A shortage of machinists and cutters was generally reported in England and Scotland.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	W	orkpeopl	le.		Earnings.		
District,	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd Sept., 1917. Month Year ago. 22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.				
London	2,865 2,042 1,259	Per cent. + 1.9 + 1.0 + 3.1	Per cent 8'8 - 21'0 - 4'0	£ 3,179 2,284 1,208	Per cent. + 3.0 + 0.4 + 8.2	Per -cent. + 4.6 - 4.4 + 22.0	
S.W. Counties Rest of England and Wales Glasgow Londonderry Belfast Rest of Ireland	1,944 1,048 1,703 1,886 775 523	+ 1.7 - 0.2 - 0.3 + 0.4 + 4.9 - 2.2	- 5·3 - 13·1 - 17·5 - 0·6 + 2·2 - 4·6	1,428 1,012 1,731 1,389 689 308	- 4°7 + 1°6 + 1°9 + 5°5 - 7°8	+ 7.9 - 0.6 + 2.8 + 17.1 + 18.6 + 3.7	
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	14,045	+ 1.2	- 9.8	13,228	+ 1.3	+ 5.8	

HAT TRADE.

Silk.—Employment in this branch continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Felt.—Employment in this branch was moderate, and not so good as a year ago. At Denton 50 per cent. of the workers were on short time, as compared with 75 per cent. a month ago. At Stockport about 30 per cent. of the workers worked short time during both August and September.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers and milliners in retail firms EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers and milliners in retail firms in London during September was fair, and about the same as a year ago, the decline in numbers since last year being partly due to scarcity of labour. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,307 dressmakers in the week ended 22nd September showed an increase of 25.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago (when a number of workers were on holiday), and a decrease of 12.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

With court and private dressmakers employment showed a seasonal improvement, but was not so good as a year ago.

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

TRADES.

In this section employment continued fairly good, but there was a general shortage of machinists.

Firms in London employing 3,986 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 22nd September showed an increase of 4'3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1'2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Manchester firms employing 4.367 workpeople in the

compared with a year ago.

At Manchester, firms employing 4,367 workpeople in the week ended 22nd September showed an increase of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 4.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Glasgow, firms employing 1,548 workpeople in the week ended 22nd September showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 8.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued fairly good, but was not so good as a year ago. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 5,654 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 22nd September showed an increase of 15 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 134 per cent. compared with a year ago.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

MEN remaining in the building trade were generally well employed, partly owing to Government requirements. Overtime was reported in certain cases, though private building work (except maintenance and repair) continued slack.

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

Occupations.		Number Insured at end of	Percentage Unem- ployed	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
			September, 1917.	at end of September.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Carpenters			93,451	0.65	- 0.22	- 0.16
Bricklayers			40,687	0.38	- 0.17	- 0.66
Masons		***	22,253	0.69	- 0.25	- 0.65
Plasterers		***	11,202	1.43	- 0.31	-1.12
Painters			71,712	0.43	- 0.07	- 0.31
Plumbers		***	25,711	0.33	- 0.19	+ 0.04
Other skilled	occupations	3	29,595	0.52	- 0.04	- 0.03
Navvies	***	***	93,265	0.25	- 0.11	+ 0.13
Labourers		•••	178,782	0.41	- 0.08	+ 0.10
ALL O	CCUPATIONS		566,658	0.60	- 0.12	-0.11

For London the general percentage unemployed was 0'9, compared with 1'0 a month ago and 1'4 a year ago. For Ireland the corresponding figures were 4'2, 5'5 and 3'1. For the remaining nine districts the percentages unemployed were 0'4 or less in each case (compared with 0'6 or less in September, 1916), the lowest percentage being for Scotland, the Northern Counties, and the West Midland Counties (0'1).

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—Employment continued fairly good on the whole. It was very good at Greenock and Dundee.

The percentage unemployed at the end of September among workpeople engaged in sawmilling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 0'8, compared with 0'6 in the previous month, and 0'4 in September, 1916.

Furnishing.—Employment continued good, there being little

September, 1916.

Furnishing.—Employment continued good, there being little change compared either with a month or a year ago. Cabinet makers continued well employed at the principal centres. Employment was fair at Belfast, and better than a month ago. Upholsterers continued well employed generally, with overtime at various places. With french polishers in London employment was good.

Coach Building.—For those remaining in the industry employment continued good, and much overtime was worked. It continued very good in London. There was an improvement at Glasgow, Dublin, Saltley, and Wolverhampton. Some short time was worked at Coventry. Employment continued bad at Belfast.

Coopers.—Coopers continued well employed, and overtime was worked at some centres. Employment was dull at Belfast, and also at Edinburgh with coopers in distilleries.

October, 1917.

Miscellaneous.—With brushmakers employment continued good. It improved with painting brush makers. Wheelwrights and smiths were well employed. With packing-case makers it continued quiet at Bradford and bad at Belfast. At Manchester it was fair and worse than a month ago. At Bristol it was good. Skip and basket makers continued very busy in London and Leicester.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good for those remaining in the industry, and showed on the whole an improvement on a month ago. There was again a general scarcity of labour.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

-				1			
	W	orkpeopl	le.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a ended		Inc. (Dec. (-			
	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Yesr* ago.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire, and	2,672	Per cent. + 0.3	Per cent. + 1.9	£ 5,309	Per cent. + 3.6	Per cent. + 21.2	
Cheshire Midland and Eastern	1,334	+ 0.2	- 4.4	2,193	+ 1.9	+ 15.7	
Counties 8. and S.W. Counties and	757	+ 1.2	- 7:1	1,464	- 3.7	+ 46	
Wales Scotland and other Dis- tricts	502	+ 2.2	+ 7:5	858	+ 7.4	+ 29.6	
TOTAL	5,265	+ 0.6	- 0.7	9,824	+ 2.4	+ 17.8	

CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued good, and there was again a general shortage of labour. Overtime was largely worked.

Returns from firms employing 5,151 workpeople in the week ended 22nd September showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 9.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 7.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. wages paid.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good for those remaining in these trades, little short time being reported, and few men being out of employment, except in Ireland. Compared with a year ago an improvement was shown in the letterpress section, but there was a decline in the lithographic section at several centres. In London a good deal of overtime was still worked, partly owing to Government printing.

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

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions		age Uner	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	at end of Sept., 1917.	Sept., 1917.	Aug., 1917.	Sept., 1916.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
London Northern Counties and	18,224 3,749	0·1 0·4	0.9 0.9	0.8 0.2	-"0:2	= 0.7 = 0.1
Lancashire and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	4,923 1,793	0 7 0·7	1.2	1·2 0·6	- 0.5 + 0.5	+ 0·1 - 0·5
West Midlands S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	2,106 2,854	0.1 0.2	0·4 0·7	0.9	- 0.3 - 0.3	- 0.8 - 0.4
Scotland Ireland	3,362 2,108	0.8 7.2	0·5 7·8	10:3	- 0.9 + 0.3	- 3·1 - 0·6
UNITED KINGDOM	39,119	0.7	0.8	1.4	- 01	- 0.7

The following Table summarises the returns from

	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
Districts.	Week ended			Week ended 22nd	Dec. (-) on a	
	Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	2,965 860	Per cent 0.7 - 1.3	Per cent 6.8 - 10.5	£ 6,664 1,385	Per cent 0'3 + 1'2	Per cent. + 4.4 + 7.2
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	1,669 1,482	+ 1.6	- 4·4 - 12·2	2,897 2,330	+ 2.6	+11.3
Scotland Other Districts	1,171 1,459	- 0.8 - 0.5	- 11·0 - 5·1	1,862 2,020	- 0.4 + 4.2	+ 7.5 + 8.9
UNITED KINGDOM	9,606	- 0.3	- 7.9	17,158	+ 1.0	+ 5.8

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

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment continued good, except in Ireland, and a con-iderable amount of overtime was worked. The following Table summarises the returns received from

	w	orkpeopl	е.	Earnings.		
Districts,	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
London	2,006 535	Per cent. + 1.3 - 0.2	Per cent. — 5.5 — 9.2	£ 3,174 565	Per cent. + 3.2 - 4.7	Per cent. + 13.9 + 2.9
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	1,365 755	- 0·2 + 1·1	- 7·4 - 6·7	1,458 784	+ 2.5 + 5.0	+ 17.1 + 10.3
Scotland Other Districts	1,687 510	- 1·3 + 2·8	- 7.9 - 8.1	1,902 451	- 6·3 + 2·0	+ 14·9 + 2·5
UNITED KINGDOM	6,858	+ 0.3	- 7.1	8 334	+ 0.3	+ 12.8

The following Table summarises the returns from Trade

	No. of Members of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
	st end of Sept., 1917.	Sept., 1917.	Aug., 1917.	Sept., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	2,442 1,947	0·1 0·9	0.3 1.0	0·1 0·7	- 0·1 - 0·1	+ 0.2
UNITED KINGDOM	4,389	0.5	0.6	0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1

PAPER TRADES.

Employment continued good on the whole, with a shortage of men, notwithstanding the limited supplies of raw material available.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	Workpeople paid Wages in last week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	of Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
MACHINE-MADE PAPER AND MILLED BOARDS: Northern Counties	3,847 1,196 4,626 3,084	Per cent. + 0.8 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 1.2	Per cent. - 5.6 - 1.2 + 4.2 -10.5	
Total Machine-made Paper, &c HAND-MADE PAPER	12,753 740	+ 0.6 - 0.1	- 3·2 - 1·3	
TOTAL	13,493	+ 0.6	- 3.1	

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, showing little change on the previous month. Overtime was worked in some branches owing in part to continued shortage of labour, but short time was still worked by makers of tiles and sanitary ware.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

	W	orkpeopl	е.	1	Earnings,	
	Week	Inc. (Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,706 12,283 2,310	Per cent 0.4 - 0.7 + 0.3	Per cent 4.5 - 1.0 - 1.5	£ 2,601 16,999 2,757	Per cent. + 4.9 + 0.5 + 3.8	Per cent. + 17.4 + 16.4 + 13.3
TOTAL	16,299	- 0.5	- 1.4	22,357	+ 14	+ 16.1
Potteries Other Districts	12,547 3,752	- 0.2 - 1.8	- 1.6 - 0.6	15,653 6,704	+ 2·6 - 1·2	+ 13·5 + 22·6
TOTAL	16,299	- 0.5	- 1.4	22,357	+ 14	+ 16.1

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

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

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, with a shortage of labour, and at many works overtime was worked by some of the men.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.			
1 1 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	Week			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Yean* ago.	
BRANCHES. Glass Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches	6,373 1,793 601	Per cent 0.2 + 0.3 - 0.7	Per cent 2.7 + 1.8 + 6.4	£ 12,768 3,334 891	Per cent. + 0.6 + 3.6 + 7.2	Per cent. + 9:1 + 28:2 + 19:4	
TOTAL	8,767	- 0.1	- 13	16,993	+ 1.5	+ 12.9	
DISTRICTS. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire Scotland Other Parts of the United Kingdom	917 4,204 1,090 650 858 1,048	+ 7.4 - 0.7 + 1.5 + 0.6 - 5.4 - 1.4	- 13·0 - 0·8 + 8·9 - 14·1 + 7·8 + 1·6	1,842 8,233 1,832 1,147 1,598 2,341	+ 28 + 3.0 + 1.2 + 1.5 - 8.5 + 3.1	- 48 + 14·1 + 25·3 + 3·1 + 16·0 + 20·1	
TOTAL	8,767	- 0.1	- 1.3	16,993	+ 1.5	+ 12 9	

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

In the chocolate and sugar confectionery trades employment continued to be restricted owing to the shortage of sugar, and in many cases short time was reported, though a considerable amount of overtime was also worked. In all the other trades employment remained good and male labour scarce; in the jam trade female labour was also scarce and much overtime was worked.

	W	orkpeopl	le.	Earnings.		
Trade.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a
	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Sept., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Sugar Refining, &c Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar	5,449 16,144	Per cent. + 0.5 - 0.3	Per cent. + 15.3 - 27.6	£ 11,359 21,421	Per cent. + 4.8 + 2.2	Per cent. + 39.9 - 14.4
Confectionery Biscuits, Cakes, &c Jams, Marmalade, &c Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles and Sauces, &c	8,039 8,739 3,587 809	- 0.4 + 1.6 - 4.5 - 1.1	- 17·2 + 22·8 + 3·7 - 15·8	9,619 10,457 4,914 886	- 1.7 - 4.8 - 8.3 - 3.7	- 1.4 + 31.1 + 17.5 + 0.8
TOTAL	42,767	- 0.2	- 11:4	58,656	- 0.3	+ 5.2

AGRICULTURE.+

In England and Wales, the weather during September was on the whole favourable in the eastern part of the country. The corn harvest was secured in a satisfactory condition and good progress was made generally. On the western side the weather was more unsettled, and harvest operations were delayed. Little progress was made in potato-lifting and autumn cultivation. There was still a great scarcity of skilled labour, but women and soldiers were of much assistance.

Weather conditions in Scotland were favourable in the north-eastern counties. The harvest was quickly got through, and the shortage of labour was but little felt. Elsewhere, however, there was a good deal of interruption, owing to wet weather. In the south-western counties the shortage of skilled labour was a serious draw-back. A commencement of potato-lifting had been made with the earlier varieties. Soldier labour was supplied on a large scale, but in many parts the numbers were said to be insufficient.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole.

East and South Coasts.—Employment continued fair at Hartlepool. It was fair at Hull, and good at Grimsby. Fishing operations at Yarmouth were still practically suspended; there was an improvement at Lowestoft. Employent remained slack at Brightlingsea. An imp occurred off the coasts of Cornwall and Devon.

Scotland and Ireland .- There was on the whole a further improvement at Dundee, and employment continued fairly good at Arbroath and Montrose. At Aberdeen employment was good. At Peterhead, Fraserburgh and Macduff it was moderate. At Baltimore and Kinsale employment was slack.

of wages.

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

The total value of fish landed from fishing vessels in the United Kingdom during September was £1,124,683, showing an increase of £58,825 as compared with September, 1916.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued moderate in London and slack at certain ports on the East Coast; it was good at Liverpool, and fair on the whole elsewhere. There was a general decline on a year ago.

	Average D	aily Number and at Princi	of Labour pal Whar	ers employe ves in Londo	d in Docks
		In Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves,
Week ended Sept.1st ,, ,, ,, 8th ,, ,, 15th ,, ,, ,, 22nd ,, ,, ,, 29th	5,298 4,762 5,655 5,332 5,586	2,495 2,339 1,927 2,673 2,065	7,793 7,101 7,582 8,005 7,651	5,630 5,442 5,357 5,214 5,475	13.423 12.543 12.939 13,219 13,126
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th Sept.,1917	} 5,326	2,300	7,626	5,424	13,050
Average for Aug., 1917	5,619	2,535	8,154	6,059	14,213
" " Sept., 1916	6,672	2,979	9,651	6,746	16,397

London.-Employment generally continued moderate; it was worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during September was 1,746, compared with 2,195 in August and 2,391 in September, 1916.

East Coast.—Employment was slack on the Tyne. It was moderate on the Wear, at Blyth, and at Hartlepool, and there was a general decline on a year ago. It was slack at Middles-

was a general decline on a year ago. It was slack at Middlesbrough and Stockton. Employment continued bad at Hull, Grimsby, Goole. Yarmouth, and other East Coast ports.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment was good at Plymouth and Falmouth, and was very good and had improved at Dartmouth. It continued fair at Bristol, and good at Gloucester. It was fair at the South Wales ports. There was an improvement at Liverpool, where employment was good. It continued good with canal workers in the Midland area.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Dundee was fairly good. It continued fair at Glasgow and good at Greenock, Ayr and Troon. Employment at Belfast was dull. At Cork it was good, and at Londonderry, Limerick and Waterford it was bad.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped at the principal ports on British registered foreign-going vessels during September. Except in a few cases the supply of A.B.'s and firemen was equal to the demand.

		Numb	er of Sean	nen* ship	ped in	
Principal Ports.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Nine	months	ended
	Sept., 1917.	Dec. (-) on a No. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Sept., 1916.	Sept., 1917.	Inc.(+ or Dec.(- in 1917.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	2,145 244 253 760 24	+ 60 - 57 - 19	+ 46 - 51 - 294	14,664 1,875 3,141 9,619 351	15,374 1,687 3,155 7,676 348	+ 71 - 18 + 1 - 1,94
Bristol Channel— Bristol †	541 490 3,181 348	- 296 - 493	- 230 - 1,003	8,905 7,753 39,001 1,929	7,111 9.315 38,598 3,530	- 1,79 + 1,59 - 40 + 1,60
Other Ports— Liverpool London Southampton	8,308 4,385 740	-1,674	-3,702	101,215 65,180 9,058	90.877 52.294 6,907	- 10,33 - 12,88 - 2,15
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	321 144 1,788	- 6	+ 122	3,901 312 24,963	2,990 583 19,200	- 91 + 27 - 5,76
IRELAND: Dublin Belfast	76 219	- 100 - 135	+ 26 + 72	645 1,455	828 2,335	+ 18 + 88
TOTAL	23,967	- 3,610	- 9,731	293,967	262,838	- 31,12

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

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

† Including Barry and Penarth.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning number and magnitude. The number of disputes beginning in September was 73, as compared with 49 in the previous month and 36 in September, 1916. In these new disputes 51,218 workpeople were directly, and 19,032 indirectly, involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 77,767 workpeople involved in disputes in September, a total of 11,101 workpeople involved in disputes in September, 1917, as compared with 63,735 in August, 1917, and 11,959 in September, 1916.

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

	No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.			
Groups of Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
Building	12 2 7 7 4 5 2 5	244 22,628 242 6,862 1,906 1,267 5,226 840 717 11,286	73 1,398 21 399 113 18 17,000 	317 24,026 263 7,261 2,019 1,285 22,226 840 717 11,296	
TOTAL, SEPTEMBER, 1917	. 73	51,218	19,032	70,250	
TOTAL, AUGUST, 1917	. 49	43,421	15,852	59,273	
TOTAL, SEPTEMBER, 1916	. 36	5,803	1,145	6,948	

Causes .- Of the 73 new disputes, 50, directly involving 40,428 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 7, directly involving 4,132 workpeople, on other wages questions; 11, directly involving 5,508 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 2, directly involving 250 workpeople, on

Results .- During the month settlements were effected in the

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 31 new disputes, directly involving 33,081 workpeople, and 9 old disputes, directly involving 1,552 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 12, directly involving 7,957 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, 10, directly involving 15,420 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and 18, directly involving 11,256 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 23 other disputes, directly involving 11,511 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in September by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 640,800. In addition, 64,300 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in September of all disputes, new and old, was 705,100 days, as compared with 332,700 days in August, 1917, and 180,300 days in September, 1916.

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

	Ja	n. to Sept.	, 1916.	Jan. to Sept., 1917.		
Groups of Trades,	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work-people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building Coal Mining Other Mining and	61 47 8	6,422 34,547 1,073	163,600 194,600 17,600	36 75 9	3,748 105,577 6,785	57,100 489,300 69,900
Quarrying Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal	46 15 19	18,439 11,878 2,633	135.500 30,330 7,700	55 31 21	202,104 23,174 18,122	1,703,300 181,600 94,900
Textile Clothing	48 25 44	51,970 6,359 31,987	1,133,800 30,700 127,400	50 32 26	39,163 12,005 19,399	488,800 122,800 78,500
Miscellaneous and Employees of Public Authorities	101	19,080	278,000	113	36,008	219,200
TOTAL	414	187,388	2,119,200	448	466,085	3,505,400

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN SEPTEMBER.

	CHICAGO CONTRACTOR				THE PARTY OF THE P	
Occupations and Locality.;	Number of Workpeople Involved		Dispute Working		Cause or Object.;	Result.;
Occupations and Locality of	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	began.	Days.		
COAL MINING:— Underground workers and surface workers—Wakefield (near)	1,327	220	6 Sept.		For reduction in price charged to bye- workers for coal supplied for their	No settlement reported.
Miners, &c.—Mansfield (near)	1,400		17 Sept.	5	domestic use Dispute as to rebate payable by employers to men paying train fares to	Amicable settlement effected.
Miners, &c.—Walsall and Cannock Chase		000	20 Sept.	3)	work Dissatisfaction with progress of negotiations in connection with claim for	Work resumed pending negotiations (see also p. 371). Work resumed after claim had been
Miners, &c.—Dudley district	4,0	Ó00	21 Sept.	8	general advance in wages of 25 per cent. in coal mining industry	decided (see also p. 371).
METAL, ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING:— Rivetters, platers, &c.—Derby	472		9 Aug.	33	For advance in piecework prices of 25.	Advance granted.
Fitters, turners, machinists, labourers, &c Rochdale	356	176	3 Sept.	2	For inclusion of works in collective bonus scheme introduced at other works of the firm	Collective bonus scheme adopted.
Machine operators, tool-setters, mechanics, labourers and munition workers (female).—Penzance	95	223	4 Sept.	1	Against alleged delay in issue of a wage s arbitration award	Work resumed on issue of award.
(near) Ironmoulders—Scotland	6,000		14 Sept.	17	Dispute arising out of dissatisfaction with recent arbitration award grant- ing advance in wages of 3s. per week, men demanding advance of 15s. per	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Steelworkers, &c.—Swansea (near)	1,030		17 Sept.	2	week For reinstatement of a dismissed fore-	Foreman reinstated pending inquiry.
Ship joiners—Belfast	1,050		19 Sept.	1	Against employment of shipwrights on work claimed by joiners	Shipwrights temporarily withdrawn from the work.
Textile:— Woolcombers (women, youths and men)—Bradford	4,600	5,000	17 Sept.	2	Against non-inclusion of women and youths in a recent wages award applying to men only	Further award issued applying to women and youths. (See also p. 386).
Power loom tenters and other work- people (linen manufacture)—Bel-	370	12,000 §	10 Sept.		For advance in wages of £1 per week	No settlement reported.
fast, Lurgan, etc. Dyers. cleaners, labourers, &c.— Perth	1,	309	28 Aug.	19	For advance of 10s. per week on pre- war wages	Bonuses granted of from 3s. to 5s. per week.
Clothiers' operatives—Leicester	818		3 Sept.		Dispute arising out of the granting of a war bonus on military work and work-people's demand for war bonus on civilian work.	No settlement reported.
OTHER TRADES:— Furnishing trade workers — Man-	700		3 Sept.		For advance in wages and abolition of piece-work and Sunday work	
chester Canvas workers, tent makers, &c.—	7,939		* 6 Sept.	2	For advance in wages	Certain advances granted.
London, W. Skip and basket makers—Lancashire and Cheshire	220		17 Sept.	-	For advance in wages of 20 per cent	No settlement reported.

43 disputes, involving about 17,000 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

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

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

† 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.

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by war bonuses and increases in rates

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

The increases in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as taking effect in September affected over 1,100,000 workpeople, and resulted in a total

A considerable number of increases in the building trades was again reported.

Changes in January—September, 1917.—The following Table increase of over £460,000 per week. No decreases in rates of

wages were reported.

The principal increase reported, accounting for about one million of the above number of workpeople, was a war wage to colliery workers throughout Great Britain, those 16 years of age or over receiving an advance of 1s. 6d. per day, and those under 16 receiving 9d. per day.

Other important changes affected over 50,000 operatives in the linen trade in the North of Ireland, to whom increases, as

war wages, of 3s. per week, were granted in the case of men and 2s. per week in the case of women, boys and girls; about 25,000 dock labourers at Liverpool, whose total increase in wages during the war was brought up to 4s. per day; and nearly 10,000 woolcombers at Bradford, whose previous increases during the war period were raised to 15s. per week in the case of men, and 11s. per week for women not doing men's work. Increases were also granted to workpeople in the printing trade at Edinburgh, Glasgow and various other centres.

- Changes in January—September, 1917.—The following Table summarises the changes for which particulars are available:—

Groups of Tra	des.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per Week.
Building Coal Mining	oure	190,000 1,007,000 25,500 10,000 22,500 90,000 1,022,000 193,000 817,000 163,000 161,000	Week, # 45,400 473,000 473,000 7,500 2,200 5,600 19,200 355,600 62,700 134,000 30,500 51,300
Printing, Paper, &c Glass, Brick, Pottery, Ch Other Trades Local Authority Services	emical, &c	81,000 160,000 167,000 81,000 4,195,000	15,500 31,600 42,100 17,300 1,293,500

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations	Particulars of Change.†
	NORTHERN COUNTIES: Tyne and Blyth district (including Newcastle, Gateshead, Hebburn, Jarrow, N. and S. Shields and Wallsend)	1st full pay after 18 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers Labourers and scaffolders	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (9¼d. to 10¼d.).
	Shields and Wallsend) Sunderland	1st full payafter-18 Sept.	Bricklayers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (banker hands, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; fixers, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 1d.).
	Tees and Hartlepool district (including Middlesbrough and Stockton)	1st full payafter 18 Sept.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, wood- cutting machinists and plasterers Masons	Increase of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 1d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (banker hands, 11½d. to 1s. 0½d.; fixers, 1s. to 1s. 1d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.).
	Yorkshire:— Bradford and Shipley Huddersfield	1 Sept. 1 Sept.	Other labourers	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 0½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.). Increase of ½d. per hour (11d. to 11½d.).
	Sheffield	29 Sept. { 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 10 Sept. 14 Sept.	Labourers	Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (11½d. to 1s. 0½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 1½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour (11½d. to 1s. 1d.). Increase, as war wages, of 2½d. per hour in substitution for
	LANCASHIRE AND CHE- SHIRE:— Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	1 Sept.	Carpenters and joiners	war bonus of 3s, per week previously granted. Rate after change, 1s. 1d. per hour. Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 0½d.).
	wood, and Radcliffe Ramsbottom and Little-	1 Sept.	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of ½d. per hour (11½d. to 1s.).
	borough Lancaster Manchester, Salford, and	1 Sept. 1 Sept.	Carpenters and joiners Plumbers	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (10d. to 11d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.).
	Eccles Districts Manchester and the surrounding district within a radius of 12 miles‡	1 Sept.	Painters	Increases to a rate of 1s. per hour in towns where the previous rate had been 11d. or more, and to 11½d. where the previous rate had been less than 11d.
Building	MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:— Burton-on-Trent	8 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, and plasterers Woodcutting machinists and sawyers Painters	Increase, as war wages, of 3/4d. per hour (101/4d. to 11d.). Increase, as war wages, of 3/4d. per hour (machinists 101/4d. to 11d., sawyers 91/4d. to 10d.). Increase, as war wages, of 3/4d. per hour (91/4d. to 101/4d.).
	Derby	1st full payafter 19 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Increase, as war wages, of 3/4d. per hour (91/4d. to 101/4d.). Increase, as war wages, of 3/4d. per hour (73/4d. to 81/2d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour. (11d. to 1s.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: machinists 10d. and 111/2d., sawyers 11d Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (101/2d. to 111/2d.).
	Ipswich	1st full payafter	Painters	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (8d. to 9d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (10d. to 11d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (8d. to 9d.).
	Leamington Spa	22Sept. \ \ 15 Sept. \	Labourers	Increase of 1d. per hour (7d. to 8d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (7½d. to 8½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (9¾d. to 10¾d.).
	Long Eaton	1st full pay after 21 Sept.	Painters	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (83/4d. to 93/4d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (63/4d. to 73/4d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.).
	Newark	22 Sept. {	Bricklayers	Increase of 1d. per hour (10d. to 11d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (10d. to 11d.). Increase of 2d. per hour (8½d. to 10½d.).
	Norwich	1 Sept. {	ers, and plasterers Painters Labourers Bricklayers, and carpenters and joiners Masons	Increase of 2d. per hour (7½d. to 9½d.), Increase of 2d. per hour (6d. to 8d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 1d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (banker hands, 1s. to
-	Nottingham	1 Sept.	Plasterers' labourers	1s. 1d.; fixers, 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 1¾d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour. Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (11½d. to 1s. 0¼d.). Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour (11½d. to 1s. 1d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (10d. to 11d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.).
THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	La Contract of	Coner labourers	20010000 at mar magon, or har per mour (1/72 at 10 20/2-1).

* Exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees, and also of changes under the Trade Boards Act. † War bonuses and "war increases" have been so described where possible, but the information available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish between these and increases not thus limited.

† Including Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-on-Mersey, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Bolton, Bury, Denton, Droylsden, Dukinfield, Eccles, Farnworth, Heywood, Hyde, Leigh, Manchester, Marple, Middleton, Mossley, Oldham, Prestwich, Radeliffe, Rochdale, Sale, Salford, Stalybridge, Stockport, Tyldesley, Whitefield, and Wilmslow.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.*
	OTHER DISTRICTS IN ENG-			
	Tunbridge Wells Swansea	18 Sept. 1 Sept.	Painters,	Increase of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.). Increase of 3d. per hour (11d. to 1s. 2d.).
	Scotland:— Falkirk	12 Sept.	Plumbers	Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.). Increase of 2d. per hour (11½d. to 1s. 1½d.), and a war
Building (continued)	Glasgow and District	1 Sept.	Bricklayers', masons' and concreters' la- bourers	bonus of 3s. per week. War bonus of 1s. per week. Rate after change: 10d. per hour, plus 1s. per week bonus.
	IRELAND:	29 Sept.	Brick and stone layers	War bonus of 6d. per day. Rate after change: 10½d. plus 6d. bonus.
	Dublin	17 Sept.	Plasterers	War bonus of 6d. per day. Rate after change: 10d. plus 6d. bonus. Increase, as war wages, of 4d. per hour, Rates after change:
Coal Mining	Great Britain	17 Sept.	All colliery workers; (above and below ground)	groundmen 71/4d., hodmen, 71/4d. War wage of 1s 6d. per day to workpeople (including apprentices and females) 16 years of age and over, and of 9d. per day to those under 16.
	Birmingham and Wolver- hampton Districts	\$	Hollow-ware workers	Increases, as war wages, of 2s. 6d. per week to men, and of 1s. 6d. per week to youths under 21 years of age. Increases, as war wages, of 3s. per full ordinary week to men 1s years of age and over, 1s. 6d. to boys and youths
Miscellaneous Metal	Wolverhampton, Willenhall, and Walsall Districts	3 Sept.	" Females	from 16 to 18 years of age, and of 1s. to boys and yours of 10 per cent. to outworkers. War bonus of 2s. 6d. per week to those 16 years of age and over, and 1s. 3d. to those under 16 years.
	Sheffield	1 Sept.	Silversmiths, britannia metal smiths, buffers, finishers, platers, &c.	War wage of 20 per cent. previously granted, increased to 30 per cent.
(Birmingham, Dudley, Stourbridge and Sheffield	1st pay after 24 Sept.	Anvil and vice makers	Increase of 7½ per cent. to anvil makers, and of 12½ per cent. to vice makers.
Woollen and Worsted	Bradford	1st full payafter 14 Sept.	Woolcombers and carders	War advances of 15s. per week to workpeople rated at 32s. 6d. and over, and of 11s. per week to those rated at under 32s. 6d., in substitution for war advances and time-keeping bonuses, previously granted, amounting to 13s. 6d. for men and 10s. for women.
Linen	Belfast and N. of Ireland	1st pay day in Sept.	Warehousemen in woolcombing establishments Flax roughers, dressers, preparers, spinners, doffers, reelers, winders, weavers, and other operatives (except mechanics and	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week, and time-keeping bonus previously granted increased into wages. Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to men, and of 2s. per week to women, young persons and children.
Lace Dyeing	Nottingham	1st pay day in	tenters) Lace dyers	War bonus of 1½d. in the shilling; and 1d. per hour bonus, granted in 1916, merged into wages.
Boot and Shoe	Hinckley and District	Sept. 1 Sept.	Lasters	Adoption of revised piece price list, stated to have resulted in increases of from 5 per cent. to 12 1/2 per cent.
Shirt & Collar	Belfast and Londonderry	1st full payafter 1 Sept.	Cutters (men)	Increase, as war wages, of 4s. per full ordinary week substituted for a war bonus of 10 per cent. previously granted. War increase of 1s. 6d. per week.
Dock Labour	Liverpool	15 Sept.	Dock labourers, stevedores, coal heavers, shore-gangmen, steam and hydraulic	War advance of 3s. per day, previously granted, increased to 4s. per day. Rates after change: shipmen on ordinary
	Newcastle, North and South Shields, and District	7 Sept.	cranemen, winch drivers, tackers, &c. Compositors and machinemen, linotype and monotype operators, lithographic printers and bookbinders and machine rulers	work, 9s.; porters, 8s. 6d.; stevedores, 11s.; riggers, 9s. 6d. Increase of 7s. 6d. per week in minimum wage, in substitution for war bonus of 4s. 6d. per week previously granted. Rates after change for compositors at Newcastle: jobbing, 46s., morning news, 53s. 6d., evening news, 46s. 6d.
	Huddersfield	8 Sept.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and weekly news) Bookbinders and machine rulers	Increase of 7s. per week in minimum rate. Rate after change for compositors, 45s. Increase of 7s. per week in minimum wage (38s. to 45s.).
	Bradford and District	1st pay day after 3 Sept.	Lithographic printers	Increase of 6s. per week in minimum rate (39s. to 45s.). Increase of 2s. 6d. per week; and war bonus of 1s. 6d. per week previously granted increased to 3s. Rate after change for jobbing compositors at Bradford: 42s. 6d., plr 3s. bonus.
Printing and Allied		o sope.	Compositors (males), machinemen, electro- typers and stereotypers (book, jobbing, and weekly newspaper work)	War wage of 10s. per week substituted for war bonus, previously granted, of 6s. per week; and increase to compositors on piece work of 25 per cent. on piece prices of November, 1915, in substitution for increases and bonuses granted since that date. 'Stab rate for compositors after
Trades	Edinburgh and Leith	3 Sept.	Compositors (females)	change, 37s. per week plus 10s. war wage. War bonus of 3s. per week, previously granted, increased to 5s. 6d. per week. Rate after change, 21s. plus 5s. 6d. bonus.
			Apprentices	War wage of 2s. per week. Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week. New scale of minimum rates introduced, with war wages in addition of 1s. 6d, or 2s. 6d, per week, according to service. Minimum wage of 30s. per week, and a war wage of 6s. per
			Lithographic artists, not receiving more than 60s. per week	week substituted for war bonuses previously granted. War wage of 10s. per week to those in receipt of not more than £3 per week substituted for increases previously
-	Glasgow	₹ `	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book and jobbing)	granted during the war. Increase, as war wages, of 4s. per week and war bonus of 5s. per week previously granted merged into wages; apprentices to receive an increase of 2s. per week, merging any increases given since 1 Aug. Rate after change for com-
Furnishing	London	29 Sept. {	Cabinet makers and chairmakers	positors: 49s. per week. Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 3d. per hour, including 1½d. war wage and 2d. war bonus.
Saddlery and)	London	1 Sept.	Machinists	Increase, as war wages, of 1½d. per hour. Increase of 13s. 6d. per week (39s. to 52s. 6d.) in minimum
Harness, &c. 5	Accrington, Ashton, Blackburn, Birkenhead, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Colne, Darwen, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport.	1 sept. 1st full pay day in Sept.	cutters Corporation tramway employees	rate for day workers, and of 10 per cent. in piece rates. War advances or bonuses, previously granted, increased from 9s. to 12s. per week for males 18 years of age and over, from 6s. to 9s. per week for females 18 years of age and over; and an additional war increase of 1s. 6d. per week or 3d. per day or shift to males and females under 18 years of age; the amounts now awarded to be regarded as war
	Wallasey, Warrington, and Wigan		Change in Hours of Labour.	wage advances.
Building	Swansea	1 Sept.	Plumbers**	Reduction of one hour per week (summer, 54 to 53; winter, 48 to 47).
· War bon	inger and "wer increases"	hove been	as deposited where receible but the informati	on available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish

• War bonuses and "war increases" have been so described where possible, but the information available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish between these and increases not thus limited.

† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

‡ Except deputies, examiners, and firemen (the amount of whose increase was to be determined by the local associations), and any workers such as tradesmen or mechanics, already in receipt of similar war advances granted in respect of their particular trade or craft.

§ This increase took effect from the 1st August, under an award dated 26 September.

¶ For those with five years' service who have received 20s. per week or more for three months, the war bonus is 4s. 6d.

¶ This increase took effect from the 1st August, under an award dated 26 September.

Increase in Minimum Rates under the Trade Boards Act.—For particulars of increases, during September, in the minimum rates of wag s for male and female workers in the Tin Box Trade in Great Britain, and in the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trades, see the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1917, pages 351-2.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS

IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during September, 1917, was 33, of which 19 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to phosphorus poisoning, 2 to arsenic poisoning (from arseniuretted hydrogen gas), 4 to toxic jaundice, and 6 to anthrax. One death due to lead poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning, and 1 to toxic jaundice were also reported. In addition, 4 cases of lead poisoning (including 2 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

During the nine months ended September, 1917, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 543, compared with 472 in the corresponding period of 1916. The number of deaths in 1917 was 70, as compared with 62 in 1916. In addition, 46 cases of lead poisoning (including 16 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the nine months ended September, 1917, compared with 52 cases (including 13 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1916.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

	Cases.			Deaths.		
Industry.	Month		nonths	Month	Nine months ended	
	Sept., 1917.	Sept., 1917.	Sept., 1916.	Sept., 1917.	Sept., 1917.	Sept., 1916.
		*	Lead Po	oisoning.		
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN-		1 40	00			1 900
Smelting of Metals Brass Works	3 2	40 3 3	23 1 1	三	1	4
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering	1 2	33	6	=		=
Printing	1 -	6	10	-	3	- 2
File Cutting Tinning of Metals		3	8			-
White Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Works	1	14 13	17 10	-	-	1
		11	20		3	5
Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling	=	1	5		-	-
Electrical Accumulator Works	. 3	24	40		1	
Paint and Colour Works Coach and Car. Painting	-2	7	19 21		-2	
shipbuilding		13	18	_		2
Paint used in other Industries Other Industries	4	15 57	12 42	1	4	-2
				907, 10		
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	19	261	258	1	15	16
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	4	46	52	2	16	13
		Other	Forms	of Poison	ing	
MERCURIAL POISONING-				1	-8.	
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes		2	1 -			
Explosive Works	-	2	-	_	-	-
Other Industries		12	13		<u> </u>	
TOTAL		16	14		-	-
PHOSPHORUS POISONING	2	3	1		-	
ARSENIC POISONING— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	_	_	_	-	_	_
Other Industries	2	25	-	1	- 5	-
TOTAL ARSENIC POISONING	2	25	-	1	5	
TOTAL TOXIC JAUNDICE*	4	161	120	1	40	33
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING"	8	205	135	2	45	33
			Antl	hrax.		
Wool	5	45	56	1	7	7
Handling of Horsehair	- 1	3 26	6	-	1 2	3 3
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fell-	-	20	15		2	3
and Skins (Tanners, Fell- mongers, &c.) Other Industries	-	3	2	_	_	_
TOTAL ANTHRAX	6	77	79	—	10	13
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	33	543	472	3	70	62
GRAND TOTAL	THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF		CONTRACTOR OF STREET	Control of the last of the las	STATISTICS OF THE	

^{*} Including 1 (fatal) from purpura.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

CASES REPORTED.

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

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

The number reported as killed in September, 1917, was 258 a decrease of one on a month ago and of 16 on a year ago, The mean number in September during the five years 1912-1916 was 252, the maximum being 274 and the minimum 210.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during September, 1917, numbered 40, compared with 24 in August, 1917, and 31 in September, 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 110, an increase of 10 on a month ago, but a decrease of 7 on a year ago. There were 5 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with one a month ago and 4 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in September, 1917, was 100, a decrease of 33 on August, 1917, and of 19 on September, 1916.

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER, 1917.

During the nine months ended September, 1917, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment was 2,534, as compared with 2,376 in the corresponding period of 1916, an increase of 158.

The total number of accidents in the railway service numbered 287, as compared with 319, a decrease of 32 on the nine months ended September, 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 997, as compared with 921, an increase of 76 on 1916. There were 36 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 46, a decrease of 10 on the corresponding period of 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in 1917 was 1,193, as compared with 1,065, an increase of 128 on the corresponding period of

Trade.	Numb	er of Work	rpeople ng	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1917, on a	
	Sept., 1917.	Aug, 1917.	Sept., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
RAILWAY SERVICE— Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers	551 -9224 381	1 2 1 1 6 4 3 1 -4 1	1 1 - 7 6 1 4 - 11	+ 4 + 3 - 1 + 3 - 2 + 3 + 4 	+ 4 + 4 + 1 + 2 - 4 + 1 + 3 + 1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	40	24	31	+ 16	+ 9
Underground Surface	96 14	92 8	105 12	+ 4 + 6	- 9 + 2
TOTAL, MINES	110	100	117	+ 10	- 7
Quarries over 20 feet deep	5	1	4	+ 4	+ 1
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS— Textile— Cotton Wool and Worsted Other Textiles Non-Textile—	4 1 2	3 3 1	4 - 4	+ 1 - 2 + 1	+ 1 - 2
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	2 16	3 9	6 22	- 1 + 7	- 4 - 6
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	3	6	3	- 3	
Ship and Boat Building Gas Wood Clay, Stone, &c Ohemicals Laundries Food Drink Paper, Printing, &c. Other Non-Textile Industries	6 1 3 2 4 1 6 - 2 34	10 3 3 5 22 2 6 - 3 33	10 2 3 2 4 - 2 4 6 28	- 4 - 2 - 3 - 18 - 1 - 1 + 1	- 4 - 1 + 1 + 4 - 4 + 6
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	87	112	100	- 25	- 13
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5—Docks, Wharves, and Quays Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	8 2 3	10 4 7	10 2 7	- 2 - 2 - 4	- 2 - 4
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5	13	21	19	- 8	- 6
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	3	1	3	+ 2	
Total(excluding Seamen)	258	253	274	- 1	- 16

RETAIL PRICES OF BREAD.

In accordance with the provisions of the Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, the price of bread for cash sales over the counter was reduced to a maximum of 9d. per 4 lbs. on counter was per 4 lbs. on 17th September. This maximum became the predominant price renerally for such sales, but for delivery an additional charge, generally for such sates, but for derivery an additional charge, usually of ½d. per 4 lbs., is made in over one-third of the towns. A large proportion of Co-operative Societies, however, are making 9d. the price for both counter and delivered ales, and some are selling bread for cash over the counter $\frac{88108}{at}$, and in rare instances 8d. The effect of the reductions has been to bring the retail price of bread to about the same level as a year ago. The uniformity of the present prices is in marked contrast with the variations of a month ago, and in the following Tables, the first two of which are based mainly on returns from Master Bakers' Associations and the Department's local correspondents, and the third on returns from Co-operative Societies, the principal interest lies in the columns indicating the decrease since a month ago. In comparing with previous dates the October prices used are those for counter sales. Prior to September there were relatively very few places in which there was differentiation between shop and delivered prices.

(1) Master Bakers' Associations, &c. Returns from over 100 of the principal Master Bakers' ssociations and from other sources (except Co-operative ocieties) are summarised in the following Tables:-

	Mean Predominant Cash Price per 4 lb.					
District.	1st Octo	ber, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with			
	Counter Price.	Delivered Price.	A month ago.	A year ago.		
ndon rthern Counties & York-	d. 9	d. 9·2	- 2·6	- 0.3 q		
hire	} 9	9.3	- 2.9	- 0.2		
dlands	9	9.2	- 2.1	+ 0.1		
stern Counties th Eastern Counties th Western Counties &	9 9	9·0 9·3 9·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.8 \\ -2.9 \\ -2.2 \end{array} $	- 0.6		
Vales otland	9	9.5	- 3·3	- 0.2		
GREAT BRITAIN	9	9.2	- 2.5	- 0'2		

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

	1st October, 1917.		Dec. (-	+) or) as com- with a	Last Change.	
Place.	Counter Price.	Delivered Price.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Amount per 4 lb.
London	d. 9	9 & 9½	d. - 21/2	d. - 1/4	Sept., '17	d. - 2½
Birmingham Bristol Oardiff Derby Derby Ipswich Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Norwich Nottingham Portsmouth Southampton Stoke-on-Trent Wolverhampton	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9½ 9½ 9 & 9½ 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	$\begin{array}{c} -2\frac{1}{2} \\ -2\frac{1}{4} \\ -2\frac{1}{4} \\ -2\frac{1}{4} \\ -2\frac{1}{4} \\ -3\frac{3}{4} \\ -3\frac{1}{4} \\ -2\frac{1}{4} \\$	- 1/4 - 1/4	Sept., '17 Sept., '17	- 2 ¼ 4 - 2 ½ 4 - 2 ½ 4 - 2 ½ ½ 4 - 2 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow	9 9	9 9½ & 10 9 & 9½ 9½	- 3 - 4 - 3 - 2½	+ 1/4 - 3/4 - 1/2	Sept., '17 Sept., '17 Sept., '17 Sept., '17	- 3 - 4 - 3 - 21/2
Belfast Dublin	0	91/2	- 3 - 2½		Sept., '17 Sept., '17	- 3 - 21/2

(2) Co-operative Societies.

The following Table summarises the Returns received from

	Mean Predominant Cash Price per 4 lb.					
District.	1st Oc 19	tober,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with			
	Counter Price.	Delivered Price.	A month ago.	A year ago.		
London and Suburbs Northern Counties and Yorks.	d. 8.6 9.0	9.0 9.1	- 2·2 - 2·9	- 0.1 - 0.5		
N. Midland Counties	9.0	9.0	- 2·5 - 1·4	- 0.5 + 0.3		
8. do. do	8.9	9·1 8·9	$-\frac{1}{5}$ $-\frac{1}{4}$	+ 0.1		
Eastern Counties South Eastern Counties	8.8	9.0	- 1·9 - 1·9	- 0.2		
and Wales Scotland	8.9	9.0	- 1.5	+ 0.3		
	9.0	9.0	- 2.3	+ 0.1		
GRFAT BRITAIN	8.9	9.0	- 2.0			

SLIDING SCALE CHANGES IN WAGES.

The results of recent ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron are given below:—

		ding to last	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.		
COAL,	1917	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
(Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.) Northumberland	June—Aug.	15 91/2	+ 0 71/2	- 3 21/4		
Pig Iron. Cleveland Cumberland	July-Sept. July-Sept.	95 9½ No Sales	+ 1 434	+ 7_101/4		
MANUFACTURED IRON. North of England (Rails, plates, bars and angles.) Midlands (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	July - Aug. July - Aug. July - Aug.	273 4½ 305 9¾ 289 5		+ 26 4½ + 23 7¾ + 26 8¾		

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

Pig Iron.—The ascertained selling price of No. 3 Cleveland pig iron for July, August and September resulted in an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen, making wages 79.5 per cent. above the standard. This increase took effect from 7th October.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the ascertainment of the selling price of the various classes of manufactured iron resulted in an increase in wages of 3d. per ton to puddlers and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to millmen, to take effect from 7th October. In the Midlands and in the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers and millmen remained unchanged as a result of the ascertainments of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN SEPTEMBER. †

INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS

THE number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Employment Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during each of the four weeks ended 28th September, 1917, was 2,540, 2,966, 3,038 and 3,393; a total of 11,937 claims, of which 6,989 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, and under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, and 4,948 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916. The weekly number of claims during the period for direct payment of benefit to workpeople insured under the Insurance Act of 1911 was 1,343, and for payment through associations of workpeople claiming under Section 105 of the Act was 404. The corresponding claims by workpeople insured under the Act of 1916 were 1,125 and 112 respectively.

The weekly amounts paid to workpeople under the Acts of 1911 and 1916 respectively were £415 and £278. The corresponding payments made through associations were £141 and £11.

		Trades Insured under the Act of 1911. Trades Insured under the Act of 1916						
Division.	Ave	Average Weekly Number of Claims Made.						
	Sept., 1917.	August, 1917.	Sept., 1916.	Sept., 1917.	August, 1917.			
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Ireland	. 166 . 67 . 67 . 87 . 140 . 322 . 63 . 116	332 78 64 52 47 122 259 55 103 28 499	724 121 204 53 56 116 171 27 68 20 356	333 46 50 51 15 142 239 71 87 163 40	306 47 50 33 14 83 145 52 63 10 45			
United Kingdom	. 1,747	1,639	1,916	1,237	848			
	Ave	rage Weekl	y Amount	of Benefit	Paid.			
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales Ireland	28 20 16 14 29 89 23 39	£ 1 81 31 19 17 14 44 73 15 33 12 310	£ ‡ 122 30 45 10 12 21 28 6 19 8 119	£ ‡ 56 25 22 15 5 44 64 10 20 2 26	£ ‡ 58 21 25 13 5 39 43 9 13 2 24			
UNITED KINGDOM	. 556	649	420	289	252			

* Stated to the nearest farthing.
† The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on page 354.
‡ 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 7th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE number of workpeople on the registers of the Employment Exchanges (382 in number) at some time or other during the four weeks ended 7th September, 1917, was 359,262* (men 105,029, women 196,692†, boys 27,636, girls 29,905), a daily average of 14,969, compared with 14,225 in the previous four weeks, and with 15,683 in the corresponding period of 1916. These figures comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial

The number of vacancies filled was 117,454, a daily average of 4,894, compared with 4,152 in the previous four weeks, and 5,193 in the four weeks ended 8th September, 1916.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the registers at 7th September was 109,216, compared with 99,595 at 10th August, 1917, and with 110,388 at 8th September, 1916.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 10th August, 1917 Number of individuals registered during period	28,192 76 ,837	56,496 140,196	6,642 20,994	8,250 21,655	99,580 259,682
Total	105,029	196,692	27,636	29,905	359,262
Re-registrations during period On registers at 7th Sept., 1917	3,283 28,240	3,055 61,562	458 7,030	326 9,381	7,122 109,216
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other dis- tricts	66,806 44,595 10,610	63,484 54,985 15,575	11,739 9,656 1,667	10,502 8,218 1,264	152,531 117,454 29,116

The average daily number of registrations and of vacancies filled for the four weeks ended 7th September, 1917, is shown in the following Table, together with comparative figures for a month ago and a year ago :-

	Registr	ations in ended	Period	Vacancies filled in Period ended			
Department.	7th	10th	8th	7th	10th	8th	
	Sept,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	
	1917.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1917.	1916.	
Men	3,338	2,882	3,865	1,858	1,623	2,121	
	5,969	5,028	5,942	2,291	1,855	2,331	
	894	843	804	402	367	382	
	916	830	871	313	-307	359	
TOTAL	11,117	9,583	11,482	4,894	4,152	5,193	

The daily average of registrations and the daily average of vacancies filled showed increases of 16.0 per cent. and 17.9 per cent. respectively compared with a month ago, the figures in each case being the largest since the period ending 11th May. These averages were, however, lower than in the period ending 8th September, 1916.

II.—INSURED TRADES.‡

The number of people on the registers at some time or other during the four weeks was 155,022 (men 59,744, women 87,186, boys 4,828, girls 3,264), a daily average of 6,459, compared with 5,964 in the previous four weeks. The daily average number of vacancies filled was 2,863, compared with 2,389 in the previous four weeks. The number on the register at 7th September was 45,415, compared with 39,848 at 10th August, 1917.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 10th August, 1917 Number of individuals registered during period	13,063 46,681	24,968 62,218	985 3,843	870 2,394	39,88fi 115,136
Total	59,744	87,186	4,828	3,264	155,022
Re-registrations during period On registers at 7th Sept., 1917	1,287 13,138	758 29,862	66 1,257	17 1,158	2,128 45,415
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other dis- tricts	47,061 31,885 9,059	32,881 32,002 10,366	3,560 3,091 324	1,958 1,724 212	85,460 68,702 19,961

Of the registrations among men, 376 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 411 per cent. in engineering, and 62 per cent. in shipbuilding; while among women, 250 per cent. were in engineering, and 641 per cent. were in ammunition and explosives.

Of the vacancies notified for men, building and construction of works account for 39.2 per cent. of the total, engineering for 37.4 per cent., and shipbuilding for 7.5 per

Of the vacancies filled for men, 34.7 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 42.6 per cent. in engineering, and 5.7 per cent. in shipbuilding; while in the case of women, engineering accounts for 42.4 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, 8.5 per cent. were known to be in employment, and a further 12.9 per cent. were reported never to have been in employment.

† These are trades insured against unemployment under the National Insurance

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

Trades.	of V	/acancie	Proposes filles Notif	Percentage Proportion of Vacancies filled to Registrations during month,				
	Men.	Wo- men.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Wo- men.	Boys.	Girls
Building, Construction of Works, Sawmilling and Cabinet-making	59.4	86.9	86.4	95.8	60.2	59.8	130.5	83:
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles	72.4	94.4	86.9	89.3	66 9	85.0	77.5	100
Ohemicals, Ammunition, Explosives, &c.	87.6	102.1	94.4	96.7	91.4	37.0	57.9	43
All Insured Trades	67.8	97.3	86.8	88.0	66.2	50.8	79.1	71:
Ditto, August, 1917	70.7	95.5	89.5	92.3	66.9	49'3	82.1	74

III.—UNINSURED TRADE

The number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the four weeks ended 7th September, 1917, was 204,240 (men 45,285, women 109,506, boys 22,808, girls 26,641), a daily average of 8,510, compared with 8,261 in the previous four weeks. The daily average number of vacancies filled was 2,031, compared with 1,763 in the previous four weeks.

The number on the registers at 7th September was 63,801, compared with 59,747 at 10th August, 1917.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On registers at 10th Aug., 1917 Number of individuals registered during period	15,129 30,156	31,528 77,978	5,657 17,151	7,380 19,261	59,694 144,546
Total	45,285	109,506	22,808	26,641	204,240
Re-registrations during period On registers at 7th Sept., 1917	1,996 15,102	2,297 34,700	392 5,773	309 8,226	4,994 63,801
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other dis- tricts	19,745 12,710 1,551	30,603 22,983 5,209	8,179 6,565 1,343	8,544 6,494 1,052	67,071 48,752 9,15 5

The largest number of registrations among men was in the transport trades (30.5 per cent.), and among general labourers (35.2 per cent.); among women, 29.7 per cent. were in domestic services, and 14.4 per cent. in general labourers.

Of the vacancies notified for men, 31.6 per cent. were in

transport, and 21'8 per cent. were for general labourers; for women, 45'5 per cent. were in domestic offices or services,

and 14.5 per cent. in agriculture.

Of the vacancies filled for men, 34.6 per cent. were in the transport, &c., trades, and 25.5 per cent. for general labourers; 39.7 per cent. of the vacancies filled for women were in domestic offices or services, and 17.9 per cent. in agriculture.

Of the vacancies filled, 4,741 were known to be for less than a week's employment; while of the 13,059 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 27.1 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

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

Trades.		tage Prop	Percentage Proportion of Vacan cies filled to Registrations.			
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women
Textiles Dress Transport Agriculture Paper, Prints, &c Food, Tobacco, Lodging, &c. Commercial and Clerical Domestic General Labourers	45·0 28·0 70·3 72·0 37·0 41·6 56·9 50·2 75·0	75'4 80'2 82'7 92'8 82'0 87'5 76'1 65'4 89'6	80.6 78.9 69.3 88.5 68.8 77.0 84.5 73.1 85.6	71·0 72·7 77·0 90·3 79·6 84·5 86·5 59·8 87·0	46.6 17.5 44.7 71.9 51.9 53.9 30.3 42.2 29.0	31·7 43·9 22·4 152·7 46·8 49·3 24·7 38·2 5·7
All Uninsured Trades	61.1	75.1	80.3	76.0	39.5	28.6
Ditto August, 1917	60:5	71.6	82.3	79.8	39.9	32.3

IV.—CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men who obtained employment through the exchanges was 2,042, and the number of casual jobs found for them was 9,212, a daily average of 384, compared with 341 in the preceding four weeks, and 141 in the four weeks ended 8th September, 1916. During the four weeks there were also 650 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 7th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

A.—INSURED TRADES.

ADULTS.												JUVE	NILES.		
OCCUPATION GROUPS.*			REGISTRATIONS.				VACANCIES.					VACA	NCIES.		
OUCUPATION GROUPS.		ister at ning of riod.		riduals ed during riod.	En	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. Bricklayers Masons Plasterers Painters, Decorators, &c. Plumbers, Glaziers Other skilled occupations Labourers Works of Construction Sawmilling Bhipbuilding: Platers, Rivetters Shipwrights Tabourers	1,596 558 210 257 535 273 36 1,508 1,136 326 281 58 389	34 — 2 98 — 29 8 760 7 2 258	3,095 1,354 361 510 1,684 509 50 4,953 4,927 830 1,019 1,794	118 	1,232 374 162 178 474 215 19 1,316 1,400 309 287 37 406	66 — 131 1 1 32 14 1,000 12 242	2,776 1,458 108 314 1,875 457 78 5,078 6,325 701 1,044 524 1,985	80 184 1 163 31 983 2 4 99	2,045 916 50 225 1,067 214 19 3,091 3,442 354 615 120 1,094	76 ————————————————————————————————————	32 3 -1 31 25 2 118 9 195 32 7 128		33 2 1 23 18 2 102 9 171 13 4 94	3 -2 5 3 139 2 -3	
Labourers Engineering:— Moniders Smiths Erectors, Fitters, Turners Metal Machinists Wiremen Other skilled occupations Labourers Construction of Vehicles Cabinet Making, &c. Miscellaneous Metal Trades Precious Metals, &c. Ericks and Cement Caemicals, &c. Rubber and Water proof Goods Ammunition and Explosives Leather—Excluding Boots and Shoes	163 131 1,082 421 241 529 1,517 206 103 192 58 14 227 52 849 38	55 11 551 2,606 52 1,408 922 53 38 705 86 13 444 146 16,469 56	648 485 5,599 1,973 674 2,244 7,703 673 166 1,339 106 44 546 154 2,919 173	141 1,587 6,917 73 4,752 1,904 237 109 1,927 199 76 810 866 39,230 347	218 149 1,206 519 224 587 1,829 236 74 268 31 14 189 51 1,026 39	59 25 762 3,401 64 2,161 1,086 88 41 800 93 33 448 237 18,742 128	668 466 5,585 1,273 562 1,830 7,214 459 132 1,672 102 150 1,411 136 2,255 292	138 94 855 7,442 49 3,353 2,304 394 75 925 220 59 673 472 13,980 119	318 249 4,167 993 31,088 6,413 243 39 1,207 26 43 1,132 111 2,079 97	112 80 850 7,078 47 3,289 2,098 256 60 854 208 40 510 478 14,451 86	58 36 771 496 35 210 422 43 25 227 43 106 30 356 60	22 26 43 281 7 134 88 4 8 321 105 3 63 422 520 59	40 26 702 446 30 175 377 39 20 183 32 5 100 32 336 38	24 21 26 256 6 119 86 5 6 267 69 2 2 60 49 488 30	
TOTAL	13,063	24,968	46,681	62,218	13,138	29,862	47,061	32,881	31,885	32,002	3,560	1,958	3,091	1,724	
TOTAL—MALES AND FEMALES	38,		108,			000		942	63,8		5,5		4,8		
4 weeks ending 10th Aug., 1917	42,	762	87,	364	- 38,	010	63,	441	51,1	16	4,2	43	3,8	41	

B.—UNINSURED TRADES.

	100000													
					AD	ULTS.						JUVE	NILES.	
OCCUPATION GROUPS.*	REGISTRATIONS.						VACA	NCIES.		VACANCIES.				
		ster at Be- of Period.	Regis	riduals stered 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.
Mining and Quarrying	89	23	345	15	94	9	548	25	223	16	16	3	26	3
Cotton Wool and Worsted Silk, Flax, Linen, &c	83 28 68	446 89 419	330 163 213	1,412 306 1,467	133 43 73	573 79 581	290 153 300	632 142 591	151 91 93	412 128 489	86 43 103	165 23 270	67 36 84	83 18 224
Drass:— Tailores and Tailoresses Drassmakers and Milliners Seamstresses Others	149 — 69	185 136 316 451	158 — 58	760 519 987 1,539	110 — 45	241 199 374 291	92	569 209 518 816	28 - 10	357 122 404 810	43 - 28	214 244 265 102	36 	152 171 210 67
Onveyance of Men, Goods, &c.:— On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c	93 3,306	273 1,382	199 8,418	423 3,325	98 3,584	176 1,450	374 5,874	200 830	284 4,108	176 676	90 2,480	1,113	87 1,695	9 853
Ariculture:— Fruit, &c., Pickers Others Puper, Prints, Books and Stationery Nood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. Pottery and Glass	12 446 162 112	2,145 1,340 196 121	1,106 695 164 128	978 1,558 840 193	17 351 112 76	318 632 263 122	1,483 662 232 97	3,477 966 489 98	1,322 234 85 31	3,310 814 400 79	95 97 224 144	147 50 511 91	85 85 154 106	143 35 407 76 28
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:— Bread and Biscuit, &c., Makers Waiters Uthers (Jam, Cocca, Tobacco, &c.) Brushes, Brooms, &c. Bus, Waster, Electrical Supply and Sanitary Service.	85 98 82 1 29	161 66 485 387 8 15	123 93 134 10 70	327 498 1,542 874 36 48	56 59 67 5	211 163 623 301 9 26	161 130 76 253 15 468	98 272 723 671 17 94	83 29 47 115 2	54 241 551 666 13 84	70 27 103 16 13	80 65 197 18	55 23 76 14	28 64 51 174 15
Commercial and Clerical	2,534	3,959	2,686	8,436	23 2,381	4,868	1,450	2,753	215 825	2,094	843	1,110	10 712	963
Aundry and Washing Service Frivate Indoor Servants Other Indoor Servants Charwomen, Day Girls, Day Servants Others	796	$\begin{cases} 277 \\ 610 \\ 2,336 \\ 4,863 \end{cases}$	1,334	$\begin{cases} 926 \\ 1,987 \\ 6,220 \\ 12,740 \end{cases}$	} 735	332 824 2,773 5,456	1,164	$\begin{cases} 874 \\ 2,053 \\ 4,492 \\ 6,341 \end{cases}$	585	651 582 2,832 4,913	402	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 129 \\ 291 \\ 345 \\ 1,092 \end{array} \right. $	294	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 74\\159\\198\\683\\11\end{array}\right.$
Sheal Labourers Shop Assistants Sovernment, Defence, and Professional	3,274 590 2,539 433	3,867 1,490 2,083 3,186	11,021 411 975 1,197	11,444 3,357 3,886 10,921	3,658 434 2,408 500	204 4,481 1,614 2,825 4,679	4,307 244 710 617	165 743 639 934 172	3,241 91 477 340	136 666 406 774 127	576 171 131 2,306	422 486 267 768	493 94 107 2,152	367 338 237 681
TOTAL	15,129	31,528	30,156	77,978	15,102	34,700	19,745	30,603	12,710	22,983	8,179	8,514	6,565	6,494
TOTAL—MALES AND FEMALES	46,6	357	108,1	34	49,8	302	50,3	48	35,6	693	16,7	23	13,0)59
4 weeks ending 10th August, 1917	53,	737	89,3	29	46,6	173	43,0	007	28,8	394	14,3	75	11,6	55
Casual Employment (Men only)	1.1	76		68	1,2	16			9.2	010			V 803	

equations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected and applicants are registered according to the "work desired" by them

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 September, 1917, in the 35 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 136 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of 2 per 10,000 on a month ago and of 12 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with a month ago, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 3,157 (or 1.2 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 1,116 (or 0.9 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 2,041 (or 1.5 per cent.). There was an increase of 3 per 10,000 of population in the Dublin district, and of 1 per 10,000 in the West Metropolitan, Barnsley, and Cardiff and Swansea districts. There was no change in the Newcastle and Halifax and Huddersfield districts, but every other district showed a decrease; the most marked decrease was in the Galway district (29 per 10,000). Compared with September, 1916, the total number of paupers decreased by 21,440 (or 7.8 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 9,569 (or 7.3 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 11,871 (or 8'3 per cent.). There was an increase of 11 per 10,000 in the Dublin district and 4 per 10,000 in the Barnsley district, but every other district showed a decrease. The largest decreases were in the Aberdeen district (28 per 10,000), Stockton and Tees (24 per 10,000), and Paisley and Greenock district (22 per 10,000). Eighteen districts showed decreases of 10 and under 20 per 10,000, and 12 others showed decreases of under 10 per 10,000.

	Pa	upers on Septemb	one day er, 1917.	in		+) or -) in
Selected Urban Areas.*	In- door,	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	per 10 Popula com	te ,000 of tion as pared th a
				Popula- tion.	ago.	ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.† Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District South District	9,019 10,949 3,264 10,263 17,447	1,476 4,902 1,096 3,679 9,465	10,495 15,851 4,360 13,942 26,912	129 158 313 210 142	+ 1 - 1 - 1 - 3 - 2	- 9 - 13 - 16 - 17 - 18
TOTAL, Metropolis	50 942	20,618	71,560	158	- 2	- 16
West Ham	3,664	8,655	12,319	159	- 3	- 15
Other Districts. Newcasate District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Liverpool District Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Wolverhampton District Birmingham District Bristol District Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea	1,910 928 3,380 1,573 7,656 8,685 1,663 921 2,069 2,387 1,571 1,710 1,732 1,200 2,977 5,835 2,340 2,033	3,233 2,168 2,652 4,188 4,089 8,876 1,164 1,947 2,135 2,966 2,326 4,761 3,990 3,211 2,012 4,400 2,986 4,707	5,143 3,096 6,032 5,761 11,745 17,561 2,827 2,868 4,204 3,678 4,713 6,332 5,700 4,943 3,242 7,377 8,825 5,204 6,740	105 121 74 130 113 152 75 74 87 116 94 197 139 105 137 105 103 132 148	5 2 2 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 2 3 	- 5 - 24 - 6 - 9 - 17 - 16 - 9 - 11 + 4 - 15 - 9 - 10 - 8 - 15 - 16 - 10 - 18 - 7
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	51,282	64,709	115,991	115	- 1	- 11
SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	2,660 637 1,138 569 362 247	15,086 1,843 4,387 1,745 2,088 1,198	17,746 2,480 5,525 2,314 2,450 1,445	185 128 137 115 145 138	- 4 - 3 - 2 - 2 - 5 - 7	- 19 - 22 - 6 - 11 - 28 - 18
Scottish Districts	5,613	26,347	31,960	158	- 3	- 16
IRELAND.‡ Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and } Limerick District } Galway District	5,026 2,203 2,675 258	5,650 877 3,749 148	10,676 3,080 6,424 406	258 71 258 118	+ 3 - 1 - 2 - 29	+ 11 - 4 - 19 - 1
TOTAL for the above Irish Districts	10,162	10,424	20,586	182	- 1	- 2
Total for above 35 Districts in Sept., 1917	121,663	130,753	252,416	136	- 2	- 12

- * These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales and Ireland more than one poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham, West Ham, Belfast and Galway districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen district.
- † Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses; and of persons receiving outdoor medical relief only.
- ‡ Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodiec.

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS received by the Department from 92 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 third quarter of 1917, show that there was a net decrease of £515,259 (or 29.9 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.

District and Population at Census of 1911.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Offices, Ware- houses and other business pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Build- ings, Addi- tions and Altera- tions.	TOTAL				
	Third Quarter of 1916.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Outer London (1,680,000) Northern Counties (730,000)	8,075 2,320	120,943 25,180	12,705 8,535		77,076 6,760	218,799 42,795				
Yorkshire (1,650,000)	14,890	251,384	13,887		€4,408	344.589				
Lancashire & Cheshire (2,375,000)	21,270	138,126	16,764	6,280	97,371	279,811				
Midlands (2,045,000) Other Districts in Eng-	20,715 14,140	321,670 2,950	18,150 13,700	12,063	115,692 21,363	488,295 52,153				
land (1,075,000) Wales & Mon. (430,000)	4,305	3,540	250	100	5,725	19.000				
Scotland (1,835,000)	1,100	166,244	9,180	600	46,679	18,920 223,803				
Ireland (722,000)	15,270	16,500	2,490	1,500	22,325	58,085				
TOTAL	102,085	1,046,537	95 661	20.548	457,399	1,722,230				
		Thi	rd Quart	er of 191	7.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Outer London (1,680,000)	4,430	83,470	5,535		57,298	150,733				
Northern Counties (730,000)		55,705	2,580	2,400	5,718	66,403				
Yorkshire (1,650,000)	7,400	141,237	19,635	375	64,834	233,481				
Lancashire & Cheshire (2,375,000)	690	27,296	14,455	750	101,298	144,489				
Midlands (2,045,000)	10,490	143,015	8,910	250	179,110	341,775				
Other Districts in England (1,075,000)	5,775		5,560		19,704	31,039				
Wales & Mon. (430,000) Scotland (1,835,000)	4,790 1,000	230 109,099	400 5,450		4,175 15,952	9,595 131,501				
Ireland (722,000)	9,735	3,050	62,060	5,000	18,110	97,955				
TOTAL	44,310	563,102	124,585	8,775	466,199	1,206 971				

Compared with the corresponding period of 1916, there was an increase in the value in shops and other business premises (30.2 per cent.) and in other buildings, additions and alterations (1.9 per cent.), but decreases in all other classes of building; the largest decreases were in churches, schools and public buildings (57.3 per cent.) and in dwelling-houses (56.6 per cent.) In the districts there was an increase in the northern counties (55.2 per cent.) and in Ireland (68.6 per cent.), while every other district showed a decrease. The most marked decreases were in Lancashire and Cheshire (48.4 per cent.), Scotland (41.2 per cent.) and "other districts in England" (40.5 per cent.).

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

	Increase (+) or	Decrease (-).
	Amount.	Per cent.
CLASS OF BUILDING: Dwelling Houses Factories and Workshops Shops and Other Business Premises Churches, Schools and Public Buildings Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations	£ - 57,775 - 483,435 + 28,924 - 11,773 + 8,800	- 56·6 - 46·2 + 30·2 - 57·3 + 1·9
TOTAL	- 515,259	- 29.9
Outer London Northern Counties Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands Other Districts in England Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland Ireland	£ - 68,066 + 23,608 - 111,088 - 135,322 - 146,520 - 21,114 - 4,325 - 92,302 + 39,870	- 31·1 + 55·2 - 32·2 - 48·4 - 30·0 - 40·5 - 31·1 - 41·2 + 68·6
TOTAL	- 515.259	- 29.9

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES. CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE	PARTIES.	CLAIM.	Arbitrator or Conciliator.	Award or Agreement; Date of Issue; and Date from which Effective.*
INVOLVED.		Building Trades		
Building Operatives	Burton-on-Trent Building Trade Employers Association v. Building Trade Operatives' Committee Nottingham and District Association of Building Trades' Employers, Nottingham Master Plumbers' Association, Management of one of H.M. Factories	Increase of 2d. per hour war bonus	Mellor Mr. W. A. Willis	War wage advance of ¾d. per hour. (Issued 12 September; effective from 8 September, 1917. I.C. 5540/2.) Advance of 1½d. per hour to plasterers, 1d. per hour to glumbers, and ½d. to all other workers concerned. (Issued 15 September; effective from 1 September, 1917. I.C. 5402/2.)
Building Trade Operatives	v. Nottingham and District Building Trades' Council Leamington United Building Trades' Com- mittee v. Leamington Master Builders'	Advance of wages of 3d. per hour	Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor	War wage advance of 1d. per hour. (Issued 15 September. I.C. 5696/2.)
Building Trade Operatives	Association Messrs. Hill, Richards & Co., Ltd., Bramley, v. Operative Bricklayers' Society and United Builders' Labourers' Union	Advance in wages and alterations in working conditions of employees of the firm at the Office of Works, Shires Bramley, Basingstoke	Mr W. H. Stoker, K.C.	overtime fixed. Other claims not allowed. (Issued 18 September; effective from 1 Sep-
Bailding Trade Operatives	Derby Master Builders' Association. Derby and District Master Painters and Decorators' Association, and Derby Master Plumbers' Association v. Derby	Advance of wages	Mr. W. A. Willis	tember, 1917. I.C. 5090/5.) War wage advance of 1d. per hour to all trades. (Issued 19 September. 5121/2.)
Building Trade Operatives	and District Building Trades' Federation Ipswich Master Builders' Association v. Ipswich Building Industries' Federation		Prof. J. B. Baillie Mr. W. A. Willis	Advance of 1d. per hour to men who are not employed by controlled firms. (Issued 22 September. I.C. 5041/2.) War wage advance of 1d. per hour.
Building Trade Operatives	F. Perks & Son, Ltd., John Bull, Merritt, Sills, Widdowson, and Stevens, of Long Eaton, Youngman, of Draycott, and Martin. of Mapleford, v. Nottingham and District Building Trades' Council			(Issued 26 September; effective from 21 September, 1917. I.C. 5538/2.) Claims not established.
Carpenters and Joiners	Holloway Brothers, Ltd., and other Contractors at Rosyth v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	(1) Reduction of working week to 51 hours; (2) no time to be lost by men through failure to provide inside work in wet weather; (3) merging of award given by Court of Arbitration of 15 June last into a flat rate of 13d. per hour;	Sheril 1, A. Fyle	(Issued 11 September. I.C. 2441/11.)
Bricklayers	British Mannesmann Tube Company, Landore, v. Operative Bricklayers' Society	increased overtime rates	R.O.	War wage advance of 6s, a week; the award also fixed rates for overtime and for work done under special conditions. (Issued 21 September. I.C. 5456/2.) Claims not established.
Carpenters and Joiners	Henry Atkinson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds, v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	in the firm's employ at H.M. Factory,	Mellor	(Issued 27 September. 1.C. 4728/2.)
Carpenters and Joiners	Rippers, Ltd., Castle Hedingham, v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Workers' Union	Greetland Street, Halifax Advance of 1d. per hour for joiners and machinists, 2d. per hour for labourers	Mr. Charles Doughty	Advance of 1d. per hour to all the men concerned; establishment of a minimum wage for able-bodied men of 5d. per hour plus advance now given, plus war bonus of 3s. 6d. now being paid. (Issued 14 September; effective from 16 July,
ting Machinists,	gamated Society of Carpenters and	notice of an alteration (1) Reduction of working week from 56 to 50 hours; (2) minimum guaranteed day	Sheriff T. A. Fyfe	1917. 5528.) (1) Claim not established; (2) firm entitled to six months' notice. (Issued 22 September. I.C. 5439/4.) Claim not established. (Issued 11 September. I.C. 2441/12.)
Concrete Workers	Society Master Masons and Bricklayers' Association of Glasgow and Scottish Reinforced Concrete Contractors' Association v. Workers' Union		Officer of Chief In- dustrial Commis- sioner's Depart- ment (Chairman of Conference)	week (effective from 1 September, 1917).
Calliana W. Salaana	Destrides Tones & Co. Itd. and th	Mining and Quarrying.	Mr. W. H. Stoker	Claim as such not sustained but an addition to be made to wages to bring
Comery Weigners	Coal Co., Ltd., v. The South Wales an Monmouthshire Colliery Weighers	other parts of the coamends	A.O.	them up to 6s. per day and the colliery percentage of 55.83. (Issued 24 September, I.C. 5490/2.)
Cokemen	West Yorkshire Coal Owners' Association v. The National Union of Cokemen and Bye Product Workers	particular plant should be considered a	S Hankesber, R.C.	Ovens drawn in shift above the number fixed to be paid for pro rata. (Issued 22 September, I.C. 5590/2.)
Quarrymen	Raynes & Co., Kneeshaw, Lupton & Co. Llandulas Quarry Co., Ltd. (Abergele) v. National Union of General Worker	men; (3) minimum basis wage of 9d per hour for turning down loose stone		. (1) Advance of 15 per cent.; (2) advance of 3d. per day; (3) claim not established. (Issued 27 August; effective from 1 August, 1917, 1.C. 4459/2.)
	Steetley Lime Company, Ltd. (Worksop v. The Workers' Union			Advance in War Bonus of 10 per cent., making the total bonus 30 per cent. (Issued 24 September; effective from 1 Sep- tember, 1917, I.C. 5214/2.)
Iron Ore Miners	National Union of Dock Labourers an Riverside Workers	and boys respectively	Mr. W. A. Willis	Advance of 1s. 6d. to men and 6d. to boys effective from 15 July in lieu of bonus granted by an award of 24 August, 1916. (Issued 31 August, I.G. 4986/2.)
Blastfurnacemen	I Guest Keen & Nottlefolds Itd Curr	Iron and Steel Trades.	1- Mr. P. Ogden Law	Rates of wages and conditions fixed in
other Employees	bran, v. National Federation of Blast furnacemen, Quarrymen, Ore Miner and Kindred Trades	than (1) fitters and smiths in the A.S.E. (2) moulders in jobbing shops, (3) ms sons in the forge, mill and bolt works	rence, R.C.	(Issued 29 September. I.C. 4051/3.)
Iron and Steel Worker	Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co Mersey Ironworks, v. National Ama gamated Union of Enginemen Firemer Mechanics, Motormen and Electrica Workers	Advance of wages on lines of the findin of the contract issued 1 March	K.C.	Finding that wages be made up to 15s. per week increase on pre-war wages, effective from 1. August, and that the sum of £1 be given to each employee in lieu of retrospective payment from 1 April to 31 July (Issued 29 August. I.C. 4265/2.)
Iron and Steel Worker	The Steel Ingot Makers' Association as British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron, Tin plate and Kindred Trades Association	time for week-end work made on behalf	d s	y Output bonus granted similar to that paid at the works of Steel, Peach & Tozer, to gas men and cleaners; payment of a sum of 5s. from the commencement of the first full pay week in October, 1916, to same date in September, 1917. Bonus effective from first full pay week in September, 1917.
Iron and Steel Worker	Hadfield's, Ltd., Sheffield, v. Iron an Steel Trades Confederation	d (1) 25 per cent, advance of wages for first second and third hands, furnacemen teemers, ladlemen, ladle helpers, pit men and pitmen helpers; (2) 10 pe cent, advance for charge wheelers	t-	(Issued 7 September. I.C. 5651/2.) (1) Advance of 10 per cent.; (2) Claim not established. (Issued 22 September; effective from 30 July, 1917. I.C. 5484/2.)

* Unless otherwise stated, the awards take effect from the first full pay day following date of award.

CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS (continued).

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.	Parties.	CLAIM,	ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR.	AWARD OR AGREEMENT; DATE OF ISSUE AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE.
		ron and Steel Trades—continued.		
Steel Dressers	Darlington Forge Co. v. Iron Steel and Metal Dressers' Society	Change in working conditions involving (1) cessation of dilution of labour; (2) and in particular the dismissal of 12 granite chip hands who had been imported to supplement the supply of steel dressers		Claims not established. (Issued 26 September. L.C. 6162/2)
Employees in Gal- vanizing Depart- ment	wolvernampton, v. Workers Union	(1) Reduction of working week from 59 to 53 hours; (2) payment of war advances as a rate and not as a bonus		Claims not established. (Issued 28 September. I.C. 4641/2.)
Engineering Trade	Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich, v.	questions arising out of the interpreta-	Mr. Charles Doughty	Finding that men rated at less than as
				advance of 3s. given in the award; those rated at 34s. or over shall receive only the output bonus, and the award also fixed the amounts payable to piece worker. (Issued 16 August; effective from 22 November 15 and 15
Apprentice Engineers	Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. (represented by the N.W. En- gineering Employers' Association) v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers	Question of payment of five apprentice engineers	Sheriff A. O. M. Mac- kenzie, K.C.	been paid full journeymen's wages from the date of their employment; that the same claim made on behalf of the other two had not been established
Engineers	Crofts, Ltd., Bradford, v. Employees	Increase of 10 per cent. on piece rates: War bonus of 6s, and 3s, to men and	Mr. F. B. Clegg Mellor	(Issued 31 August. 2198/2.) Claims not established. (Issued 21 August. 5485/2.)
Engineering Trade Employees	J. and F. Pool, Ltd., Hayle, v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union	Advance on the lines of the finding of the Committee on Production issued 1 March	Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.	Advance of 4s. 6d. per week and 2s. 6d. to men and youths respectively. (Issued 29 August; effective from 1 June.
Weighing Machine Makers	W. and T. Avery, Ltd., Henry Pooley & Son, Ltd., Edinburgh, v. Amalgamated Society of Scale, Beam and Weighing	Application for the adjustment of a schedule of several rules for the regulation of the conditions of employment	Sheriff A. J. Louttit- Laing	A schedule for regulating conditions of employment. (Issued 7 September; effective from the first
Employees	Machine Makers Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth v. Workers' Union			pay-day in June, 1917. I.C. 2904/2. Fixed a iminimum wage of 39s. per week for labourers, 43s. for skilled labourers, these wages to include 15s. war wages and the last advance of 3s. given by the company. The award is to date from 24 August, and in lieu retrospective payment the sum of £3 5s. is given to men employed since 1 June.
Employees	gamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers' Society	conditions under schedule 2, paragraph		Decided that the record is correctly and truly worded. (Issued 10 September. I.C. 5206/2.)
	ers Union	Advance of wages of platers' helpers		(Tested 13 Sentember 4144/2)
Engineering Trade Employees	Fermans, Ltd., Willesden, v. National Union of General Workers	Application for the advance given in the finding of the Court issued 1 March	Prof. J. B. Baillie	Claim established and increases which shall produce not less than 3s, per wedgranted to men who have received since 1 April increases producing less than 3s, per full ordinary week. (Issued 14 September; effective from 3 September, 1917. 4792/2.)
Employees	Iron Workers' Society		Sir James Urquhart	Claim not established. (Issued 14 September. 5343.)
	W. H. Warren, New Holland, v. Boiler-makers' Society Dover Engineering Works, Ltd., v. United			Claim not established. (Issued 14 September. 4212/2.)
Employees	Builders' Labourers' Union	Advance of 15 per cent on the nett earn-		Claim not established. (Issued 15 September. 4537/2.) 15 per cent. advance, effective from 1 July 1917, on the amount which the earning of the men concerned would have been had the time and piece-work rates if operation immediately before 1 May 1916, remained unaltered.
	Workers' Society	Application for angle smiths' percentage of 25 per cent. to be paid to ship-smiths when employed on their work		cent. (Issued 18 September; effective from 8 Ma
Smiths and Strikers	Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., South Bank, Yorks, v. United Kingdom So- ciety of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers	Claim that special good time-keeping bonus paid to certain fitters, turners and machinists should also be paid to smiths and strikers	Mr. Charles Doughty	Claim established. (Issued 29 September; effective from first week in January, 1917. I.C. 5561/2.)
Shipbuilders	J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd., v. Cowes Allied Trades' Committee	Extension to all other employees of the firm of the rates of pay awarded to workmen engaged in aviation or aircraft work for night-shift work in an award		Claim not established. (Issued 18 September: 5374/4.)
Engineering Trade Employees	Edmund Nuttall & Co., Manchester, v. National Union of General Workers	of 16 July last Advance in wages of 3s. per week to date from 1 August	Mr. Charles Doughty	hour to boys, in lieu of advances give by an award in February. (Issued 20 September: effective from 14 Sep
Engineering Trade Employees	Messrs. Kidson & Co., Ltd., Leeds, v. Leeds and District Engineering and Allied Trades' Joint Committee	Difference in connection with deduction of wages	Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C.	tember 1917 [C 5/(1/2)
Engineering Trade Employees	Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow, v. Employees in Inspection and Tool Rooms; Millwrights and Employees in Repair Department	(1) Advance of bonus of 40 per cent. to employees in inspection and tool rooms, and (2) millwrights, and advance of wages of 9s. per week to skilled work-	K.C.	
Engineers	National Employers' Federation (Birmingham), representing Messrs. Taylor and Farley, West Bromwich, v. Certain	men in repair department Difference with regard to war bonus of 25 per cent.		Claim not established. (Issued 25 September. I.C. 5729/2)
Employees	Employees of Messrs. Taylor and Farley William Brooke & Co., Ltd., Sheffield, v. National Union of Gold, Silver and Kindred Trades			further revision of bonus made between themselves and the Master Silversmith
Various grades of workmen	Walker, Parker & Co., Ltd., Newcastle- upon-Tyne, v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour	Advance of wages, and various alterations in rates paid to each class of workmen	Mr. Charles Doughty	(Issued 29 September; effective from section 1917 I C. 2396/5.)

^{*} Unless otherwise stated, the awards take effect from the first full pay day following date of award.

CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS (continued).

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE	PARTIES.	° Claim.	ARBITRATOR OR CONCULIATOR.	Award or Agreement; Date of Issue; and Date from which Effective.*
INVOLVED.	Fngineering	Shipbuilding and other Metal Tra	des—continued	
Semi-skilled and un- skilled Workers	Sir William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Dalmuir, v. Workers' Union	Application for the full bonus granted in respect of output to be paid to all	Sir J. Urquhart	Claim established. (Issued 27 August. I.C. 5459/2.)
Engineers	J. & G. Paton, Ltd., Montrose, v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers	workers concerned Advance of wages, and alterations in the conditions of overtime	Prof. J. M. Irvine, K.C.	An agreement was arrived at that the existing war bonus of 2s. per week paid to mechanics shall be converted into a war wage, and in addition a war wage advance of 3s. per week shall be paid. Overtime rates were also agreed upon. (Issued 20 September; effective from 20
Engineers	Messrs. Douglas Grant, Ltd., Kirkcaldy, v. Engineers and apprentices in their employ	Increase in country allowance money	Sir J. Urquhart	September, 1917. I.C. 4383/2.) Rates of country money to be 2s. 6d. per day in Scotland and 3s. 2d. per day in England and Ireland.
Engineering Apprentices	Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers	Application for district rate of pay to apprentices	Mr. C. M. le Breton, K.C.	(Issued 3 September. I.C. 5061/2.) Advanced rates of pay fixed for apprentices from age of 14 to 20.
Munition Workers	Ministry of Munitions Explosives Department v. Workers! Union	Advance of wages to all male workers except foremen, clerical staff, and those workers who have received the 5s. and 2s. 6d. given by agreement on 25 June		(Issued 18 September. I.C. 4409/2.) Advance of 1d. and ½d. per hour for men and youths respectively as from 17 May —the advance to men to be increased to 1½d. per hour. (Issued 30 August. 4913/2.)
Engineers	Kynoch, Ltd. (Arklow), v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers	Advance of wages and alterations in over- time conditions	Mr. W. H. Stoker, . K.C.	An advance of 1½d, per hour, overtime rates to be in accordance with the proposed working rules put forward by the society.
Engineers	Kynoch, Ltd. (Arklow), v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers	Advance of wages and alterations in over- time conditions	Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.	(Issued 28 August. I.C. 5044/3.) An advance of 1d. per hour to men, and %d. per hour to apprentices, overtime rates to be in accordance with the proposed working rules put forward by
Boilermen, Engine Drivers and Other Employees	Kynoch, Ltd. (Arklow), v. Engine Drivers in their employ	Reduction in hours of night shifts	Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.	the society. (Issued 28 August. 5044/4.) Claim as made not established, but an advance granted of 1d. per hour and a recommendation made that the firm do consider the possibility of shortening the hours.
Boilermen	Kynoch, Ltd. (Arklow), v. Boilermen in their employ	Claim made by the company that they should no longer pay the rate of wages	Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.	(Issued 28 August. 5044/6.) Claim made by the company not established
Brick and Stone Layers	Kynoch, Ltd. (Arklow), v. Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers	given by an award dated 8 June Advance of wages	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	(Issued 28 August. 5044/7.) Advance of 1d. per hour. (Issued 28 August. 5044/8.)
Moulders	(Dublin) Messenger & Co.; Cook & Co.; J. Jones & Co.; and Herbert Morris, Ltd., Lough- borough, v. Friendly Society of Iron- founders		Mr. E. Forbes Lan- kester, K.C.	(Issued 26 Sept.; effective from first pay day in September. I.C. 5787/2.)
Moulders	Humber Graving Dock and Engineering	wages for moulders employed by the	Lawrence, K.C.	Finding that (1) wages shall be governed by Hull rates; (2) payment shall not be retrospective from 16 June (Issued 31 August. I.C. 4981/2.)
Blacksmiths' Hammermen	Associated Blacksmiths' and Iron-	be retrospective as from 16 June Certain changes in conditions of employ- ment of blacksmiths' hammermen at	Mr. W. K. Dickson	Advance of ½d, per hour. (Issued 28 September; effective from 1
men .	gamated Society of Engineers	charge hands	K.C.	August, 1917. I.C. 2721/2.) All permanent fitters' charge hands to be paid an allowance of 6s, per week over and above O.B. or shop rate on which they may be working. Overtime to be paid on this 6s. per week on the actual or single number of hours worked. Temporary chargemen to be paid the above allowances only when in charge. (Issued 28 August. I.C. 4851/2.)
Engineers	Sir W. G. Ármstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Openshaw, v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers	turners, fitters, grinders and machine men employed in the small tools shops	K.U.	Claim not established. (Issued 3 September. I.C. 4984/2.)
Pipe Fitters, Fitters, Turners and Machinists	v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers	of the firm Difference with regard to certain changes in workshop practices, and the record thereof	Mr. T. J. C. Tomlin, K.Ç.	The company's record of departure from working conditions under Schedule II., par. 6 of Munitions of War Act, 1915, should shew: (a) That pipe-fitting previously done by fitters only is now done by pipe fitters; (b) that boring of cylinders previously done by turners only is now done also by a machinist.
Charge Hand	William Asquith, Ltd., Halifax, v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers	Objection made by the Society to the appointment of a charge hand over a night shift, and with reference to the recording of a change of practice in		(Issued 28 September. I.C. 5280/2.) First objection not sustained, but the change of practice made by the firm shall be recorded in accordance with the Munitions of War Act.
Retort-house Workers	Anglo-French Nickel Co., Ltd., Swansea, v. Workers' Union	house men, and 9d. per day to retort- house boys; and (2) 3s. per week to men and 1s. 6d. to boys employed in	K.C.	(Issued 21 September. 5106.) At the hearing claim No. 2 was settled by agreement, and the award gave similar advances to the retort-house men and boys, viz., 3s. and 1s. 6d. per week. (Issued 24 September; effective from 1
Copper Workers	Yorks Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds, v. Leeds and District Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee	drawn on the occasion of general ad-	Mr. W. A. Willis	August. 5487/2.) Claim not established. (Issued 19 September. 4462/2.)
Plumbers, Sheet Metal Workers and Coppersmiths	Plumbers v. Sheet Metal Workers and Coppersmiths	vances of wages Demarcation dispute between plumbers, sheet metal workers and coppersmiths at firm of Archibald Low & Sons, Partick	C.B.	(1) Plumbers to take bending and fitting of iron and steel voice pipes, but otherwise their claims fail; (2) plumbers to take bending and fitting of iron and steel winch steam exhaust pipes, but
Sheet Made and a second				otherwise their claims fail; (3) plumbers to take bending and fitting but not lining off or fixing of iron and steel heating pipes for accommodation purposes (i.e., not for oil heating work); (4) claim not established. General supervision and lining off of all items named to remain as at present with sheet metal worker foreman.
Metal Workons and	F. W. Lucas, Ltd., London, v. London Society of Sheet Metal Workers			
Braziers	The Wrought Hollow-ware Trade Employers' Association, Birmingham v. Galvanised Hollow-ware Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers' Association, Lye, near Stourbridge	and is, od. per week for boys under is	Mr. T. J. C. Tomlin, K.C.	War-wage advance of 2s. 6d. to men and 1s. 6d. to boys under 18 (other than those making soldiers' water bottles, Sayer's stoves or magazine and ammunition boxes). (Issued 26 September; effective from 1 August, 1917, I.C. 6001/2.)

^{*} Unless otherwise stated, the awards take effect from the first full pay day following date of award

atters in dispute.
(Issued 20 August. 4906/2.)

CAS	ES UNDER THE CONCILIAT	TION ACT AND THE MUNIT	IONS OF WAI	r
CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.	Parties.	CLAIM.	ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR.	AWARD OR AGREEMENT; DATE OF ISSUE AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE,
	Engineering,	Shipbuilding and other Metal Tra	des—continued	
Sheet Metal Workers	Wells Aviation Co., Ltd., Chelsea, v.	Minimum rate of 1s. 1d. per hour	Professor J. B. Baillie	Claim not established.
and Shuttlepeg Makers	London Society of Sheet Metal Workers Robert Croasdale & Sons, Colne, v. National Union of General Workers		Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor	(Issued 21 September. I.C. 5918/2.) War bonus of 3s. per week. (Issued 22 September; effective from 8 September, 1917. I.C. 4991/2.) Men to receive £4 17s. 84
	Co., Ltd., v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheel- wrights, Carpenters and Mechanics			piece-work price, plus the 8s. bonus. (Issued 10 September. I.C. 5830/2.)
Wagon Builders and Painters	Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell, v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Car- penters and Mechanics		Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C.	Prices for wagons fixed as follows: 20 ton wagons (French), 55s.; 12-ton Board of Trade wagons, 35s.; painting 12-ton Board of Trade wagons, 4s. 3d. pig iron wagons (Caledonian Rly.), 35s. (Issued 17 September. 4571/2.)
Carpenters' Labourers	Clyde Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Ltd., v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour	Dispute with regard to overtime rates	Sheriff Wilson, K.C.	Overtime to be paid on the basis of each day's work taken by itself. (Issued 21 September; effective from 1 October, 1917. I.C. 4560/2.)
	Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Company, Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester, v. National Union of Clerks		K.C.	(Issued 25 September. I.C. 5012/2.)
gineering Trade Employees	senting Messrs. Scotts' Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, Greenock, and Amalgamated Society of Camenters and Joiners		Laing	(Issued 14 September. I.C. 4613/2.)
Shipwrights	Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Ltd., Govan, v. Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association	Wages at rate of 24 hours per day for certain men sent to work for 17 days on board a vessel lying in mid-stream at Rosyth		Men concerned to be paid at rate of 2 hours per day for 11 days, under deduction of sums already paid in respect of these dates. The award to be applicable only to this special case, and to be taken as based upon a certain custom of the shipwright trade. (Issued 24 September. 5646/2.)
Boilermakers	Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation and The Employers'. Association of the Port of Liverpool v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society		Sir William Robinson (Chairman of Court of Arbitration)	had not the meaning that the 4s given by the award of 7 Feb., 1917 should be added to the war wages of 15s, per week.
Plumbers	v. National Society of Coppersmiths and Amalgamated Society of Engineers	smiths and plumbers at naval construc- tion works of Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in- Furness	man Court of Arbitration)	seding copper in submarine boats not building, to be done by plumbers. (Issued 4 September. I.C. 4873/2)
	tish Painters' Society	Extra allowance of 2d. per hour for red- leaders engaged on tank work. Advance of 3s. given in the Committee on Production finding issued 14 July	Irvine, K.C.	Claim not established. (Issued 8 September. 4588/3.) Claim established subject to first pay ment being effective from 1 October 1917 (Issued 14 September. 5288/2.)
Packers	Clyde Shipbuilders' Association, representing Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., Clydebank, v. Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society	Question as to whether packers should be paid full trade union rate given to caulkers, viz., 10¼d. per hour, plus recent awards given by the Committee on_Production	Laing	Exclusive of war advances given on April and 1 Aug. by Committee of Production. Packers employed for years to receive 10d. per hour. Packer not employed for 5 years prior to 1 Aug to receive same rate on completion of years. (Issued 21 September; effective from 1 Aug.)
Pin Makers	Harding, Richardson, Rhodes & Co, Ltd. (Leeds), v. National Union of General Workers	Claim for the advance given in the finding of the Committee on Production issued 1 March	Mr. T. J. C. Tomlin, K.C.	I.C. 3029/2.) Claim not established. (Issued 14 September. I.C. 3567.)
		Textile Trades.		
Textile Workers	Johnston, Allen & Co., John Douglas & Sons, Seawright, Douglas & Co., Mathers & Bunting Henry Mattier & Co., Ltd., Murphy Stephenson, Ltd., John Ross & Co., Robert Uporchard & Co., Robert Watson & Sons York Street, Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., C. Bland & Son, James Glendinning & Sons, Ivy Weaving Co., Ltd., I. S. Dennison, John Douglas & Sons, Hanna & Co., Ireland Bros., Ltd., Thomas Jordan & Sons, Lurgan Weaving Co., McCaw, Allan & Co., v. Lurgan		officer of the Chief Industrial Com- missioner's De- partment (Chair- man of Confer- ence)	(1ssued 2 July. I.C. 4471/2.)
Te xt ile Workers	Heinmers, Veiners and General Women Workers' Trade Union E.B. Hamel & Son, Tamworth, v. National Union of General Workers		Industrial Com- missioner's De- partment (Chair-	to those earning under 10s. to 15. 2s. 6d. to those earning under 15s. a
Textile Workers	Stephen Bros. & Martin, Bristol, v. National Federation of Women Workers	Advance of wages	man of Conference) Officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department (Chair-	(Issued 11 July. 4195/2.) Establishment of a minimum wage of 13, per hour to girls under 14, with portionate increase up to 22 and over and special rates for special work.
			man of Conference)	(Issued 24 July; effective from 10 Augu 1917. 4591/2.)

	Textile Trades.		
Textile Workers Johnston, Allen & Co., John Douglas Sons, Seawright, Douglas & Co., Mather & Bunting Henry Mattier & Co., Ltd Murphy Stephenson, Ltd., John Ross Co., Robert Uporchard & Co., Rober Watson & Sons York Street, Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., C. Bland & Son, Jame Glendinning & Sons, Ivy Weaving Co. Ltd., I. S. Dennison, John Douglas Sons, Hanna & Co., Ireland Bros., Ltd Thomas Jordan & Sons, Lurgan Weavin Co., McCaw, Allan & Co., v. Lurga Hemmers, Veiners and General Workers' Trade Union	s t t s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s	Officer of the Chief Industrial Com- missioner's De- partment (Chair- man of Confer- ence)	Increase of war bonus. (Issued 2 July. I.C. 4471/2.)
Textile Workers E.B. Hamel & Son, Tamworth, v. Nationa Union of General Workers		Industrial Commissioner's Department (Chairman of Conference)	Bonus of 1s. to those earning under 5s.; 1s. 6d. to those earning 5s. to 10s.; 2s. to those earning under 10s. to 15s.; 2s. 6d. to those earning under 15s. and over. (Issued 11 July. 4195/2.)
Textile Workers Stephen Bros. & Martin, Bristol, a National Federation of Women Worker		Officer of the Chief Industrial Com- missioner's De- partment (Chair- man of Confer-	Establishment of a minimum wage of 13/4. per hour to girls under 14, with proportionate increase up to 22 and over, and special rates for special work. (Issued 24 July; effective from 10 August, 127 4501/2)
Hosiery Workers M. P. Pike, Keyworth, v. Nationa Hosiery Federation	granted under Sir William Robinson's award of 18 April, 1917, should be paid to Federation and members in his em-	Sir William Robin- son	Proposed that the firm inspect the DOOKS of the Federation with a view to seeing if his employees were members prior to May 19. (Issued 3 September. I.C. 3779/2)
Textile Workers William Tolson Ltd., Gibbs & Canning Ltd., Birmingham, v. National Unio of General Workers	, Application for war bonus	missioner's De- partment (Chair- man of Confer-	War bonus of ls. to those earning under 5s.; ls. 6d. to those earning between 5s. and 10s.; 2s. between 10s. and 15s.; 2s. 6d., 15s. and over. (Issued 12 September. 4195/2.)
Textile Workers J. & J. C. Derward, Galashiels, v. Workers Union	workers earning up to 14s. per week; 35 per cent. for those earning up to 20s. per week, and 25 per cent. for those earning up to 35s. per week, and of 15 per cent. for all earning over 35s. per	Sir Richard Lodge	workers over 18; and of 1s. 6d. per week to apprentices and workers under 18. (Issued 18 September; effective from 1 Oct.,
Woollen Workers Walter Scott & Sons, Dumfries, workers' Union	Advance of 5s. and 10s. per week	Officer of the Chief Industrial Com- missioner's De- partment (Chair-	Agreement granting an increase of 22 Pa week to men; 1s. to youths and female workers, fixing the working hours, over-

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CAS	CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS (continued).				
CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE	Parties.	CLAIM,	Arbitrator or Conciliator.	Award or Agreement; Date of Issue, and Date from which Effective.*	
INVOLVED.					
Hosiery Workers	Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association v. Midland Counties Bleachers, Dyers, Scourers, Trimmers and Auxiliary Workers' Federation; Hinckley and District Hosiery Warehouse Society; and Hinckley Menders'		Mr. W. A. Robertson	War bonus of 3d, in the shilling in place of existing war bonus to employees concerned other than apprentices and female probationers whose position is regulated by Agreement of 20 December, 1916.	
Hosiery Workers	Society I. Rade iffe & Son, Colne, v. Employees		Mellor	(Issued 29 September, -I.C. 4901/8.) War wage advance of 10 per cent., in which the bonus of 5 per cent. paid from 8 August is merged. The award also fixed the rates for overtime and certain other matters in dispute. (Issued 19 September; effective from 24 September, 5668/2.)	
Calico Printers	Society of Master Calico Printers v. F-derated Board of Machine Calico Printers in England and Scotland		SOII	Claim not established. (Issued 20 September. 5546/2.)	
Enginemen	National Union of Enginemen, Fire- men, Mechanics, Motormen and Elec- trical Workers; The Burnley and Dis- trict Engineers' Society v. The Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associa-	based upon the quantity of coal burned	K.C.	men in charge of engines and boilers. (Issued 20 August; ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	
Enginemen	tion Bleachers Association, Ltd., v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and	Advance of wages to members in the Bolton District	Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C.	Claim not established. (Issued 4 September. I.C. 5386/2.)	
Electrical Workers	Electrical Workers British Dyes, Ltd., Huddersfield, v. Electrical Trades Union	Payment at the rate of double time for Sunday work	Mr. T. J. C. Tomlin, K.C.	Claim not established. (Issued 14 September. 5542.)	
A	W. 1. 2. 2. 1	Clothing Trades.	Mr W H Stoker	Bonus of 6d. per day to men, 4d. to	
	Wachs & Co., Leicester, v. United Gar- ment Workers' Trade Union	Visit Control of the	K.C.	women, engaged on work for army purposes. (Issued 31 August; effective from 1 August,	
Garment Workers	Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Manchester, v. United Garment Workers' Trade Union	War bonuses for women employed at the firm's works at Crewe	Mr. w. H. Stoker, K.C.	women and girls respectively to workers employed between 5 and 27 July on the manufacture of army shirts. (Issued 29 August, 1917. I.C. 4786.)	
Tailors and Tailoresses	Chalmers (Oban), v. Scottish Operative Tailors and Tailoresses' Association	Advance of wages and a war bonus	Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C.	(1) Pieceworkers to continue to receive the 1d. per hour advance on time log rates granted by firm in February, 1917, and in addition an increase of 5 per cent. on rates in force since the February advance; (2) timeworkers to receive advance of 10 per cent. on their rates current on 17 September, all	
Cutters	Belfast and Londonderry Branches of the Shirt Manufacturers' Federation (Ireland), and Belfast and Londonderry Branches of the Belfast and District Amalgamated Society of Cutters	of cutters, and 2s. per week in the wages of apprentices, and also a		the advances to be payable as from that date. (Issued 29 September, 1917. I.C. 5732/3.) War wage advances of 4s. per week to cutters, and 1s. cd. per week to apprentices and certain provisions made with regard to the employment of female labour. (Issued 10 September; effective from 1 September, 1917. I.C.4211/3.)	
		Transport Trades.			
Carters & Motormen	Stockport and District Team Owners' Association v. United Carters and Motor Men's Association	That an award of 18 July in an arbitration between Ashton, Stalybridge, Mossley and District Association and the Union	A.U.	Claim established. (Issued 8 September; effective from 11 June. 6119.)	
Carters and Motor- men	Edinburgh and District Horse Owners' Association v. Scottish Horse and	wages of 30s. per week should be	Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing	(Issued 27 August; effective from 4 June,	
Coal Trimmers	Motormen's Association Middlesbrough Lighter Owners v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union	advanced to 40s. per week	Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C.	War wages advances of (1) 3d, per ton on ordinary and 4d, per ton on new work. (2) Tonnage and a half rate to be paid from 4.30 p.m. to end of job in respect of any steamer which started bunkering after that time. (Issued 24 August. 1.C.5160/2.)	
			K.C.	(1) Rate for passenger steamers to be 2s. 3d.; (2) Men on night shifts to have 5s. bonus in addition to tonnage rate. On short jobs beginning before 4.30 men to receive ordinary tonnage rates till 8.30 p.m., and tonnage and a half thereafter till end of job. Tonnage and a half rates for Saturday	
Dock Labourers	Swansea Harbour Trust v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union	wages to be paid for the discharge of cargo ex the s.s. "Parattah" on 21		work after 2 p.m. (Issued 25 September. I.C. 5160/3.) Rates fixed. (Issued 14 September. I.C.5854/3.)	
Seamen	The Southampton, Isle of Wight and South of England Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Ltd., v. British Seafarers' Union		Munroe, K.C.	War wage advance of 5s, per week to men and 2s. 6d. per week to boys, to merge in any subsequent advance consequent on any orders affecting their wages issued by the Controller of Shipping. (Issued 9 July; effective from 2 June, 1917.	
Carters	City of Perth Co-operative Society, Ltd.,	Advance of 6s. per week	Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing	I.C. 4207/2.)	
Dockers	Association Raw Sugar Association of Greenock, Ltd., v. Greenock General Porters Labourers' Benefit Society	Advance of wages		August. 5530/2.) Advance of 1d per hour on rate of wages for ordinary day work; night shift and overtime rates fixed. (Issued 27 August; effective from 23 July.	
Dockers	Aberdeen Harbour Trust v. National Union of Dock Labourers	Increased piece work rates	Sir Thomas Munro	5144/2.) Piece prices fixed according to schedule affixed to award.	
Dockers	John Curtis & Co., Ltd. (Bristol), John Robinson & Co., Ltd. (Bristol), v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union		Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.	(Issued 12 September. 4961/3.) Agreement that the war bonuses of 11s. and 13s. per week previous y paid by the two firms respectively should be converted into war wages, and that a further advance of 3s. per week be	
			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	given. (Issued 15 Sentember. 5537/2.)	

^{*} Unless otherwise stated, the awards take effect from the first full pay day following date of award.

(Issued 15 September. 5537/2.)

October, 1917.

CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS (continued).

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.	PARTIES.	CLAIM.	Arbitrator or Conciliator.	AWARD OR AGREEMENT; DATE OF ISSUE; AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE,*
		Transport Trades—continued.		
THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF TH	Milford Docks Company v. National Amalgamated Labourers' Union	10s. weekly advance in wages		War wage advance of 2s. per week. (Issued 19th September. 5815.)
Dock Labourers and Lumpers	Shields Engineering and Dry Dock Co., Ltd., v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour	Application for an increase in the rate of payment for certain work	mr. Charles Doughty	Certain advances awarded and rates of payment fixed. (Issued 20 September; effective from 1 September, 1917. I.C.4881.)
Ėmployees	J. Halden & Co., Ltd Reddish (nr.)	Printing, &c., Trades.	Mr. P. B. Clagg	War advances as follows:—(1) Men earn-
	Stockport) v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union	V.	menor	ing 40s. per week, 3s., other men 4s. per week; (2) certain female employees, 3s. per week; others, 2s. per week (Issued 22 September; effective from 24 September, 1917. 1.C. 5831/2.)
		Furnishing, etc., Trades.		
Upholsterers and other employees	Cabinet Trades Federation v. Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers	Advance of wages	Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.	Advance of 2d. per hour to time workers; 15 per cent. to piece workers; increase in country allowances and overtime
				per hour for upholsteresses and 6½d, per hour for machinists. Alterations in overtime conditions effective from date of award, i.e. 11 September 1012.
Upholsterers	Upholstery Trades Federation, London, v. Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers	Advance in wages and certain alleviations in working conditions		(Issued 11 September: effective from 2 July. 4729/3.) Agreement that the reference should be withdrawn with a view to a settlement between the parties.
Turners	Harrison & Camm, Ltd., Rotherham, v. their employees working as axle turners	Advance of rate per axle	Mr. W. H. Whiting, C.B.	(Issued 11 September. I.C. 4729/2.) Rate increased from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 2d. per axle.
Woodcutting Machinists	Jewson & Sons, James Porter & Sons, Frazers Joinery Co., Ltd., Cushion	Advance of wages	The waster of the second	(Issued 12 September. 5913/2.) Granted a minimum wage of S½d. per hour; bonus of 3s. per week to men
	Bros., Ransons, Ltd. (all of Norwich), v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists			employed by Ransons and James Porter & Sons, and of 5s. to those employed by the other four firms, the bonuses to date from 1 June. (Issued 4 September. 3566/2.)
Woodworkers	H. Newsum, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough, v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists	Advance of 2d. per hour on time rates, and 25 per cent. on piece rates	Mr. P. B. Clegg Mellor	Advance of 1d. per hour to moulding machinists, ½d. per hour to other time workers; application on behalf of piece
Woodworkers	Huggins & Co. Goo. Wingrove & Go	Advance of 15 per cent. by way of bonus	Mr W A Willia	workers not established. (Issued 13 September; effective as from 8 September, 1917. 4661/2.) Bonus of 10 per cent. already paid in
J. C.	Edward Collier & Sons, Ltd., Frederick P. Longmore, A. & E. Mote, S. & F. Hodgetts & Co., R. Cartwright & Co.,		THE WHIIS	creased to 17½ per cent.; bonus of 7½ per cent. granted to men not hitherto in receipt of any bonus; no new bonus
	Leopold Turners and Workers, C. A. Baker (all of Birmingham) v. National Union of General Workers			granted to time workers who have received advance of so much as 3/4d. per hour since 6 March; new bonus and
				additions to date from commencement of first full pay following 16 August. (Issued 14 September. 4321/2.)
Woodworkers	Waring & Gillow, Ltd., Lancaster, v. Committee of the Woodworkers in their employ	Supplementary bonus of 3d. per hour	Sir William Robinson	Further war bonus of 3s. per week. (Issued 25 September. I.C. 5085/2.)
Carpenters and Joiners, &c.	(1) Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; (2) Workers' Union; (3)	Advance of wages, and increased overtime rates	Mr. A. J. David, K.C.	penters and joiners, woodworking machinists and blacksmiths; 3s. 6d. to
	non-union men in firm's employ		22) 20)	painters and labourers. Overtime at rate of time and a quarter to labourers. Youths under 21 to participate in the
	Water All States		*	award. (Issued 17 August; effective from 1 August, 1917. 4549/2.)
Aircraft workers	Wessex Manufacturing Co., Parkstone Joinery Co., Griffiths Bros, Poole Avia- tion Co., Ltd., J. & A. Steane, Brooks & Co. (all of the Bournemouth district)		Mr. Charles Doughty	Agreement that (1) an advance of 1d. per hour shall be paid to all trades engaged upon munitions work in connection
	& Co. (all of the Bournemouth district), v. Bournemouth and District United Building Trades Council			with aircraft construction; (2) over time shall be paid according to local district rules for building trade. (Issued 24 August; both effective from 1
		Chemical and Pottery Trades.		(Issued 24 August; both effective from 1 August, 1917. 4581/2.)
Chemical Workers	v. National Amalgamated Union of	Advance of 2s. per week	Mr. T. J. C. Tomlin, K.C.	Claim not established. (Issued 7 September. I.C. 5441/2.)
Chemical Workers	Labour Hunt Bros., Castleford, v. Workers' Union	(1) Application for readjustment of over- time rates; (2) for advance given in the finding of the Committee on Production	kester, K.C.	(1) Overtime rates to be paid according to the district rates prevailing in the respective trades, to tradesmen and
Chemical Workers	Messrs. James Wooley, Son & Co., Ltd.,	finding of the Committee on Production in the Chemical Trades issued 18 July All round advance in wages	Mr.Ernest Page, K.C.	(Issued 15 September. I.C. 5293/2.)
TOTALES	Manchester, v. National Warehouse and General Workers' Union		.2211Cool age, N.U.	each man, 3s.; to each woman, 2s.; to each woman, 2s.; to
				(Issued 18 September; effective from first
Chemical Workers	Joseph Ashworth & Sons, Ltd., Frod- sham Bridge, v. Workers' Union	Advance of 3s. per week, in accordance with finding of the Committee on Production, dated 14 July, 1917	Mr. P. B. Clegg- Mellor	boys under 18 war advance of 1s. pe
Moulders and La-	Duckett & Sons, Ltd., Burnley, v.	Advance of 10s. per week	Mr. W. A. Willis	(Issued 22 September; effective from 13 September, 1917. I.C. 5909/2.)
bourers	National Union of General Workers			aggregate weekly earnings and of 9s. to timeworkers over 18 years of age and half that amount to those under that age subject to proportionate deduction
Employees	Curtis's and Harvey, Ltd. (Cliffe Factory).	That the existing rate of wages and bonus	Mr. A.J. David, K.C.	(Issued 19 September. 5669/2.
	v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour	hourly rate and that an increase of 2d. on the consolidated hourly rate be		men and youths respectively. (Issued 18 September; effective from 1 September)
Employees	Curtis's and Harvey, Ltd., London, . Workers' Union	granted		Hourly rates increased by 2½d., and bonus added of 3s. per week to men and the state of the stat
4,24				travelling allowance not established.
TANK TO THE RESERVE				(Issued 18 September, 1917. I.C. 4521/4.)

* Unless otherwise stated, the awards take effect from the first full pay day following date of award.

CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS (continued).

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.	Parties.	CLAIM.	Arbitrator or Conciliator.	AWARD OR AGREEMENT; DATE OF ISSUE AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE.
		emical and Pottery Trades—contin		
nployees	Kames Gunpowder Co., Kyles of Bute, v. Workers' Union	(1) Advance of 2d. per hour for time- workers, and equivalent advance for piece-workers and boiler and enginemen; (2) alteration with regard to time of payment to certain employees	Sir Richard Lodge	(1) Advance on present rates of 3s. p. week; (2) claim referred to the firm formutual settlement. (Issued 24 September. I.C. 5421/2.)
	Belfast Master Bakers' Association v.	Food Trades. [(1) Advance of wages of 10s. per week;	Sir Richard Lodge	(1) War wage advance of 7s. per weel
ers ···	Belfast Bakers Society	1s. 4d. per hour; (3) Double rate of pay for Sunday labour		employers urged to minimise Sundi labour. (Issued 25 September; effective from Oct. 1917. I.C. 5684/2.)
acco Workers	United Kingdom Cigar Manufacturers' Federation, Leicester and District, v. National Federation of Tobacco Workers		dustrial Commis-	(Issued 13 July; effective from 11 Jun
etrical Workers	Corporation of Southampton v. Electrical Trades Union; Amalgamated Society of Engineers; British Seafarers' Union		Mr. Charles Doughty	All men over 18 rated at less than 80 per week to receive 15s. total war wa advance. Boys to receive advance
	and National Union of General Labourers			2s. 3d. for every complete half-year service. Women to receive 6s. 6d. tot war wage advance. (Issued 25 August; effective from 1 Augus 1917. 5122/2.)
ine Men, Stokers id Trimmers	Corporation of the Borough of Birkenhead v. National Amalgamated Union of En- ginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motor- men and Electrical Workers		Mr. E. Forbes Lan- kester, K.C.	Advances granted since the war to be made up to 11s. per week for drive and 10s. per week for stokers, at 8s. 2d. per week for trimmers. (Issued 31 August; effective from 1 August)
Workers	Gas Commissioners, Dundee, v. National Union of General Workers	Advance of wages given by the finding of the Committee on Production issued 1 March, to be paid to unskilled and semi-skilled workers	Sir Richard Lodge	I.C. 2795/3.) Finding that Boilermen's wages should advanced to 103/4d. per hour; exhauste housemen's to 10d. per hour; an labourer's wages advanced 5/4d. phour.
Workers	Hereford Corporation v . Workers' Union	Advance of 5s. per week to workers in the gasworks	Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.	(Issued 29 August. 4847/3.)
Workers	Cheltenham Gas Light & Coke Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers	Advance in wages of 5s. per week in accordance with the finding of the Committee on Production dated 1 March	Mr. W. H. Stoker,	9020/2.) A war bonus of 4s. per week. (Issued 30 August; effective from 1 Ju 1917, on the same conditions as previo bonuses. I.C.4498/2.).
Stokers	Barry Urban District Council v. National Union of General Workers and Muni- cipal Employees' Association	Application for an advance of the stand- ing wages of gas stokers	Mr. A. J. David, K.C.	Standing wages of foremen gas stokers be advanced to 6s. 6d. per shift and under stokers to 6s. per shift, subje to certain conditions, also a furth war bonus of 3s. a week. (Issued 1 September; effective from 1 Augu
Fitters, &c	Barry Urban District Council v. National Union of General Workers and Muni- cipal Employees' Association	Application for a further increase of 6s. per week made on behalf of gas fitters, &c.	Mr. A. J. David, K.C.	1917. I.C. 4179/7.)
Stokers and ardmen	Urban District Council of Gainsborough v. Gas Stokers and Yardmen in Council's Gas Works		Mr. W. A. Willis	Finding that the claim on behalf of yar men is not established, and that t bonus paid to gas stokers be increas from 2s. to 5s. per week. (Issued 3 September; effective from 3 Augu 1917. I.C. 5297/2.)
poration Employees	Corporation of the City of Aberdeen v. National Union of General Workers	Application for the findings of the Committee on Production dated 1 March and 14 July to be applied to members of the Union employed in the Gas, Water, Cleansing, Sewerage, Streets and Roads, Water, and Public Parks Depart-		A bonus to be paid in accordance withe terms set forth in the Tor-Council's resolution dated 18 June. (Issued 3 September. I.C. 4629/2.)
s Workers	Corporation of the City of Perth v. National Union of General Workers	ments Increase of war bonus of Ss. a week	Sir J. Urquhart	Additional war bonus of 3s. per week all workers concerned in gas depa ment.
Workers	Portsea Island Gas Light & Coke Co. v. National Union of General Workers	Certain increases in wages, and alteration in working conditions	Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.	(Issued 8 September. I.C. 4775/3.) War wage advances of 5s. weekly to the whose wages do not exceed 30s. cluding any war bonus, and proportion smaller advances to those in receipt higher rates of pay.
s Workers	Aberdare and Aberaman Consumers' Gas Company v. National Union of Genera Workers		Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C.	(Issued 19 September. 5431/2.) Such further advance of war bonus as make the aggregate advance on pre-wages 12s. per full ordinary week. (Issued 24 September; effective from 10
mwaymen	Corporation of Glasgow v. Municipa Employees' Association	Advance of wages to various grades of workers	Sheriff,T. A. Fyfe	Committee on Production dated 1 Mar and 14 July last; females to receivates in accordance with those fixed certain orders issued by the Ministry Munitions.
acksmiths	Merthyr Tydfil Corporation v. Amal gamated Society of Engineers	Advance of wages to two blacksmiths	Mr. W. A. Robertson	(Issued 24 September; effective from 1 August, 1917. I.C. 4060/2.) A further advance of 3s. per week as w bonus. (Issued 5 September. I.C. 5104/2.)
undry Workers	Falmouth and District Sanitary Steam	Miscellaneous. Dispute as to alleged cases of victimiza-	Officer of the Chief	Charges of victimization not establishe
	Laundry v. Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union	tion, reinstatement of workpeople on strike, and application for advance of wages	missioner's De- partment (Chair- man of Confer-	(Issued 16 June; effective as from 30 Jun 1917. 2877.)
ndboard Box Maker	Federation of Women Workers.		Industrial Com- missioner's De- partment (Chair- man of Confer-	girls 16 to 18, 6d. to girls under 16. (Issued 27 July; effective from 4 Augu
stilling Employee	Distillers Co Livernool " Nations	Questions arising out of previous award		Finding that the increased wage of 27 per week be treated as war wages.

^{*} Unless otherwise stated, the awards take effect from the first full pay day following date of award.

CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS (continued).

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CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.	PARTIES.	CLAIM.	ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR.	AWARD OR AGREEMENT; DATE OF ISSUE; AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE,
		Miscellaneous -continued.		
Rope Workers	J. Todd & Sons, Ltd., Rutherglen, v. Workers' Union	Advance of wages		Advance of 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week to female workers over 18, and 1s. 3d. per week to those under 18, (Issued 1 September; effective from 1 Sep- tember, 1917. 5759/2.)
Soap Works	men, Mechanics, Motormen and Elec- trical Workers	1 March and 14 July	Mr. T. J. C. Tomlin, K.C.	Claim as made not established, but an advance of 5s. per week granted to men concerned, and the wages and working conditions of motormen tixed according to schedule to the award. (Issued 5 Sentember 5000)
Co-operative Society Employees	mouthshire District Council of Co- operative and Commercial Employees		tional Conciliation Board)	Advances granted to various grades of workers, hours of labour and overtime fixed, and other matters in dispute settled by agreement. (Issued 12 September 50212)
Asbestos Workers .	Rochdale Asbestos Co., Ltd., v. Amalgamated Society of India Rubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers	12s. weekly advance on pre-war rates	Mr. Ernest Page, K.C.	3s. war wage advance on 55 hours week effective from 1 July last, to be proportionately reduced when less than 55 hours are worked. (Issued 18 September. I.C. 5015/2.)
Rubber Workers	India Rubber Manufacturers' Association Manchester, v. Waterproof Garment Makers' Trade Union	Difference relating to price to be paid for making up of certain waterproof article or portion thereof	Mr. W. A. Willis	(Issued 29 September. I.C. 6040/2.)
Silica Brick Workers	J. G. Stein & Co., Castle Cary, v. National Union of General Workers	Advance of wages	Sir Richard Lodge	Advance on pre-war rates—of 15s. to men, 7s. 6d. to youths between 16 and 18, and 5s. to boys under 16. In this advance are merged all previous advances and war bonus. (Issued 4 September. 1812.)
Fire Clay Workers	Messrs. Oates and Green, Halifax, v. Workers' Union	Application for certain minimum rates of wages, advances in piecework prices and on time rates, and alterations in over- time rates	K.C.	Demand for minimum rates and overtime rates not sustained. Advances of (1) 3s. per week to all male time and pieceworkers of 18 years of age and over, and (2) of 2s. per week to women time and piece-workers. (Issued 10 September; effective from 20 August, 1917. I.C. 5124/2.)
Coal Merchants	R. Coller & Sons (Norwich), v. National Union of General Workers	Advance of 5s. per week in wages and an increase of 1d. per hour for overtime	Mr. A. J. Ashton, K.C.	Advance of wages of 2s. 6d. per week, this advance not to count in the calculation of overtime: overtime rates to remain as at present. (Issued 3 September, I.C. 4804/2.)

Women Munition Workers.—The Ministry of Labour has referred to the Special Arbitration Tribunal, constituted under Sections 6 and 8 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, claims made by the National Federation of Women Workers on behalf of their members employed by (1) Messrs. The Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Works, (2) Messrs.
The British Motor Cab Co., Ltd., Pimlico, (3) Messrs. T.
Lee & Co., Coventry, (4) Messrs. The Panther Bond, Bristol,
(5) The North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association, representing Messrs. Richardson, Westgarth, (6) The Aberdeen and District Engineering Employers' Association, representing Messrs. J. M. Henderson & Co., Aberdeen, (7) Messrs. presenting Messrs. J. M. Henderson & Co., Aberdeen, (7) Messrs. Thos. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington, (8) The North-Eastern Railway, York, (9) Messrs. Frost Bros., Ltd., London; Messrs. The Charlton Rope Works, Charlton; and Messrs. J. T. Davis, Ltd., Bow, (10) Messrs. Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; by the Workers' Union to (1) the Ministry of Munitions (Wages Section), and (2) Messrs. Curtis & Harvey, Ltd., Kames Gunpowder Co., Argyleshire; by the National Union of General Workers to (1) Messrs. Entwistle & Gass, Ltd., Bolton, (2) Messrs. R. Stafford & Son, Hendon, Sunderland; by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to (1) Messrs. John Lang & Sons. Ltd., Glasgow, (2) Messrs. Willans & John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow, (2) Messrs. Willans & Robinson, Ltd., Rugby; by the Society of Women Workers to the London and District Association of Engineering Employers; by the Iron and Steel Trade Confederation to Messrs.

R. Stephenson & Co., Darlington, and Messrs. Bolckow Vaughan, Grangetown; by the Scottish Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers Friendly and Protective Society to (1) The Glasgow Corporation and (2) Messrs. Wm. Harvie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; by the Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Society of Gas and Municipal Workers, and the National Federation of Women Workers to the National Employers' Federation; by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the National Federation of Women Workers to Messrs. Rolls Royce, Ltd.,

ployers' Association, and by the National Federation of Women Workers, the National Union of General Workers, and the Municipal and Gas Workers' Union to the National Employers' Federation, Midland District.

SOUTH WALES COLLIERIES.—After conferences held at the request of H.M. Government, under the Chairmanship of Sir George Askwith, K.C., K.C.B., with a view to preventing interference with output in the South Wales coalfield on the non-unionist question during the war, the representatives of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners' Asociation, without prejudice to the position after the war, agree that the men employed at the collieries shall be required to become members of one or other of the recognised Trade Unions. They agree further that an intimation to this effect shall be made throughout the coalfields generally and at the several collieries, and that should it become preserve to deal with any workman who fail to become necessary to deal with any workmen who fail to become members of the Union, the Miners' Federation are to be at liberty to apply to the Coalowners' Association for assistance in carrying out the terms of the requirement, and

assistance in carrying out the terms of the requirement, and that should any difficulty arise in this connection that cannot be amicably settled, the difference shall be referred to the Chief Industrial Commissioner for action by his department. In this agreement the term workmen does not include colliery officials. 21st June, 1917. I.C. 3896/2.

Correction.—In the summary given in the September issue of this Gazette of an award issued by Sir William Robinson on the 16th July in respect of a War Bonus to be paid to members of the Workers' Union employed by Messrs. The Victoria Carpet Co., Ltd., and Messrs. The Empire Carpet Co., the dates from which the bonus awarded should be paid should read, in the case of the Victoria Carpet Co., as from the first full pay day following the 7th July, and in the case of the full pay day following the 7th July, and in the case of the Empire Carpet Co., as from the first full pay after 1st April.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

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PARTIES.	CLAIM.	AWARD, DATE OF ISSUE AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE.			
	Building Trades.				
Messrs. Mitchell Bros., Ltd., Glengar- nock, v. Operative Bricklayers' Society	Certain advances in wages to the Union's members employed at the Steel Works' Extension, Glengar- nock, and continued allowance of one hour a day for travelling	(1) The men concerned, aged 18 years and over, shall receive a warwag advance of 3s. per week, and the boys and youths, of 1s. 6d.; (2) the allowance of one hour a day for travelling is not affected by the award.			
Messrs. Thorburn & Sons v. Operative Bricklayers' Society and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Increase to 1s. 3d. per hour to the Unions' members employed as bricklayers and joiners at H.M. Factory, Irvine	(1) Bonus of 5d. per day to be converted into a war wage; (2) the his concerned, aged 18 and over, shall receive a war wage advance of 3s			
Messrs. Mitchell Bros., Ltd., Glengar- nock, v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners Messrs. Mitchell Bros., Ltd., Glengar-	Increase of wages to 1s. 3d. per hour to the Society's members employed as joiners at the firm's "B" scheme, Steel Works' Extension, Glengarnock Advance of wages	(1) The men concerned, aged 18 years and over, shall receive a way wage advance of 3s. per full ordinary week; boys and youths, 1s. 6d. (1) The men concerned, aged 18 and over, shall receive a war way advance of 3s., and the boys and youths, of 1s. 6d. per week; (2) the distribution of the concerned aged 1s. and over, shall receive a war way advance of 3s., and the boys and youths, of 1s. 6d. per week; (2) the distribution of the concerned aged 1s. and over, shall receive a war way advance of 3s., and the boys and youths, of 1s. 6d. per week; (2) the concerned aged 1s. and over, shall receive a war way advance of 3s., and the boys and youths, of 1s. 6d.			
nock, v. Workers' Union		advance of 3s., and the boys and youlds, or 1s. of allowance of one hour's travelling a day is not affected. (Issued 26 September.)			
Iron, and Steel Trades.					
Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Con- ciliation and Arbitration Board v. Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain	For men employed in manufactured iron trade whose wages are regulated by the selling price of manufactured iron to receive an increase of wages of 5s. as from 1st April and 3s. as from 1st August	(Issued 18 September.)			

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COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION (continued).						
PARTIES.	CLAIM.	AWARD, DATE OF ISSUE AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE.*				
Iron and Steel Trades continued.						
Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation	An increase of wages of 10s. per week	(1) Datal men, including unskilled labourers, shall receive a war wage advance of 5s. per week; (2) claim for an increase of wages for men whose earnings are regulated by output not established. (Issued 13 September.)				
he Blaenavon Co., Ltd., v. The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation	(1) Payment of the South Wales Siemen's Steel Association bonus to millmen in the firm's employ; (2) payment of the Ingot Makers' Association bonus to charge-wheelers and ladlemen in the firm's employ	(1) That the claim of the millmen has not been established; (2) that the war bonuses of 3s. and 4s. per week paid to ladlemen and chargewheelers shall be increased by 6s. per full ordinary week. (Issued 10 September.)				
outh Wales Siemens' Steel Association v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation	(1) Pitmen in No. 2 Melting Shop, Port Talbot Steel Co., to receive a tonnage rate in lieu of present day rates; (2) in the case of men employed in the plate and cogging mill the day rate for the sixth shift, when working night to be made up and spread over the other eleven shifts: (3) payment by the firm of 2s. 6d, per day towards the wage of 5s. paid by pit-	(1) That claims (1) and (3) have not been established; (2) that the men concerned shall receive time and a fifth per shift when working night. (Issued 20 September.)				
ammerlee Iron Co., Coatbridge v. Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain	men to pit helpers That the union's members employed as drivers, firemen and brakesmen in the locomotive department of the firm's iron works, Summerlee, should receive payment for week-end work in accordance with the Committee's award for the Scottish Pig Iron Trade, dated 14 June, in addition to the extra payment for	Claim not established. (Issued 18 September.)				
Torkington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders	Sunday work they have hitherto received An advance of 2s. per week for moulders in ac- cordance with the award to the Engineering Trade, North East Coast, dated 29 March	(1) Claim not established; (2) that owing to the nature of the work done by the moulders, the men shall receive a war wage increase of 1s. per week on time rates. (Issued 13 September.)				
laenavon Co., I.td., v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders and Associated Society of Moulders	An increased rate	The Committee record the following agreement between the parties as their award: (1) A flat rate of 53s. per week as from 7 July, 1917; (2) a war wage advance of 3s. as from the 1 August; (3) overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half after 54 hours have been worked; (4) double time to be paid for the 24 hours constituting Sunday; (5) no time allowance to men for hours they do not work on the eve of holidays; (6) the time Register to be adopted immediately. (Issued 20 September.)				
Ltd., v. Ironfounders' Society	Payment of an advance of 5s. per week as granted by the Committee, 1 March, to the Union's members employed by the firm at their Cwmbran, Rogerstone and Dowlais Works	War wage advance of 2s. per week to the men at each of the works. (Issued 27 September.)				
essrs. W. Baird & Co., Ltd., v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers	Advances given under the Committee's awards of 1 March and 14 July for the Engineering and Foundry Trades on behalf of the Union's members employed at Lugar Ironworks and Twechar Col- lieries and Works	(1) That no alteration be made in the firm's practice of dealing with the wages of the men concerned concurrently with the changes in wages of blastfurnacemen, and that following the agreement between the Scottish Ironworkers and Blastfurnace employees an advance of 5s. per week for men and of 2s. 6d. for boys and youths shall be given at the Lugar Works as from 1 August, 1917; (2) that advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d. respectively be given to men and boys concerned at the Twechar Colleries and Works as from 1 August, 1917. (Issued 19 September.)				
essrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., r. Amalgamated Society of Engineers	An advance of wages to the Union's members employed at the firm's Cwmbran Works	Claim not established. (Issued 27 September.)				
orkington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Steam Engine Makers' Society	An increase of wages of 10s. per week	Claim not established.				
orkington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; the Whitehaven Hematite Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; the Distington Hematite Iron Co. v. Operative Bricklayers'	An advance of wages	(1) As from 1 April, 1917, the advances on pre-war rates paid to the men shall be cancelled, and in lieu thereof they shall receive an advance of 12s. per full ordinary week; (2) as from 1 August an increase of 3s. per full ordinary week.				
Society essrs. Shanks & McEwan, Glasgow, v. Operative Bricklayers' Society	Payment to bricklayers employed at Clydebridge and Mossend Steel Works of the Committee's award (14 July) for bricklayers in steel works, Scotland	War wage advance of 3s. per week to men, and of 1s. 6d. to boys and youths under 18 years of age as from 1 August.				
essrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders	Increase of 6d. per day on the rates of the union's members employed at the Dowlais Iron Works	Claim not established. (Issued 18 September.)				
essrs. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Mid- dlesbrough, v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour	(1) Recognition by the employers of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, which union the men have joined to discuss any differences with their employers; (2) adjustment of war bonuses	That the firm are precluded by their agreement with the Steel Smelters' Union from negotiating with the National Amalgamated Union of Labour without the cognisance and concurrence of the Steel Smelters' Union. The Committee are of opinion that it would be desirable that the National Amalgamated Union of Labour should be granted the right of making representations to the firm, and recommend the firm and Steel Smelters' Union to meet the National Amalgamated Union of Labour to arrange this.				
cottish Steel Founders' Wages Association r , Workers' Union	(1) An increase of wages of 10s, per week for labourers and semi-skilled workmen employed at Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds, Coatbridge; (2) time and a half to be paid for all overtime worked after 54 hours, and double time on Sunday	(Issued 21 September.) Time and a half for overtime after 54 hours a week, and double time for all work between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday. (The application for an increase of wages was withdrawn at the hearing.) (Issued 18 September.)				
	Engineering, Shipbuilding and other	Metal Trades.				
don, v. London Society of Sheet Metal Workers, Braziers and Gas Meter Makers	Advance of 25 per cent. on present rates	Claim not established.				
v. employees of the firm	General advance in wages	Claim to an increase over the recognised district rate not established. (Issued 1 September.)				
don, Erith, Southall and Kingston Allied Engineering Trades Joint Committee	A difference with regard to rates of payment	(1) That the five men mentioned at the hearing shall be paid the district rate, plus the war advances granted to the engineering trade; (2) this finding shall not depress the rates of any man in receipt of a more favourable rate; (3) additional rates towards to				

Workers, Braziers and Gas Meter Makers		
Aster Engineering Co., Ltd., Wembley, v. employees of the firm	General advance in wages	Claim to an increase over the recognised district rate not established.
Messrs, Robert Adams, London a Lon-	A difference with regard to rates of payment	(Issued 1 September.)
don, Erith, Southall and Kingston	a difference with regard to fates of payment	(1) That the five men mentioned at the hearing shall be paid the
Allied Engineering Trades Joint Com-		district rate, plus the war advances granted to the engineering trade; (2) this finding shall not depress the rates of any man in
mittee		receipt of a more favourable rate; (3) additional rates payable to
		men when setting-up are determined by the provisions of the
The James To		document L3. (Issued 14 September.)
v. Workers' Union	5s. advance given by the Committee on 1 March	Piece-workers shall receive a war wage advance of 5s, per week as
" Horkers Union		from the date the firm gave the advance to time-workers.
Messrs, John Class Davis & Co. London	(1) Advance of wages given by the Committee, 1	(Issued 18 September.)
v. Workers' Union	March; (2) district overtime rates	(1) The men concerned shall receive a war wage of 5s, per full ordinary
o mon	march, (2) disprice overtime rates	week, and the boys and youths, of 2s. 6d.; (2) no change in present
Win to the state of the state o		OVERTIME PATES (Issued 10 Sentember)

The men concerned shall receive a war wage of 5s, per full ordinary week, and the boys and youths, of 2s. 6d.; (2) no change in present overtime rates.

(Issued 19 September.) stry of Munitions v. Workers' Com-littee of the Building Works Depart-ent, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich

Advance of 4d. per hour to all men represented by the Deputation engaged in the Building Works Depart-ment

Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Openshaw, v. Amalgamated and General Union of Carbon Carbo (Issued 20 September.)

on Engineering and Ship-Employers' Association v. Advance of 5s. per week to Union's members employed by firms belonging to the Association

Claim not established. (Issued 20 September.)

Advances of wages to employees at Helsby and Prescot ing 12 September such increase of wages as will have the effect of increasing the weekly time-rates of the various grades to 15s. per full

Advances of wages to the Union's members employed at Helsby

Advances of wages to the Union's members employed at Helsby

Advances of wages to the Union's members employed at Helsby

Advances of wages to the Union's members employed at Helsby

That platers' helpers employed by the firm at their recently awarded to platers by Professor lrvine Payment to the employees at Clydebank Works of the Committee's award of 20 September, 1916

That platers' helpers employed by the firm at their recently awarded to platers by Professor lrvine Payment to the employees at Clydebank Works of the Committee's award of 20 September, 1916

That platers' helpers employed by the firm at their receive the advance the payment to the employees at Clydebank Works of the Committee's award of 20 September, 1916

That the men concerned are not time-rates. (Issued 18 September.)

That the men concerned are not time-workers within the meaning and intention of the award of 20 September, and that the claim is not established. (Issued 18 September.)

October, 1917.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

* Unless otherwise stated, the awards take effect from the first full pay day following date of award.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION (continued).

PARTIES.	CLAIM.	Award, Date of Issue and Date from which Effective.*
	Public Utility Services—com	tinued.
London County Council v. (1) National Union of General Workers and (2) As- sociated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society	(1) By the National Union of General Workers, for an advance of wages to their members employed in the Main Drainage, Fire Brigade, Asylums and Highways services; (2) by the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society for application of the Committee's award for the Engineering and Foundry Trades to hammermen and engineering labourers in the service of the Council (except the Tramway service)	(1) The men concerned (including engineering labourers not attached to skilled craftsmen) shall receive a further war wage increase of 8s. per week, bringing the aggregate war wage advance up to 12s. per full ordinary week as from the first full pay following 23rd September; (2) the war wage advance of hammermen and engineering labourers attached to skilled craftsmen shall be increased to 15s. per week as from the first full pay following 23rd September.
Birkenhead Corporation v. National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers	(1) Advance of 15s. per week on pre-war rates for enginemen, firemen and trimmers employed in the pumping stations; (2) that the bonus of 2s. paid to firemen and trimmers be merged in the said war wages; (3) increased overtime rates; (4) reduction in hours of normal working week	(1) That the war wage advances or war bonuses now being paid to the men concerned shall be increased to 12s. per full ordinary week as from the first full pay in September; (2) claim for increased overtime rates and reduction in normal working hours not established. (Issued 27 September.)
Metropolitan Borough of Islington v. Men employed in electricity department	10s. per week advance	The war wage advance now paid shall be increased to 12s. per full ordinary week as from the first full pay in September. (Issued 13 September.)
Manchester, Chester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Chorley, Oldham, Preston, Salford, Stockport and Mossley Corporations v. Workers' Union and Municipal Employees Association. Also Bury, Leigh, Mossley, and Bolton Corporations, Radcliffe and Pilkington Gas Co., Farnworth and Kearsley Gas Co. v. Bolton and District Gas Workers' Association and Bolton Corporation and District Council Workers	Advance of wages	(1) That the war wage advances and war bonuses now being paid shall be increased to 12s. per full ordinary week for male employees aged 18 and over, and to 9s. for female employees; (2) that the war wage advances now paid to engineering labourers attached to or working with skilled craftsmen shall be increased to 15s. per full ordinary week. These advances are to come into operation as from the first full pay in September. (Issued 27 September.)
Potteries Electric Traction Co., Ltd., v. Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers	An advance of wages of 11d. per hour to their members (male and female) in lieu of the bonus of 3s. 9d. to men and 2s. to women	(1) In the case of male employees the war bonus and war wage advances shall be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the men shall be paid a war wage advance of 12s. per full ordinary week as from the first full pay in September; (2) in the case of female employees the war bonus and war wage advances shall be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the women shall be paid a war wage advance of 9s. per full ordinary week as from the first full pay in September. (Issued 19 September.)
Sunderland Corporation (Tramway Dept.) v. National Union of General Workers	(1) War wages to be advanced to 15s. per week for men and 7s. for youths; (2) War wages or bonuses to be added to the daily rates and to count in calculation for overtime payment, etc.	(1) A war wage advance of 12s. per week for men as from the beginning of the first full pay in September in lieu of the war bonus already paid; (2) boys and youths to receive an increase of 1s. 6d. per week as from the first full pay in September; (3) the amounts awarded to count in calculation of overtime etc. payment.
Leith Corporation v. Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers	(1) Increase in the war bonus of tramway workers; (2) increased payment for Sunday work for washers	(Issued 14 September.) (1) War wage increase of $8\frac{V}{2}$ d. per hour to drivers and conductors (male and female); (2) increase of war bonus of 2s. per week to 3s. for male shed labourers; increase of wages of 1s. per week to female shed labourers; (3) washers (male and female) shall receive a war wage increase of 1s. 6d. per week; (4) claim on behalf of washers for alteration in the present system of working 60 hours in each week of seven days not established. (Issued 20 September.)
Tramway Authorities of Accrington, Ashton, Blackburn, Birkenhead, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Colne, Darwen, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Wallasey, Warrington, Wigan and South Lancashire Tramways Company v. Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers	Advances of wages	(1) That the war wage advances or war bonuses now paid shall be increased to 12s. per full ordinary week in the case of men, and to 9s. per full ordinary week in the case of women; (2) that all employees (male and female) under 18 years, shall receive a war wage increase of 1s. 6d. per full ordinary week. These advances are to come into operation as from the first full pay in September. (Issued 27 September.)
	Miscellaneous.	
Ovens and Bye-Product Works Association v. South Wales Miners' Federation	Advances in wages and alterations in working conditions for employees at the Risca Coke Ovens	(1) Certain changes in the existing base rates per shift in the case of employees in the ovens, bye-product and washery; (2) increase of bonus of 25 per cent. to 35 per cent.; (3) week-end work between 2 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday shall be paid for at time and a half; (4) the claim that afternoon and night shifts should be paid the bonus turn upon the same conditions as the bonus turn paid to colliery workmen not established; (5) time worked on statutory holidays, including Good Friday, shall be paid for at time and a half. (Issued 7 September.)
Copper Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour Greenock Sugar Refiners' Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour	The terms of the Committee's award of 14 July for the engineering and foundry trades to be applied to employees at the Copper Coke Ovens, Pinxton Advances of 10s. a week to adult male workers, 7s. to adult women workers, and 5s. to boys and girls.	War wage advance of 3s. per week to men, and of 1s. 6d. to boys, youths and apprentices as from 1 August. (Issued 14 September.) (1) The wages of workpeople aged 18 years and over shall be increased by 2s. per week in the case of males, and 1s. 6d. in the case of women; (2) the wages of boys and girls under 1s shall be increased by 1s. per week; (3) these advances are to be regarded as war wages.
Spenborough Master Curriers' Associa- tion v. Spen Valley and District Cur- riers and Strapmakers' Union Messrs. The Swansea Vale Spelter Co.,	The rate of wages to be raised to 1s. 1d. per hour, with corresponding advances to piece rates	The men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 4s. 6d. per full ordinary week.
Messrs. Taylor, Law & Co., Ltd., Birmingham v. Birmingham Operative Tin-	(1) Payment of advances given by the Committee previous to and including those awards issued on 1 March and 14 July to the Union's members employed on maintenance and constructional work by the firm; (2) alterations in working hours Payment of voluntary bonus of 5s. per week	(1) The claim that the firm shall pay to their maintenance engineers the district rate applicable to productive engineering works is not established; (2) claim for reduction of the working hours is not one which can be granted; (3) the time-keeping conditions now attached to a portion of the war wage advances shall cease, and the advances in question shall be treated as ordinary war wages. That the advance of 5s. given on 1 April, following the award for the continuous and toward toward the state of the continuous and toward to
plate, Sheet-metal Workers and Bra- ziers' Society Wagon Repairers' Association v. Langley Mill Engineering and Allied Trades'	Full advances given in the Committee's findings up	engineering and foundry trades, is payable in addition to the voluntary bonus. (Issued 19 September.)
Joint Committee W.R.A. (Private) Wages Board v. Iron- founders' Society	to and including 1 March and 14 July for the Engineering and Foundry Trades Advance of wages and adjustment of rates for the Union's members employed by Messrs. Thomas Moy,	Claim not established. (Issued 21 September.)
Messrs. Warne & Co., London, v. National Union of General Workers	Ltd., Peterborough (1) Conversion of all bonuses into war wages, both for men and women; (2) increase of 25 per cent. on piece and day rates; (3) time and a half for ordinary overtime and double time on Sundays	(1) War bonuses now paid to men to be converted into war wage advances; (2) that men paid entirely by time shall receive such advance as will make their weekly wage rate 15s. per week above pre-war rates; (3) that men engaged on piece-work shall receive a 10 per cent. advance on present piece rates, and 8s. per week (including war bonuses now paid) in addition to their piece-work earnings; (4) new rates of pay to female workers, in which the bonuses hitherto paid shall merge; (5) overtime shall be paid on a weekly basis after 54 hours at time and a quarter. Time worked on
Messrs. Brand's Pure Spelter Co. 144	(1) A change in the present system of deductions for time lost; (2) reduction of working hours; (3) increased overtime payment	Sundays shall be paid at time and a half. (1) That the good time-keeping bonus shall be converted into a war wage advance; (2) claim for reduction of working hours and increased overtime rates not established. (Issued 22 September.)
Irvine, v. Operative Bricklayers' Society Messrs, The Patent Electric Shot Firing Co., Chesterfield, v. National Union of General Workers Glasgow District Printing and Kindred Trades Employers' Association v. Glasgow Typographical Society	Advance of wages	War wage advance of 3s. per week to men and of 1s. 6d. to boys and youths as from 1 August. (1) War wage advance of 5s. per week as from 1 June, 1917, for the men concerned, any general advance given since that date to merge therein; (2) a further advance of 3s. per week as from 1 August, 1917. (1) Where a war bonus is being paid, such bonus shall be converted into a war wage; (2) a further war wage of 4s. shall be paid to men other than apprentices; (3) 2s. a week shall be paid to apprentices who have not received a war advance of 2s. since 1 August. These

Messrs. Wylie and Lochhead, Ltd., Glasgow, v. Amalgamated society of Wood-cutting Machinists

That the 4s. war bonus given by the firm to men engaged on aircraft work should be paid to the Union's members engaged on other work at the firm's Kent Road works * Unless otherwise stated, the awards take effect from the first full pay day following date of award.

advances are to come into operation as from 1 August.

(Issued 26 September.)

No 912

DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

THE BUILDING RESTRICTION ORDER (SUNDAY WORK), 1917, DATED JULY 25, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS UNDER REGULATION 8E OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 8E of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby makes the following Order which is supplemental to and shall be read as one with the Order made by the Minister dated July 14, 1916.

1. After the date of this Order no person shall without the licence of the Minister given in that behalf employ labour on Sunday on building or construction work as defined by the said Regulation.

said Regulation.

2. This Order shall not apply where the work in question:

(a) is authorised to be carried out on a Sunday by the Government Department for whom the work is being

Government Department for whom the work is being done, or

(b) is undertaken on an occasion of sudden emergency and a report is sent forthwith to the Minister of Munitions stating the nature of the work, the number of men employed and the ground on which it is alleged that this Order does not apply.

The expression "sudden emergency" in this Order shall include the necessity of safeguarding life or property or preventing stoppage of work in a Munitions factory, but shall not include mere urgency for the completion of the work.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1917.
Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions,

U. Wolff,

Assistant General Secretary.

Ministry of Munitions of War, 6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS. Extension of Awards.

No. 938.

THE MUNITIONS (EXTENSION OF AWARDS) ORDER NO. 1, DATED SEPTEMBER 7, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 5 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5 c. 45).

Whereas Section 5 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, pro-

5.—(1) Where an award as to a change in the rate of wages payable to persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work, or as to hours of work or otherwise as to munitions work, or as to hours of work or otherwise as to terms or conditions of, or affecting employment of, per-sons so engaged, has been made either under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, or in pursuance of an agreement between representatives of employers and work-men, and the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the men, and the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the award is binding upon employers employing the majority of the persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work in any trade or branch of a trade either generally or in a particular district, the Minister of Munitions may or in a particular district, the Minister of Munitions may by order direct that the award shall be binding on all or any other employers and persons so engaged, either without modifications or subject in any particular cases to such modifications contained in the direction as the Minister may consider necessary to adapt the award to the circumstances of such cases, and in particular in order that no such other employer shall be enabled to pay less wages than are payable in the like circumstances by employers who were originally bound by the award.

(2) Where any such directions are given the award shall be binding not only on the employers and persons so engaged who are affected by the award as originally made, but also, subject to such modifications (if any) as aforesaid, on the other employers and persons so engaged to

said, on the other employers and persons so engaged to whom the directions relate, and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith shall be punishable in like manner as if the award and the order in which such directions. tions are contained were an award made in settlement of a difference under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and had been made in respect of a dispute affecting such employers and persons so engaged. And whereas the Award, dated 14th July, 1917, of the Com-

mittee on Production, made for the Engineering and Foundry Trades, the findings wherein are given in the First Schedule. Trades, the findings wherein are given in the First Schedule, Part 1, hereto appended, is an Award made in pursuance of an Agreement between representatives of employers and workmen, namely the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Trades Unions named in the First Schedule, Part 2;
And whereas the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the said award is binding upon employers employing the majority of the persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work in the Engineering and Foundry Trades:

Now, therefore, the Minister of Munitions in pursuance of the powers vested in him by Section 5 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf

hereby orders and directs that the said award shall be binding not only on the employers and persons who are affected by the award as originally made, but also on the employers named in the Second Schedule hereto and the persons employed by them engaged on or in connection with munitions work in the

This Order may be cited as "The Munitions (Extension of Awards) Order No. 1."

Dated 7th September, 1917.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions,

U. Wolff,

Assistant General Secretary.

First Schedule, Part 1.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION IN AN AWARD, DATED 14TH JULY, 1917, FOR THE ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY

(1) The men concerned aged 18 years and over shall receive 3s. per full ordinary week as from and including the 1st day of August, 1917.

(2) To boys and youths and apprentices under 18 years of age there shall be paid 1s. 6d. per full ordinary week as from the 1st of August, 1917. Boys and youths and apprentices on attaining the age of 18 shall receive a further advance of 1s. 6d.

(3) In the case of pieceworkers, premium bonus workers, and other men working on systems of payment by results, the amount is to be paid by the firms at the rate of 3s. per full ordinary week over and above the week's earnings of the men concerned, calculated on the present basis.

the present basis.

(4) The amounts hereby awarded are to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime or night duty or for work on Sundays and holidays, but they are not otherwise to apply to or affect present time rates, premium bonus rates, or piecework prices, and are not to be taken into account as part of the time rates for the purpose of fixing new piecework prices or premium bonus rates.

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

men of a similar class employed in trades other than the engineering trade.

(6) The amounts hereby awarded are over and above the advances given in the award of 1st March last; they are to be regarded as war advances, intended to assist in meeting the increased cost of living, and are to be recognised as due to and dependent on the existence of the abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the war.

First Schedule, Part 2.

LIST OF TRADE UNIONS PARTIES TO THE SAID AWARD.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers; Steam Engine Makers' Amalgamated Society of Engineers; Steam Engine Makers' Society; Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers; United Machine Workers' Association; Iron Founders' Society; Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society; United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers; United Patternmakers' Association; Scientific Instrument Makers' Trade Society; Electrical Trades Union; Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association; National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics; United Journeymen Brassfounders, Fitters, Turners, &c.; National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers, and Metal Workers; British Steel Smelters', &c., Association; National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers; Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; Associated Black-Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers; Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers' Society; Amalgamated Society of Coremakers; Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists; General Ironfitters' Association; General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers; Scottish Painters' Society; Sheet Iron Workers and Light Platers' Society; Amalgamated Society of House and Ship Painters; General Union of Carpenters and Joiners; Operative Bricklayers' Society; United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers; London United Brass and General Metal Founders' Union; Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers; London and Provincial Coachmakers' Trades Malers; London Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association; Amalgamated Association; Amalgamated Association; Amalgamated Association; Amalgamated Association; Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association; Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association; Makers; London and Provincial Coachmakers' Trade Union; National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association; Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Motor Builders; National Union of General Workers; National Amalgamated Union of Labour; Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society; Amalgamated Machine, Engine and Iron Grinders; Workers' Union; National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, &c.; Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union; Amalgamated Moulders' Union; National Amalgamated Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland; Winding and General Engineers' Society; Northern United Enginemen's Association; Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers; London Society of Amalgamated Brass Workers.

> Second Schedule. LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 967.

THE MUNITIONS (EXTENSION OF AWARDS) ORDER, No. 2, DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 5 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, C. 45).

Whereas Section 5 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917,

5.—(1) Where an award as to a change in the rate of wages payable to persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work, or as to hours of work or otherwise as to terms or conditions of, or affecting employment of, persons so engaged, has been made either under Part 1 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, or in pursuance of an agreement between representatives of employers and workmen, and the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that workmen, and the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the award is binding upon employers employing the majority of the persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work in any trade or branch of a trade either generally or in a particular district, the Minister of Munitions may by Order direct that the award shall be binding on all or any other employers and persons so engaged, either without modifications or subject in any engaged, either without modifications or subject in any particular cases to such modifications contained in the direction as the Minister may consider necessary to adapt the award to the circumstances of such cases, and in particular in order that no such other employer shall be enabled to pay less wages than are payable in the like circumstances by employers who were originally bound

Where any such directions are given the award (2) Where any such directions are given the award shall be binding not only on the employers and persons so engaged who are affected by the award as originally made, but also, subject to such modifications (if any) as aforesaid, on the other employers and persons so engaged to whom the directions relate, and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith shall be punishable. in like manner as if the award and the order in which such directions are contained were an award made in attlement of a difference under Part 1 of the Munitions War Act, 1915, and had been made in respect of a dispute affecting such employers and persons so engaged.
And whereas the award, dated 14th July, 1917, of the
Committee on Production, made for the Light Castings Trade,
a copy whereof is given in the First Schedule hereto, is an
award made under Part 1 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915. award made under Part 1 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

And whereas the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the said award is binding upon employers employing the majority of the persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work in the said trade;

in the said trade; 7, therefore, the Minister of Munitions in pursuance of owers vested in him by Section 5 of the Munitions of Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in this hereby orders and directs that the said award shall behalf hereby orders and directs that the said award shall be binding not only on the employers and persons who are affected by the award as originally made, but also on the employers named in the Second Schedule hereto and the persons employed by them engaged on or in connection with munitions work in the said trade.

This Order may be cited as "The Munitions (Extension of Awards) Order, No. 2."

Dated Sentember 20, 1017

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions, U. Wolff,

Assistant General Secretary.

First Schedule. LIGHT CASTINGS INDUSTRY.

The following finding is in respect of an application for an dvance of wages made to the National Light Castings Ironounders' Federation by the Light Metal Trades Joint Committee on behalf of workers in the Light Castings Industry. No settlement having been arrived at the matter was re-erred to the Committee on Production for decision. Repreentatives of the parties were heard at Glasgow on July 13th.
The claims made by the Unions were based upon the coninued increase in the cost of living. The Committee have
iven careful consideration to the statements and arguments mitted to them in connection with this fact and to all circumstances of the case, and their finding is as

(1) The men concerned aged 18 years and over shall receive per full ordinary week as from and including the 1st day

August, 1917.
(2) To boys and youths and apprentices under 18 years of the there shall be paid 1s. 6d. per full ordinary week as the lst Angust, 1917. Boys and youths and apprentices attaining the age of 18 shall receive a further advance

(3) In the case of pieceworkers, premium bonus workers, and other men working on systems of payment by results, the amount is to be paid by the firms at the rate of 3s. per full ordinary week over and above the week's earnings of the men concerned, calculated on the present basis.

(4) The amounts hereby awarded are to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime or night duty or for work on Sundays and holidays, but they are not otherwise to apply to or affect present time rates, premium

bonus rates, or piecework prices, and are not to be taken into account as part of the time rates for the purpose of fixing

new piecework prices or premium bonus rates.

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

employed in trades other than the light castings trade.

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

David Harrel. John M. Denny. F. S. Button.

H. J. Wilson, Secretary, 5, Old Palace Yard, 14th July, 1917.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Second Schedule LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 968.

THE MUNITIONS (EXTENSION OF AWARDS) ORDER No. 3, DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 5 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, c. 45).

Whereas Section 5 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, provides as follows:-

5.—(1) Where an award as to a change in the rate of 5.—(1) Where an award as to a change in the rate of wages payable to persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work, or as to hours of work or otherwise as to terms or conditions of, or affecting employment of, persons so engaged, has been made either under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, or in pursuance of an agreement between the work of various and work many contractives of various and work many contractives. ment between representatives of employers and workmen, and the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the award is binding upon employers employing the majority of the persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work in any trade or branch of a trade either generally or in a particular district, the Minister of Munitions may by order direct that the award shall be binding on all or any other employers and persons so engaged, either without modifications or subject in any particular cases to such modifications contained in the direction as the Minister may consider a processory to edopt the award to the may consider necessary to adapt the award to the circumstances of such cases, and in particular in order that no such other employer shall be enabled to pay less wages than are payable in the like circumstances by employers

than are payable in the like circumstances by employers who were originally bound by the award.

(2) Where any such directions are given the award shall be binding not only on the employers and persons so engaged who are affected by the award as originally made, but also, subject to such modifications (if any) as aforesaid, on the other employers and persons so engaged to whom the directions relate, and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith shall be punishable in like manner as if the award and the order in which such directions are contained were an award made in settlement of

manner as if the award and the order in which such directions are contained were an award made in settlement of a difference under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and had been made in respect of a dispute affecting such employers and persons so engaged.

And whereas the four awards, of which three are dated 14 July, 1917, and one 31 July, 1917, made by the Committee on Production for the Light Castings Trade, copies whereof are given in the First Schedule hereto, are awards made under Part I of the Munitions of War Act 1915.

are given in the First Schedule hereto, are awards made under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915;

And whereas the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the said awards are binding upon employers employing the majority of the persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work in the Light Castings Trade in Scotland;

Now, therefore, the Minister of Munitions in pursuance of the powers vested in him by Section 5 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in his behalf hereby orders and directs that the said awards shall be binding not only on the employers and persons who are behalf hereby orders and directs that the said awards shall be binding not only on the employers and persons who are affected by the awards as originally made, but also on the employers named in the Second Schedule hereto and the persons employed by them engaged on or in connection with munitions work in the said trade.

This Order may be cited as "The Munitions (Extension of Awards) Order No. 3."

Dated 20th September, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

U. Wolff. Assistant General Secretary.

First Schedule.

LIGHT CASTINGS INDUSTRY.

[Note.—The contents of this Schedule are identical with those of the First Schedule to Order No. 967, printed above.]

IRONMOULDERS-SCOTLAND.

The following finding is in respect of applications for advances of wages made to the Scottish Employers' Federation

of Iron and Steel Founders, Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association, and the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation, by the Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland and Central Ironmoulders' Association.

No settlement having been arrived at between the parties the applications were referred to the Committee on Production for decision. Representatives of the parties were heard at Glasgow on July 13th.

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

(1) The men concerned aged 18 years and over shall receive 3s. per full ordinary week as from and including the 1st day of August, 1917.

(2) To boys and youths and apprentices under 18 years of age there shall be paid 1s. 6d. per full ordinary week as from the 1st August, 1917. Boys and youths and apprentices on attaining the age of 18 shall receive a further advance of 1s. 6d.

1s. 6d.

(3) In the case of pieceworkers, premium bonus workers, and other men working on systems of payments by results, the amount is to be paid by the firms at the rate of 3s. per full ordinary week over and above the week's earnings of the men concerned, calculated on the present basis.

(4) The amounts hereby awarded are to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime or night duty or for work on Sundays and holidays, but they are not otherwise to apply to or affect present time rates, premium bonus rates, or piecework prices, and are not to be taken into account as part of the time rates for the purpose of fixing new piecework prices or premium bonus rates.

new piecework prices or premium bonus rates.

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

John M. Denny. F. S. Button.

H. J. Wilson, Secretary, 5, Old Palace Yard, S.W.1. 14th July, 1917.

DRESSERS IN STEEL FOUNDRIES, IRON WORKS, &C .- SCOTLAND.

The following finding is in respect of applications for advances of wages made to the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Founders' Association, Ayrshire Founders' Association, Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association, the National Light Castings Association, Dundee and District Engineering Employers and the Kirkcaldy and District Engineering Masters' Association by the Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland. The claims were (1) for an advance of 100 per cent. on pre-war rates of wages and (2) that where a lower minimum rate is paid this may be levelled up to West of Scotland rates. of Scotland rates.

No settlement having been arrived at the matter was re-

ferred to the Committee on Production for settlement. Representatives of the parties were heard in Glasgow on July 13th. The general claims made by the Union were based upon the continued increase in the cost of living. The Committee have given careful consideration to the statements and arguments submitted to them in connection with this fact and

given careful consideration to the statements and arguments submitted to them in connection with this fact and to all the circumstances of the case and their finding is as follows:—

(1) The men concerned, aged 18 years and over, shall receive 3s. per full ordinary week as from and including the 1st day of August, 1917.

(2) To boys and youths and apprentices under 18 years of age there shall be paid 1s. 6d. per full ordinary week as from the 1st August, 1917. Boys and youths and apprentices on attaining the age of 18 shall receive a further advance of 1s. 6d.

attaining the age of 18 shall receive a further advance of 1s. 6d.

(3) In the case of pieceworkers, premium bonus workers and other men working on systems of payment by results the amount is to be paid by the firms at the rate of 3s. per full ordinary week over and above the week's earnings of the men concerned, calculated on the present basis.

(4) The amounts hereby awarded are to be taken into account in the calculation of the payment for overtime or night duty or for work on Sundays and holidays, but they are not otherwise to apply to or affect present time rates, premium bonus rates, or piecework prices, and are not to be taken into account as part of the time rates for the purpose of fixing new piecework prices or premium bonus rates.

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

(6) The claim to level up to the West of Scotland rates districts where a lower minimum rate is paid has not been established.

David Harrel.

David Harrel. John M. Denny. F. S. Button.

H. J. Wilson, secretary, 5, Old Palace Yard, S.W.1. 14th July, 1917.

SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS—LIGHT CASTINGS
TRADE.—SCOTLAND.

TRADE.—SCOTLARD.

The following finding is in respect of (1) an application for an advance of wages made to the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation by the Workers' Union and on behalf of their members in the employ of firms belonging to the Federation, and (2) an application made to the Federation by the National Union of General Workers for an advance of wages and for increased overtime payments.

No settlement having been arrived at the matter was referred to the Committee on Production for decision. Representatives were heard at Glasgow on July 26th.

sentatives were heard at Glasgow on July 26th.

The Committee have given careful consideration to the statements and arguments submitted to them and their finding

The Committee have given careful consideration to the statements and arguments submitted to them and their finding is as follows:—

(1) The men concerned aged 18 years and over shall receive 3s. per full ordinary week as from and including the 1st day of August, 1917.

(2) To boys and youths and apprentices under 18 years of age there shall be paid 1s. 6d. per full ordinary week as from the 1st of August, 1917. Boys and youths and apprentices on attaining the age of 18 shall receive a further advance of 1s. 6d.

(3) In the case of pieceworkers, premium bonus workers, and other men working on systems of payment by results, the amount is to be paid by the firms at the rate of 3s. per full ordinary week over and above the week's earnings of the men concerned, calculated on the present basis.

(4) The amounts hereby awarded are to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime or night duty or for work on Sundays and holidays (where extra is paid for such work), but they are not otherwise to apply to or affect present time rates, premium bonus rates, or piecework prices, and are not to be taken into account as part of the time rates for the purpose of fixing new piecework prices or premium bonus rates.

(5) This award shall not apply in those cases in which it

the time rates for the purpose of fixing new piecework prices or premium bonus rates.

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

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

(7) As from the beginning of the first full pay in August time worked after 54 hours shall be paid for at time and a half; double time to be paid for Sundays.

William W. Mackenzie.

William W. Mackenzie. John M. Denny. Geo. J. Rowe.

H. J. Wilson, Secretary, 5, Old Palace Yard, 31st July, 1917.

> Second Schedule. LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

> > No. 969.

THE MUNITIONS (EXTENSION OF AWARDS) ORDER NO. 4, DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 5 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, c. 45).

Whereas Section 5 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, pro-

the sas follows:—

5.—(1) Where an award as to a change in the rate of wages payable to persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work, or as to hours of work or otherwise as te terms or conditions of, or affecting employment of, persons so engaged, has been made either under Part 1 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, or in pursuance of an agreement between representatives of employers and workmen, and the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the award is binding upon employers employing the majority of the persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work in any trade or branch of a trade either generally or in a particular district, the Minister of Munitions may by Order direct that the award shall be binding on all or any other employers and persons so engaged, either withany other employers and persons so engaged, either without modifications or subject in any particular cases to such modifications contained in the direction as the Minister may consider necessary to adapt the award to the circumstances of any leaves and the circumstances and the circumstances are circumstances and the circumstances are circumstances and circumstances and circumstances are circumstances.

may consider necessary to adapt the award to the circumstances of such cases, and in particular in order that no such other employer shall be enabled to pay less wages than are payable in the like circumstances by employers who were originally bound by the award.

(2) Where any such directions are given the award shall be binding not only on the employers and persons so engaged who are affected by the award as originally made, but also, subject to such modifications (if any) as aforesaid, on the other employers and persons so engaged to whom the directions relate, and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith shall be punishable in like manner as if the award and the order in which such directions are contained were an award made in settlement of a difference under Part I. of the Munitions of

War Act, 1915, and had been made in respect of a dispute

October, 1917.

War Act, 1915, and had been made in respect of a dispute affecting such employers and persons so engaged.
And whereas the Award, dated 4th April, 1917, of the Committee on Production, made for the Light Castings Trade, England, a copy whereof is given in the First Schedule hereto, an Award made under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act,

lb; And whereas the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the

And whereas the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the said award is binding upon employers employing the majority of the persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work in the said trade;

Now, therefore, the Minister of Munitions in pursuance of the powers vested in him by Section 5 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf hereby orders and directs that the said award shall be binding not only on the employers and persons who are affected by the award as originally made, but also on the employers named in the Second Schedule hereto and the persons employed by them engaged on or in connection with munitions work in the said trade.

This Order may be cited as "The Munitions (Extension of Awards) Order No. 4."

Dated September 20, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

U. Wolff.

Assistant General Secretary.

First Schedule

STOVE, GRATE AND LIGHT METAL TRADES, ENGLAND.

The following finding is in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the National Light Castings Irontonnders Federation by the Joint Committee representing the Central Ironmoulders Association; National Union of Stove, Grate, Fender and General Light Metal Workers; Amalgamated Moulders Union; National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic Engineers, &c., and Rotherham Stove Grate and

Fender Grinders Union.

No settlement having been arrived at between the parties the application was referred to the Committee on Production

The Committee have given careful consideration to the statements and arguments submitted to them and their finding is as follows:—

(1) On and after the pay day for the first full pay in April, 1917, the men concerned shall receive 5s. per full ordinary week, calculated as from and including the first day of April.
(2) To boys and youths there shall be paid 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week, as from the 1st of April, 1917.
(3) The amounts hereby awarded are to be regarded as war advances intended to assist in meeting the increased cost of living and are to be recognised as due to and dependent on the existence of the abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the war. of the war.

of the war.

(4) In the case of piece-workers, premium bonus workers and other men working on systems of payment by results the amount is to be paid by the firms at the rate of 5s. per full ordinary week over and above the week's earnings of the men concerned calculated on the present basis.

on the present basis.

(5) The amounts hereby awarded are to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime or night duty or for work on Sundays and holidays, but they are not otherwise to apply to or affect present time rates, premium bonus rates or piecework prices, and are not to be taken into account as part of the time rates for the purpose of fixing new piecework prices or premium bonus rates.

G. R. ASKWITH. D. HARREL. GEORGE S. GIBB.

H. J. WILSON, Secretary, 5, Old Palace Yard, S.W. 4th April, 1917.

> Second Schedule. LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

> > No. 970.

No. 970.

The Munitions (Extensions of Awards) Order No. 5, dated September 7, 1917, made by the Minister of Munitions in pursuance of Section 5 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 45).

Whereas Section 5 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, provides as follows:—

5.—(1) Where an award as to a change in the rate of wages payable to persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work, or as to hours of work or otherwise as to terms or conditions of, or affecting employment of,

persons so engaged, has been made either under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, or in pursuance of an agreement between representatives of employers and workmen, and the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the agreement between representatives of employers and workmen, and the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the award is binding upon employers employing the majority of the persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work in any trade or branch of a trade either generally or in a particular district, the Minister of Munitions may by order direct that the award shall be binding on all or any other employers and persons so engaged, either without modifications or subject in any particular cases to such modifications contained in the direction as the Minister may consider necessary to adapt the award to the circumstances of such cases, and in particular in order that no such other employer shall be enabled to pay less wages than are payable in the like circumstances by employers who were originally bound by the award.

(2) Where any such directions are given the award shall be binding not only on the employers and persons so engaged who are affected by the award as originally made, but also, subject to such modifications (if any) as aforesaid, on the other employers and persons so engaged to whom the directions relate, and any contravention thereof or non-compliance therewith shall be punishable in like manner as if the award and the order in which such directions are contained were an award made in settlement of a difference under Part I of the Munitime

such directions are contained were an award made in settlement of a difference under Part I. of the Munitions

such directions are contained were an award made in settlement of a difference under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and had been made in respect of a dispute affecting such employers and persons so engaged. And whereas the three Awards, of which two are dated 22nd March, 1917, and one 4th April, 1917, made by the Committee on Production for the Light Casting Trade, the findings wherein are given in the First Schedule hereto, are awards made under Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

And whereas the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that the said award is binding upon employers employing the majority of the persons engaged on or in connection with munitions work in the Light Castings Trade.

Now, therefore, the Minister of Munitions in pursuance of the powers vested in him by Section 5 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf hereby orders and directs that the said awards shall be binding not only on the employers and persons who are affected by the awards as originally made, but also on the employers named in the Second Schedule hereto and the persons employed by them engaged on or in connection with munition work in the said trade.

This Order may be cited as "The Munitions (Extension of Awards) Order No. 5."

Dated 20th September, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

U. Wolff,
Assistant General Secretary.

First Schedule.

FINDING IN THREE AWARDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

An Award, dated 22nd March, in respect of applications made to the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation by the National Union of General Workers and the Workers' Union.

Workers' Union.

An Award, dated 22nd March, in respect of applications made to the Scottish Employers' Federation of Iron and Steel Founders, Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association, and National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation by the Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland and the Central Ironmoulders' Association

Association.

An Award, dated 4th April, in respect of an application made to the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation by the General Iron Fitters' Association.

1. On and after the pay day for the first full pay in April, 1917, the men concerned shall receive 5s. per full ordinary week calculated as from and including the first day of April.

2. To boys and youths there shall be paid 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week as from the 1st of April, 1917.

3. The amounts hereby awarded are to be regarded as war advances intended to assist in meeting the increased cost of living and are to be recognised as due to and dependent on the existence of the abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the war.

the existence of the abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the war.

4. In the case of piece-workers, premium bonus workers and other men working on systems of payment by results the amount is to be paid by the firms at the rate of 5s. per full ordinary week over and above the week's earnings of the men concerned, calculated on the present basis.

5. The amounts hereby awarded are to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime or night duty or for work on Sundays and holidays, but they are not otherwise to apply to or affect present time rates, premium bonus rates or piece-work prices, and are not to be taken into account as part of the time rates for the purpose of fixing new piece-work prices or premium bonus rates.

Second Schedule LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS. 1911 to 1916.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Application 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

501. Workmen engaged in the construction of Air Raid Shelters and Dug-Outs.

Decision by the Umpire.

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

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

2388. All workmen engaged in making, including welding, stamping and machining, ferrules for water tube boilers.

This decision amplifies decision A 1263 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1913).

2389x. Workmen described as painters employed by a firm of manufacturers and engaged wholly or mainly in painting street lanterns or steel bookstacks at the works.

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,

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

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

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a notice dated 6th October, 1917, stating that they have varied the minimum rate of wages for male workers of 24 years of age and upwards from 30s. 4d. to 34s. 8d. per week of 52 hours, and the minimum rate of wages for female workers of 18 years of age and upwards from 16s. 3d. to 19s. 6d. per week of 52 hours. Increases have also been made in the minimum rates for male and female learners, and for male workers of 22 years of age and upwards and

been made in the minimum rates for male and female learners, and for male workers of 22 years of age and upwards and female workers of 18 years of age and upwards who have had less than 12 months' experience in the trade.

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

TIN BOX TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a notice, dated 8th October, 1917, stating that they have varied the minimum rate of wages for male workers of 22 years of age and upwards from 30s. 4d. to 34s. 8d. per week of 52 hours, and the minimum rate of wages for female workers of 18 years of age and upwards from 16s. 3d. to 19s. 6d. per week of 52 hours. Increases have also been made in the minimum rates for male and female learners, and for male workers of 21 years of age and upwards and female workers of 18 years of age and upwards who have had less than 12 months' experience in the trade.

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

SHIRTMAKING TRADE. GREAT BRITAIN.

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.

The Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain) have determined to vary the minimum rate at present in operation for female workers, other than learners, from 4d. to 4½d. an hour, and also to raise the minimum rates for female learners.

and also to raise the minimum rates for female learners.

The statutory notice of the above-mentioned variation of the minimum rates will be given by the Trade Board on 29th October, on which date the rates as varied will come into operation. Further information may be obtained by persons affected from the Secretary of the Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

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

The Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain) have resolved to give notice that they propose to vary the minimum rate of wages for female workers, other than learners, from 4½d. to 5d. an hour, and also to raise the minimum rates for female

The statutory notice of the above-mentioned proposal to vary the minimum rates will be given by the Trade Board on 10th November, and the Board will consider any objections to the proposals that may be lodged with them within three months from that date. Further information may be obtained by persons affected from the Secretary of the Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

* See Labour Gazette for June, 1917, page 230.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

MINE RESCUE RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

THE Committee invites inventors who have designs for automatically-adjusting oxygen feed valves for self-contained breathing apparatus to communicate with Dr. Henry Briggs, Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, from whom further information can be obtained. Before any actual designs which have not already been patented are sent to Dr. Briggs, it is desirable that inventors should apply to the Patent Office for provisional protection for them.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

SEPTEMBER 1917.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Ebbw Vale (Mon)	Dr. J. D. Evans, Llwyn On, Alexandra Road, Ebbw Vale	Surgery, weekdays, 9.30- 10.30 a.m.
Radcliffe (Notts)	Dr. E. E. Allaway, Cropwell Road, Radcliffe-on-Trent	Surgery, weekdays, 9-10 a.m.

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

NATIONAL FOOD JOURNAL.

THE National Food Journal is issued by the Ministry of Food THE National Food Journal is issued by the Ministry of Pool on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month (price 2d.). Among the principal contents of the latest issue are articles on the food economy campaign, the rise in prices and the responsibility of the consumer, the problem of imported provisions, sugar problems, Canadian food regulations, and how to use potatoes. The Journal contains a classified list of the existing wholesale and retail maximum prices.

BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.

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

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

Supplement the LABOUR GAZETTE

for OCTOBER, 1917.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, September, 1917.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Accoulrements, Leather: S. Clarke & Co., London, E.C.; J. Dawson & Son, Ltd., Boultham, Lincoln; Heath, Machin & Co., Walsal; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., London, S.E.; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Thomasson & Co., Worcster; Whitehouse & Hartley, Walsal,—Accoultrements, Web: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, V.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough, Ltd., London, W.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough, Ltd., London, W.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough, Ltd., London, W.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough, Michell, Ltd., Manchester; R. Larkyn & Co., Manchester; H. Rosell & Co., Birmingham.—Bags, Cotton: T. Johnson & Sons, Marchester; Liverpool Calico Bag Co., Ltd., Liverpool; G. G. Mitchell, Ltd., Manchester; P. Smith & Co., London, E.; Spencer & Nephews, Ltd., Manchester.—Barrows: Arme Patent Ladder Co., London, S.W.—Basils: George & Co., London, S.E.—Baskets, Tool: Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E., Cuff & Co., Ltd., Edifast; Booth & Fox, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Carpetter Bros., Clondon, S.E., Cuff & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Carpetter Bros., Tollesbury; Runn & Co., Tollesbury; Green Bros., Halisham; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. P. Gorman & Co., Belfast; Gowen & Co., Tollesbury; Green Bros., Halisham; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; F. Hunter & Co., Belfast; M. A. Kent & Co., Eleffield; R. C. Kent, Seffield; F. Lane, London, E.C.; Liverpool Calico Bag Co., Liverpool; J. G. Matthews, London, N.; F. Hunter & Co., Belfast; M. A. Kent & Co., Eleffield; R. C. Kent, Sheffield; F. Lane, London, C.C.; Liverpool Calico Bag Co., Liverpool; J. G. Matthews, London, N.; F. Hunter & Co., Belfast; W. A. Kent & Co., Eleffield; Co., Ltd., Golborne, Lanes; Walse, Ltd., Eleffield; J. Crossley, T. G. Sand, F. Ltd., Kilderminster; R. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Burthy; S. & Accoutrements, Leather: S. Clarke & Co., London, E.C.; J.

Warlker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Blocks, Tackle: Ansell, Jones & Co., Birmingham; J. Barnsley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton, Dudley; Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., Longridge, Lancs; C. Willetts, Jun., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Bollers, Steam: Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan, N.B.; Graham & Fleming, Halifax.—Bolle am, Nuts, & C.; Nuts & Bolls; M. Williams & Sons, Ltd., Ltd., Atherton; T. Williams & Sons, Ltd., I. C. Cesser, Ltd., Atherton; T. Williams & Sons, Ltd., Finedon; J. T. Hawtelle: Bailey & Son, Finedon; G. J. Cox, Finedon; J. T. Hawtelle: Bailey & Son, Finedon; Yorke Bros., Brighton; H. C. Cleaver, Ltd., Sondon, N.W.; Frazers Joinery Co., Ltd., Norwich; Johnson, Taylor & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Co., Ltd., Norwich; Johnson, Taylor & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Hooding, E.C., Braces; G. Aked, Halifax; T. Baxenden, & Cd., London, E.C.; J. Blackburn & Son, Liversedge; Coventry Brace Mannacuting Co., Coventry; F. W. Duerdoth, Chesham; H. W. Erockway, Sons & Gook, Ltd., London, N.E.; McBryde & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Millburn, Woodings & Co., Manchester; J. & A. E. Lawford, Liversedge; A. & F. Tallent, Ltd., London, N.; Taylor Bros. Brace Co., Ltd., Manchester; A. S. Taylors, Ltd., Manchester; P. S. A. E. Lawford, Liversedge; A. & F. Tallent, Ltd., London, N.; Taylor Bros. Brace Co., Ltd., Manchester; A. S. Taylors, Ltd., Manchester; W. Hughes & Sons, London, E.; J. Standfing & Co., Ltd., London, N.— Strikes, Stock: Smeed, Dean & Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne.—Brushes: D. Matthews & Son, London, E.; J. Standfing & Co., Ltd., Lindon, N.— Strikens, Stock: Smeed, Dean & Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne.—Brushes: D. Matthews & Son, London, E.; J. Standfing & Co., Ltd., Bill, Birmingham; S. M. Emanuel & Co., Ed., Brushingham; H. Gill, Birmingham; B. Growe & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen; Hancourts, Ltd., Birmingham; Regal Button Works, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Gill, Birmingham; J. Grove & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen; Hancourts, Ltd., Birmingham; Regal Button Works, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Gill, Birmingham; Regal Button Works, Anderson & Chalmers, Arborath; Baxer Bros. & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.-Blocks, Tackle: Ansell, Jones & Co.,

^{*} See Labour Gazette for June, 1917, pages 229-230. † See Labour Gazette for June, 1917, page 230.

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

Oct., 1917.

War Office-continued. Co., Ltd., Otley; W. Edleston, Sowerby Bridge; C. W. Ellis & Co., Ltd., Stainland, Yorks; G. Ellis, Dewsbury; P. C. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Brimscombe, Glos.; Fearnside Bros., Leeds; Firth Bros., Huddersfield; S. & C. Firth, Marsden, Yorks; Fisher, Firth & Co., Marsden, Yorks; W. Fison & Co., Ltd., Burley-in-Wharfedale; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; W. Fox & Co., Ltd., Lower Wortley, Leeds; D. France & Co., Huddersfield; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; R. Gaunt & Co., Ltd., Chen. Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Gibson & Lumgair, Ltd., Selkirk; Glen dinning Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield; Glover Bros. (Leeds), Ltd. Leeds; Greengates Worsted Co., Apperley Bridge; J. Greenwood & Sons, Ltd., Holmbridge; Greenwood & Welsh, Ltd., Leeds J. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. Hamer & Sons, Dewsbury; J. Haywood & Sons, Huddersfield; Hirst & Mallinson, Ltd., Longwood, Yorks; Holdsworth & Clissold, Ltd., Cleck heaton; Horbury Bridge Mills Co., Horbury Bridge; J. Hoyl & Son, Longwood, Yorks; W. & T. Huggan, Bramley; Hunt & Winterbotham, Dursley; Inverness Tweed Mill Co., Inverness; J. Ives & Co., Yeadon; W. & E. Jackson, Morley; J. Johnston & Co., Elgin, N.B.; Kaye & Stewart, Huddersfield; Kemp & Hewitt, Ltd., Trowbridge; Kirk & Steel, Ltd., Morley; Learnyd Bros. & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Liversedge & Co., Huddersfield; C. Leckwood & Sons, Ltd. Linthwaits, Volks, Lockwood & Sons, Ltd. Linthwaits, Ltd. Linthwaits, Lockwood & Sons, Ltd. Linthwaits, Ltd. Linthwaits, Ltd. Linthwaits, Ltd. Linthw C. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Linthwaite, Yorks; Lockwood C. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Linthwaite, Yorks; Lockwood & Keighley, Ltd., Keighley; Lord & Sons, Kirkstall, Leeds; McIntyre Cairne & Co., Langholm, N.B.; G. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., Linthwaite, Yorks; Marshall, Kaye & Marshall, Ltd., Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury; Martin, Sons, & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Middlemost Bros. & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Morrogh Bros. & Co., Ltd., Douglas, Co. Cork; B. H. Moxon & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Munro & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; W. Murgatroyd & Co., Yeadon; Newsome, West & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; O'Brien & Co., Yeadon; Newsome, West & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; O'Brien Bros., Ltd., Cork; M. Oldroyd & Son, Ltd., Dewsbury; Pearson Bros., Ltd., Slaithwaite; W. Pearson & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Bramley, Leeds; J. J. L. & C. Peate, Ltd., Guiseley, Leeds; F. Peckett & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Peel Bros. & Co., Ltd., Bradford; J. W. & F. N. Priestley (1911), Ltd., Liversedge; A. Priestman & Co., Ltd., Bradford; J. & S. Rhodes, Ltd., Morley; Sands & Mundell, Ltd., Hunslet; T. A. & J. W. Sands, Leeds; R. & A. Sanderson & Co., Galachiels; C. Scarth & Sons R. & A. Sanderson & Co., Galashiels; C. Scarth & Sons Leeds: Leeds; R. & A. 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Corah & Sons, Leicester; Corbett & Davies, Nottingham; W. Coup, Nottingham; H. & B. Cox, Nottingham; A. Cunningham, Ltd., Stewarton; J. Currie, Son & Co., Ltd., Stewarton; E. A. Ltd., Stewarton; J. Currie, Son & Co., Ltd., Stewarton; E. A. Davis & Co., Nottingham; S. Davis & Sons, Hinckley; Dickens, Davis & Co., Nottingham; S. Davis & Sons, Hinckley; Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Dixon & Moore, Leicester; H. L. Driver, Ltd., Leicester; Drysdale, Murray & Co., Tillicoultry, N.B.; Eagle Hosiery Manufacturing Co., London, W.; Elder & Watson, Strathaven; W. Elliot & Sons, Hawick; F. Ellis & Co., Leicester; Excelsior Manufacturing Co., Manchester; L. Eves, Carphidox, M. C. Faister, Leicester, W. F. L. Eyres, Cambridge; M. C. Foister, Leicester; W. Forrest & Co., Ltd., Stewarton; Fraser, Frasers & Co., Kilmarnock Garvie & Deas, Ltd., Perth; J. L. Gibson & Co., Dumfries; W Gibson & Son, Ltd., Pertir, J. L. Gibson & Co., Dumfries; W. 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Oct., 1917.

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Mon.; T. P. Hawkins & Son, Birmingham; J. C. Hill & Co., Ltd., Cwmbran, Mon; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester;

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Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Booth & Sons, Bolton; Braith-

waite & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Davies Bros., & Co., Ltd.,

Wolverhampton; Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill; E. C. & I.

Keay, Ltd., Birmingham; A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow;

Miller & Sons, Ltd., Monmore Green, Wolverhampton; F.

forton & Co., Ltd., Garston.—Stoves and Ranges: Albion Iron

Co., London, E.C.; Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Jones &

Campbell, Larbert.—Strappings, Leather: Baltic Leather Goods

Co., Glasgow; George & Co., London, W.; S. H. & W. Hart,

London, S.E.; Nickerson, Bros., London, S.E.; R. & J. Pullman,

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McMillan & Co., London, S.E.-Strawboards: J. Spicer &

Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Stretchers, Ambulance: County Screen

London, N.W.; J. Sharp, London, N.E.-Strops, Razor:

W. Amor & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Surgical Instruments,

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Ltd., Birmingham; J. L. Hatrick & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.;

Maw, Son & Sons, London, E.C.; Medical Supply Asso-ation, London, W.C.; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; T. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; W. Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston; J. Weeks & Sons, Ltd., London, N.E.—Tanks and Cisterns: Braby & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Braithwaite & Co., Ltd.,

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London, E.C.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Waring &

Gillow, Ltd., London, W .- Tar, Coal: T. Crow & Sons, London,

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Shepherd & Co., Ltd., Glasgow .- Tents: T. Briggs (London),

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Tollesbury; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Maple & Co.,

Ltd., London, W.; Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; P.

Smith & Co., London, E.; F. A. Turnnidge, Leigh-on-Sea; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—Tinware: W. J. Combes,

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Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.,

Wolverhampton; Parkinson & W. & B. Cowan, Ltd., Birming-

ham; B. Robinson, Sons & C., Ltd., Gainsborough; Sutherland

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amson, Ltd., London, E.C.-Whips and Parts: J. Carver,

Ankle: J. Cliff & Co., Walsall; J. Dawson & Son, Ltd., Lincoln;

Worcester; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; J

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Duckett & Son, Ltd., Burnley; Holly-brook Brick Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Piping and Fittings, Metal: E. Bennett & Son, Ltd., London, E.; J. Russell & Sons, Ltd., Wednesbury; Scottish Tube Co., Ltd., Glasgow; E. Smith, Ltd., Wednesbury; J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury; Stanton Ironworks Co., Nottingham; Stewarts-& Lloyds, Ltd., Coatbridge & Glasgow.—Polish, Metal: Fortune & Co., London, S.E.—Pumping Sets: Dennis Bros. (1913), Ltd., Guildford.—Pumps: E. Deane Sets: Dennis Bros. (1913), Ltd., Guildford.—Pumps: E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.; Four Oaks Spraying Machine Co., Birmingham; Hattersley & Davison, Ltd., Sheffield; Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; G. & W. Purser, Ltd., Birmingham; Shand, Mason & Co., London, S.E.—Puttees: Archer, Ritchie & Co. (1914), Ltd., Horbury; T. H. Crombie & Co., Glasgow; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; G. Glandfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; A. Polikoff, London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E.; T. & J. 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Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., Salford; Harris & Co., Manchester; Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds; Imperial Waterproof Co., Cheetham; Levy & Weisgard, Cheetham; Leyland Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Monarch Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.-Scarves and Ties, Silk: R. Atkinson & Co., Dublin; Caldwell, Young & Co., Larkhall, N.B.; J. Smale & Sons, Macclesfield.—Screening, Coir: J. B. Champion & Sons, Dursley.—Screws, Brass and Roofing: H. Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd., Smethwick—Seals: C. W. Cheney, Birmingham; Manor Works Co., Birmingham; W. Newton, Birmingham; Pearson-Page & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. Newton, Birmingham; Pearson-Page & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Polkey, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sewings: Ainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Cleator, Cumberland; H. Campbell & Co., Ltd., Belfast; Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone, N.B.; Lindsay, Thompson & Co., Belfast.—Sheets, Galvanised and Black: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.; Birmingham Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Widnes; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow: Gorse Galvanising Co., Ltd., Lianelly, L. Lycocht. Glasgow; Gorse Galvanising Co., Ltd., Llanelly; J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol; Neath Steel Sheet & Galvanising Co., Ltd., Neath; Pontnewynydd Sheet & Galvanising Co., Ltd., Pontypool; Raven Tinplate Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Shotton, Chester; Wellfield Galvanising Co., Llanelly; Whitford Steel Sheet & Galvanising Co., Ltd., Breton Ferry, South Wales; Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.—Shelters, Sectional: J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Shotton Chester; Widnes Foundry Co., Ltd., Widnes.-Shirts, Drawers, &c., Cotton: Blackrock Hosiery Co., Ltd., Blackrock, Co. Dublin; S. Davis & Sons, Derby; H. Edgar & Co., Nottingham; W. Gibson & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; C. & J. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Hincklieff & Co., Ltd., Leicester; F. Lane, London, E.C.; J. L. Morley (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Simpkin, Son & Emery, Hinckley.—Shirts, Drawers, &c., Flannel: A. G. Bateman, Manchester; Bryce & Watson, London, E.C.-Chamberlain & Co., London, W.; Crouch, Son & Co., London E.; Dobell, Hardy & Co., London, N.; A. B. Dobell & Co. Ltd., London, E.C.; Dublin Shirt Manufacturing Co., Dublin; H. W. Edwards & Co., London, W.; J. Fulton & Co., Ltd., Belfast; L. Goldstein, London, E.; Hogg & Mitchell, Manchester; Landau & Rosen, London, E.; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., Taunton, Somerset; Mann, Byars & Co. Ltd., Glasgow; J. & N. Philips & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Stewart & McDonald, Ltd., Glasgow; Young & Rochester, London, E.C. —Shoes, Canvas and Magazine: J. G. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Howlett & White, Ltd., Norwich; E. F. Kempton & Co., Leicester; W. Mason, Ltd., Leicester; W. Nichols & Son, Ltd. Kettseiner, State of Ltd., Kettering; Stead & Simpson, Ltd., Leicester; Unity Cooperative Society, Ltd., Thrapston; Walker, Kempton & Stevens, Ltd., Leicester.—Shoes, Horse and Mule: Beckenham Motor Co., Ltd., Beckenham; British and Colonial Horse Shoe and Machine Co., Ltd., Walsall; Vaughan Bros., Willenhall.—Shoes, Women's: E. Bostock & Co., Ltd., Stafford; C. & J. Clark, Ltd., Street, Somerset; E. L. Ebbern & Co., Stafford; W. Evans, Leicester.—Slides and Sheets for Huts: Davies Bros., & Co., Ltd. Walverhameters J. Shotton. Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Shotton,

War Office-continued. Chester.—Slings, Stretcher: Cuff & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Soap: Yalding Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Maidstone.—Soles, Boot: A Greenwood & Co., London, N.—Spoons, Dessert: Coper Bros., & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Stamps, Dating: W. Ltaby & Co., London, E.C.—Stanles, Fencing: W. Bain & Co.

Orr, Haddington.-Installation of Tanks: S. F. Bowser, London, S.W.-Maintenance of W.D. Buildings: R. Charlesworth, Hillsborough, Sheffield; Strange & Sons, Bexhill-on-Sea.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions: Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; A. Pirie Co., Ltd., Bucksburn; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn; B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Debucy Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.; Lloyds Packing Warehouses, Ltd., Clayton; C. Townsend Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland; Westfield Paper Co., Ltd., Westfield; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; St. Neots Paper Mills, Ltd., St. Neots; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Norwich; J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; W. Nash, St. Paul's Cray; Colley's Patents, Ltd., London, S.E.; Wiggins, Teape & Co., London, E.; C. S. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Pennicuik; Northfleet Paper Mills, Northfleet; Roughway Paper Mills, Tonbridge; Thompson & Norris, Acton; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable & London, E.C.; C. Davidson & Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn; Caribonum Co., Ltd., Leyton; Burnley Paper Works, Ltd., Burnley; E. Collins & Sons, Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Pennicuik J. R. Crompton Bros., Ltd., Bury; R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd., Stoneclough; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bristol; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele, Cullompton; The Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Reed & Smith, Ltd., Cullompton; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Taunton; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Eynesford; The Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; W. Wright & Sons, Marlow; J. Marks, Ltd., London; Metzo, Ltd., Rickmansworth.—Printing, Binding, Ruling, &c.: Binding, ruling, &c., 1,500 Books, D.209; printing, binding, &c., 15,000 Army Books; making 130,000 Coners-Army Books: J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., Army Forms: Arthur's Press, Ltd., Woodchester. Printing, &c., Tablet Diaries for 1918: R. Johnson & Sons, Ancoats. Printing, &c., Tablet Diaries for 1918; binding, &c., 400,000 Army Books: Bemrose & Sons, Derby. Printing, &c., Army Forms; printing, &c., Pads Army Form: Griffith & Sons, London, E.C. &c., Forms C.S.D.W.5; printing, &c., Army Forms: Howitt & Sons, Printing, &c., 2,000 Army Books: J. Dick-Ltd., Nottingham. inson & Co., Hemel Hempstead. Printing, &c., Posters, "Sugar Distribution Scheme"; Diagram Quad Crown Sheets; printing, &c., posters, "To Get Sugar"; printing, &c., posters in red and black; printing, &c., posters, Sugar Card: J. Weiner, Ltd., Acton, W. Binding, &c., 100,000 Army Books: Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 2,000 Books D.277; printing, &c., Triplicate Telegram Forms; printing, &c., Income Tax Receipt Books A.B. and D.E.; printing, &c., 1,500 Books B.41; printing, &c., Army Forms; printing, binding, &c., 5,000 Books S.1525; printing, binding, &c., 700 Record of Remittances; printing, binding, &c., Army Books; printing, &c., 12,000 Books: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Printing, binding, &c., 600 Attendance Books; printing, binding, &c., 3,000 Marriage Registers; printing, &c., War Savings Stamp Cards; making 60,000 Covers Army Books; printing, &c., 30,000 Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Print-&c., 30,000 Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 45,000 Half-Tone Booklets; printing, &c., Army Forms; printing, &c., 45,000 copies Quarto Booklets; printing, &c., Display Sheets; printing, &c., Demy Quarto Booklets; printing, &c., S.77 Book: J. E. C. Potter, Stamford Street, London, S.E. Registry Jackets W. and D.; printing, &c., Army Forms; printing, binding, &c., 100,000 Books (Army); printing, binding, &c., Army Books: Causton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Printing, &c., Application Form A.: Alex. Thom & Co., Dublin, Making 12,500 copies of Army Books: Tee & Whiten & Dublin. Making 13,500 copies of Army Books: Tee & Whiten & J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E. Binding, &c., 1,000 copies N.S. Pilot Book; binding, &c., Volumes Agriculture Leaflets: Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Printing, &c., Quarto Booklets: Harrison, Jehring & Co., London, W.C. Printing Quarto Booklets; printing Double Royal Posters N.40/20; Roberts Leete, London, S.E. Printing, &c., Photogravure Subjects: Andre Sleigh & Anglo, Ltd., London, S.W. Supply of Contribution Cards (Ireland): W. & G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast. Supply of Contribution Cards (Ireland): Guy & Co., Ltd., Cork. Binding, &c., 4,000 Handbooks: Leighton, Son & Hodge, Ltd., London, Making 50,000 Station Card Covers: J. Adams, London, W.C. Making 100,000 Covers for Army Forms; binding, ruling, &c., 10,000 Army Books; printing and binding, &c., Army Books: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., 50,000 copies Prayer Book for S. and S.: Merritt & Hatcher, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., T.No.23: Wightman & Co., London, S.W. Printing, &c., Army Forms: Tags, Ltd., Liverpool. Binding, &c., 10,000 copies Jewish Sailors' and Soldiers' Prayer Books: Key & Whiting, Ltd., London, N. Printing, &c., Army Forms: J. Dickens & Co., Northampton. Printing, &c., 150,000 Sets of A.F.: Lamson Paragon Co., Ltd., London, E. Making 30,000 Covers for A.B.'s: Clements, Newling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Making 30,000 Covers for Army Books: Brendon & Sons, Ltd., Plymouth. Printing Quad Crn. Sheets: G. Pulman & Sons, Ltd., Wealdstone Printing Deep Quarto Booklets, P. Cley & Sons, Ltd. stone. Printing Demy Quarto Booklets: R. Clay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. Printing, &c., Army Forms: Mate & Sons, Bournemouth. Sons, London, W.C. Printing, &c., Booklets: G. W. Jones, London, E.C. Printing, &c., Demy Quarto Booklet: Steel & H.M. Stationery Office-continued.

Co., Ltd., Stroud. Printing, &c., Posters No. 36, "It's Worth While," A. Hildesley, Ltd., London, E. Printing, &c., Form 1 (4); printing Posters, "Are You Saving for the Children?": Co., Ltd., Stroud. Printing, &c., Posters No. 30, It worth While," A. Hildesley, Ltd., London, E. Printing, &c., Form 1 (4); printing Posters, "Are You Saving for the Children?": Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., London, E.C. Binding, &c., 12,000 Books: Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., London, S.E. Printing, &c., Mathematics Answer Books: H. Adlard & Co., London, E.C. Printing, &c., Army Forms: The Premier Press, London, S.E. Printing, binding, &c., Army Books: Rutland Printing and Binding Works, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., J.5,000 Books: Dean & Co. (Stockport), Ltd., Stockport. Printing, binding, &c., 30,000 Books: J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Printing, &c., D.Cert./R.B.D. Certificates: Culross & Sproston, Ltd., Leeds. Printing, &c., Books of 2 sorts, Nos. 203 and 204: Charles & Sons, London, S.E.—Stores and Miscellaneous: Cards: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Aldgate. Envelopes: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Millington & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Kenrick, Jefferson & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Chapman & Co., Balham, S.W.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Smith & Young, London, E.C.; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Hodgson & Sons, London, E.C.; Crowther & Goodman, London, E.C.; H. Wesley, London, E.C.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Culross & Sproston, Ltd., London, E.C. Leather Boards: Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Alternators: Crompton & Co., London, E.C.—Apparatus: D. Gestetner, London, N.—Axles: Patent Shaft &c., Co., Wednesbury.—Baskets, &c. (Running Contract): A. Reid & Sons, London, S.E.—Braid: J. Sykes & Sons, Bury.—Casters: Lenston Monotype Corporation, London, E.C.—Cells: Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich, S.E.—Cells and Dynamos: J. Stone & Co., Deptford.—Copper Plates: Williams, Foster & Co., & Pascoe, Grenfell & Son, London, E.C.—Erasers: Eagle Pencil Co., London, N.—Gutta Percha Sheet: Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich. Ink: Ellams Duplicator Co., London, E.C.—Iron Hoop: Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Salop.—Paper: Basted Paper Mills Co. Ink: Ellams Duplicator Co., London, E.C.—Iron Hoop: Shrop-shire Iron Co., Hadley, Salop.—Paper: Basted Paper Mills Co., Sevenoaks; Caribonum Co., Leyton, E.; W. & R. Balston, Maidstone; Ellams Duplicator Co., London, E.C.; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; J. Spicer & Sons, London, E.C.; Wiggins, Teape & Co., London, E.C.; Kolok Manufacturing Co., London, N.—Pencils: Eagle Pencil Co., London N.; G. Rowney & Co., London, W.—Pens: Hinks, Wells & Co., London, E.C.—Pins: Critchley Bros., Brimscombe, Stroud.—Ribbons: Ellams Duplicator Co., London, E.C.—Steel: Edgar Allen & Co., Sheffield.— Critchley Bros., Brimscombe, Stroud.—Ribbons: Ellams Duplicator Co., London, E.C.—Steel: Edgar Allen & Co., Sheffield.—
Tape: J. Lilley & Sons, Derby.—Tin Cylinders: Excel Co., Ltd., Stratford, E.—Tracing Cloth: R. Clay, Ltd., Cheadle.—Underframes: Metropolitan Carriage, &c., Co., Saltley, Birmingham.—Wagons: P. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow; Midland Railway Carriage, &c., Co., Birmingham.—Waterproof Paper (Running Contract): J. Blackwell & Sons, Manchester.—Wheels, and Ayles. tract): J. Blackwell & Sons, Manchester.—Wheels and Axles:
Taylor Bros. & Co., Leeds; Patent Shaft, &c., Co., Wednesbury.
—Wire: Whitecross Co., Warrington; Shropshire Iron Co.,
Hadley, Salop; R. Johnson & Nephew, Manchester.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Avonmouth Grain Stores, Building Work: W. Cowlin & Sons, Bristol. Barry Grain Stores, Building Work:
H. Arnold & Son, Ltd., Doncaster. Board of Agriculture,
Whitehall Place, and Great Scotland Yard, Erection of
Temporary Building: Ford & Walton, Kilburn, N.W. Bristol Whitehall Place, and Great Scotland Yard, Erection of Temporary Building: Ford & Walton, Kilburn, N.W. Bristol Channel Ports, Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W. Cardiff Grain Stores, Building Work: Fred Pitcher, Ltd., London, N. Erith, Thames Steam Saw Mills, Erection of New Timber Shed: G. H. Gunning & Sons, Erith. London District, Erection of Larder and E.C. Huts: F. Blay, Ltd., Dartford. London District, Supply of Semi-Permanent Huts: James Byron, Ltd., Woolford, Bury. Netley Red Cross Hospital, Erection of Bath Hut: A. E. Jukes & Son, Southampton. Ordnance Survey Overseas Establishment, Erection of Hostels: E. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Cockburn, Ashton-under-Lyne. Ordnance Survey Overseas Establishment, Joinery, &c.: J. Carmichael, Tooting, S.W.—Engineering Services: Nos. 11 and 12, Carlton House Terrace, Heating: Palowkar & Sons, London, E.C. Demobilisation Buildings, St. James's Park, Extension of Boiler Plant, &c.: E. Deane & Beale, Ltd., London, E.C. London Quarter Sessions Buildings, New Court House, Newington Causeway, Electric Wiring, &c.: Lund Bros. & Co., London, W.C. London Quarter Sessions Buildings, New Court House, Newington Causeway, Hot Water Supply Apparatus and Hot Water Heating: James Cormack & Sons, Ltd., Westminster, S.W. Ordnance Survey Office Overseas, Electric Generating Plant: The Harland Engineering Co., Manchester.—Furniture: Altrincham and Bramley Stores Adjustable Trestles: Printley S.W. Ordnance Survey Office Overseas, Electric Generating Plant: The Harland Engineering Co., Manchester.—Furniture: Altrincham and Bramley, Stores, Adjustable Trestles: British Matthews, Ltd., London, E.C. Chairs (Typists'): W. H. Healey, Ltd., High Wycombe. Drawers (Chests of): Aeroplane and Motor Bodies, Ltd., Finchley, N. General Post Office, Racking: S. N. Soole & Son, Richmond, Surrey. Lockers and Bedside Tables: S. Bender, London, E.C.; Coulson & Son, Cambridge. Pigeonholes (Cases of): Bullen Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; S. Ashton, Oldham. Presses: Thomas Bradford & Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester; W. Hayward, Bournemouth; The Middlesex Joinery Works, Clapton. Tables (Folding): The Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E.; Isaacs & Co., Birmingham; Kingfisher, Ltd., West Bromwich. Tables (Pedestal): H. Shepherdson, Stockport. Tables (Trestle): H. Arnold & Sons, Ltd., Doncaster. Tables and Trays: North of England School H.M. Office of Works-continued.

H.M. Office of Works—continued.

Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Miscellaneous: Carpets: Woodward, Grosvenor & Co., Kidderminster; Tomkinson & Adam, Kidderminster; J. Templeton & Co., London, E.C.; J. Humphries & Sons, London, E.C. Clocks (Watchmen's): Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E. Central Light Railways Workshops (France), Curtains and Blinds: Tidmarsh & Sons, London, N. Hotel Cecil, Fire Bars: Thomas Bradford & Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester. Flannel (House): T. Brearley & Sons, Elland. Oilskins and Sou'-Westers: Anderson, Anderson & Anderson, London, E.C. Menai Bridge, Lease of Tolls: J. Williams, Junior, Plymouth. Rugs: Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W. Soda: Tennant & Co. (Agents of The United Alkali Co.), Liverpool. Screens: W. Bonfield, Bournemouth. Swansea Grain Stores, Installation of Grain Conveyors and Weighing Plant: Henry Simon, Ltd., Manchester. Tarpaulins (Tarred): Johns & Son, Gloucester. Trays (Tin): Chatham & Sons, Wolverhampton, Wire (Bell): Calgray & Co., London, E.C. Woolwich, Fire Extincteurs: Newton Fire Extincteur Co., London, E.C.; Minimax, Ltd., Feltham. max, Ltd., Feltham.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silver-Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., Vauxhall St., S.E.; H. White & Co., London, N.7. Apparatus, Telephonic: British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Hammersmith, W.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.—Bolts and Nuts: F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Darlaston; Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable, Submarine: Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., Greenwich, S.E.—Cable, Telegraphic: Connolly Bros., Ltd., Blackley Manchester.—Cable. Telephonic: British Insulated & Ltd., Greenwich, S.E.—Cable, Telegraphic: Connolly Bros., Ltd., Blackley, Manchester.—Cable, Telephonic: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby; British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Derby; Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.—Canvas: Lamb & Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.—Canvas: Lamb & Ltd., Woolwich; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.—Canvas: Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin.—Cells, Leclanche: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—Climbers, Pole: Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—Cotton, Twill: J. Parkyn & Co., Manchester.—Flax, Sheeting: Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin; Redford Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Insulators: Bullers, Ltd., Hanley.—Lamps and Spindles: H. Miller & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Linen; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Manganese, Powdered: S. G. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.—Overalls: D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.—Ratchets: Wynn Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Rods, Stay: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Rods, Zinc: Evre Smelting Co., Ltd., Tonbridge.—Saddles, Iron or Steel: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Solder: E. Austin & Sons, Hackney Wick, E.—Straps, and Pads for Pole Climbers: W. & A. Galley, Rickmansworth.—Thread: I. & N. Lyons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—Twill: J. Cawthra & Co., Ltd., Dudley Hill, and Bradford.—Wire, Bronze: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; F. Smith & Co. (incorporated in The London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd.), Salford.—Wire Copper Binding: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Elliotts Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak; Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley; F. Smith & Co. (incorporated in The London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd.), Salford; Wilkes Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Voltoids: Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Winnington, Northwich.— Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.—Canvas: Lamb & Ltd.), Salford; Wilkes Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Voltoids: Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Winnington, Northwich.—Wool, Wood: J. & W. Baldwin (Aston), Ltd., Birmingham.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

Bacon: J. F. Percival, Ltd., London, S.E.; M. Hudson & Sons, Manchester.—Boots and Shoes: Adams Bros., Raunds; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cheese: J. F. Percival, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cordage, Stage Lashing (Tarred Manila): W. Good & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Gas Mantles: Plaissetty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.—Leather: S. E. Norris & Co., Shadwell, E.—Meat: Brawn, & Co., Cowes: Fisher, F. Co., Shadwell, E.—Meat: Brawn & Co., Cowes; Fisher, F., Watford; H. Gurr & Sons, Chatham; G. S. Miller & Son, London, S.W.; H. Singleton, Warrington; C. F. Soper, Plymouth.—Milk. Wills United Dairies Ltd. London W. Catmeel: G. T. Milk: Wilts United Dairies, Ltd., London, W.—Oatmeal: G. T. Cox & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. & W. Douglas, Dalkeith; J. F. Percival, Ltd., Blackfriars, S.E.—Oilman's Stores: Middle-ton Bross, London, E. Sons, J. Co. Sold. ton Bros., London, E.—Soap: J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington; J. Knight, Ltd., Silvertown, E.—Sleepers, Timber, &c. (for Firewood): E. Ash, Deptford, S.E.; Great Eastern Railway Co., London, E.C.; G. J. Palmer & Sons, Poplar, E.; Port of London Authority, London, E.C.

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

Bedding, Supply of: Millar & Beatty, Ltd., Dublin.—Carpets, Linoleum, &c., Supply of: Millar & Beatty, Ltd., Dublin.—Iron-mongery and Timber Supplies, Cork District: Cork Timber & Iron Co., Ltd., Cork.—Plumbing and Gas-fitting Works and Supplies, Cork District: Charles McCarthy & Sons, Cork.—Ropes, Cordage, &c., Supply of: McCann, Verdon & Co., Ltd., Dublin.—North Wall, Dublin. Extension of Electric Crane Rails and Railways: Collen Bros. Ltd., Portadown and Railways: Collen Bros., Ltd., Portadown.