

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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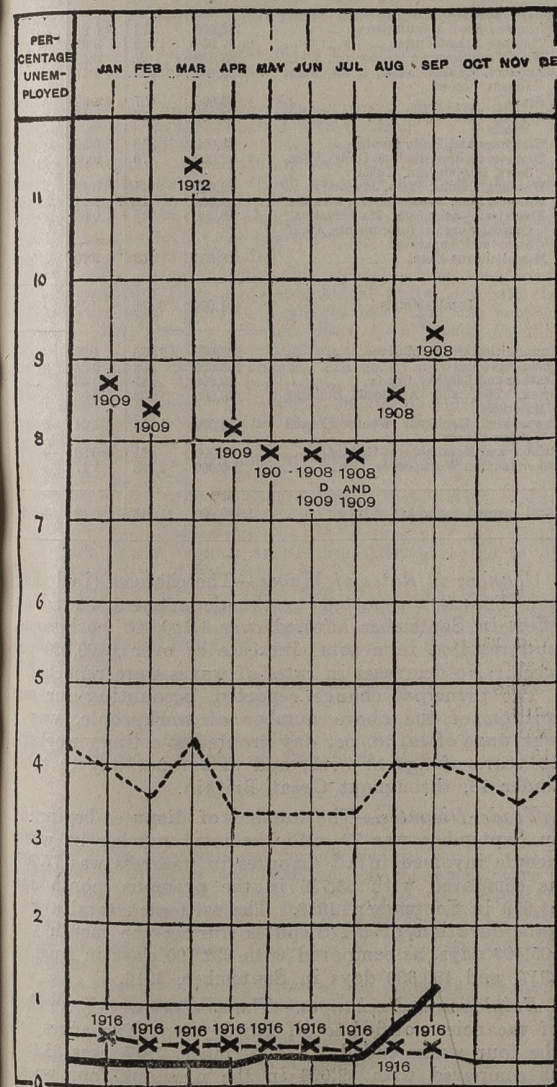
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

THE LABOUR MARKET.

In 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 millers 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

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 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 Board of Trade have made an Order* under the Defence of 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 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 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 have been appointed to be the Committees referred to in the Order. For the present, official values for spot cotton will be fixed daily under instructions issued by the Board of Trade for certain specified varieties of cotton. The deductions 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 Munitions, 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 munitions, 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 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.

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 a bonus of 12½ per cent. on their earnings, which shall not alter or become part of their time rates.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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 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 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 directions apply.
- (5) These directions shall not apply to workmen paid an upstanding wage or salary which covers overtime or 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.
- (8) 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.
- (9) Any question which arises as to the interpretation of these directions shall be determined by the Minister of Munitions.

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 leaving certificates.

"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 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 have been, assigned to employment, free return railway 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* of 30th August.

Among those given are the underfeeding 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 tram lines, and general shortage of trams, timber and other materials.

By way of illustrating the decline in the standard of efficiency 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 Prussian mines (exclusive of prisoners of war) was 593,722, of whom 40,842 were women and 41,197 lads under 16. Thus the percentage of 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. 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 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 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 evidence was taken in various other centres in Scotland, including all the principal towns, and also in certain towns in England. 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, 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 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 19 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 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." Overcrowding 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 congested 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 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 coal-sheds. 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. 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 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 Report.

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 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 and 39.3 in the latter, as against 1.3 per cent. and 5.8 per cent. 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 unanimous.

* 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, on their own initiative, to issue an Order requiring the authority to take immediate steps to carry out the requisite 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 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 co-partnership 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 recommendations 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 Commissioners 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.

WAGES BOARD FOR AGRICULTURAL 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.

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

sending farmers and labourers, respectively, and partly nominated 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 ten farmers, 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 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 District 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 workers, 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 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 associations or otherwise, and after such local inquiries as the President 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.

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.

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 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 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.

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, 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 member.

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.

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. 8723, 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. 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 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 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 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.

The subsidised "ninepenny loaf" was almost universal for cash over the counter at 1st October. An additional charge for delivery, usually of 3d., 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 5½d. 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 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:—

Article.	Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to 1st October, 1917.		
	Large Towns (populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.
Beef, British—			
Ribs	82	87	84
Thin Flank	116	106	111
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	120	116	118
Thin Flank	158	138	147
Mutton, British—			
Legs	78	82	80
Breast	111	96	104
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	139	128	133
Breast	180	167	173
Bacon (streaky)	118	103	110
Fish	179	133	166
Flour	49	54	52
Bread	58	52	55
Tea	87	81	84
Sugar (granulated)	197	184	190
Milk	82	75	78
Butter—			
Fresh	101	97	99
Salt	89	97	98
Cheese	91	92	91
Margarine	70	62	66
Eggs (fresh)	166	154	160
Potatoes	51	29	40
ALL ABOVE ARTICLES (WEIGHTED) PERCENTAGE INCREASE	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 regularity of employment, increased output, or the working of overtime. As an illustration of possible economies in this direction, it may be stated that if eggs were omitted from the dietary, margarine substituted for butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced to one-half of that prevailing before the war, the general percentage increase since July, 1914, instead of being 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 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, consisting of four persons.

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 expenditure upon food and such necessities as colza oil, soap, salt, tobacco, matches, starch, petroleum, candles, and (in

* Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France, April, 1917. General Statistical Department, Paris.

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

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.

Table showing employment data for Coal Mining in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, including average number of days worked and percentage changes.

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:

Table showing the numbers employed and average number of days worked for different types of coal (Anthracite, Coking, Gas, etc.) in September 1917.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good at iron and shale mines, and was good at tin and lead mines. At quarries work was interrupted by unfavourable weather, but employment was good on the whole...

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.

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.

Table showing employment data for Iron, Shale, and other mining/quarrying in September 1917, including district-level data and totals.

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...

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.

Table summarizing employers' returns for quarrying, showing the number of workpeople employed and average weekly numbers.

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.

Table showing the number of furnaces included in the returns for the Pig Iron Industry by district.

* See note * in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

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 0.4 per cent.) as compared with the previous month, and of 45,667 (or 7.2 per cent.) on a year ago.

Table showing employment data for Iron and Steel Works, including departmental and district-level statistics.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

THESE trades continued to be extremely busy during September, 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 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:

Table showing employment data for Engineering Trades, including percentage of unemployment and increase/decrease.

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 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 to 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:

* See note * in previous column.

Table showing employment data for Divisional level, including percentage of unemployment and increase/decrease.

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.

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:

Table showing the number of works open and mills in operation for Tinplate and Steel Sheet in September 1917.

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 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. unemployed at the end of September, the same percentage as at the end of August, compared with 0.1 per cent. in September, 1916.

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.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—The Sheffield cutlery and file trades continued busy. With edge tool makers employment was good at Birmingham and Wednesbury.

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.

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.

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

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.

Table with 7 columns: District, Week ended 22nd Sept., 1917, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Earnings (£ and Per cent.), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.*

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.

Table with 7 columns: District, Week ended 22nd Sept., 1917, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Earnings (£ and Per cent.), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.*

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.

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

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

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.

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.

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 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 1.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 13.4 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 State-insured workpeople unemployed in all building occupations:—

Table with 5 columns: Occupations, Number Insured at end of September, 1917, Percentage Unemployed at end of September, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

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 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.

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.

Table with 7 columns: Districts, Week ended 22nd Sept., 1917, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Earnings (£ and Per cent.), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.*

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.

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:—

Table with 7 columns: Districts, No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1917, Percentage Unemployed at end of Sept., 1917, Aug., 1917, Sept., 1916, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.*

The following Table summarises the returns from employers:—

Table with 7 columns: Districts, Week ended 22nd Sept., 1917, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Earnings (£ and Per cent.), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.*

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

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment continued good, except in Ireland, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Table with 7 columns: Districts, Week ended 22nd Sept., 1917, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Earnings (£ and Per cent.), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.*

The following Table summarises the returns from Trade Unions:—

Table with 7 columns: Districts, No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1917, Percentage Unemployed at end of Sept., 1917, Aug., 1917, Sept., 1916, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.*

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.

Table with 7 columns: Districts, Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Sept., 1917, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Per cent., Per cent.

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.

Table with 7 columns: Districts, Week ended 22nd Sept., 1917, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Earnings (£ and Per cent.), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.*

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

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 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.

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

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

Table with 3 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Workpeople affected, Amount of Net Increase per week. Includes categories like Building, Coal Mining, Iron and Steel Manufacture, etc.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Main table listing changes in wages and hours for various trades and localities. Columns include Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, and Particulars of Change.

* 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.

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

Continuation of the main table, listing changes in wages and hours for various trades and localities. Columns include Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, and Particulars of Change.

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

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.

Table with columns for Industry, Cases (Month of Sept. 1917, Nine months ended Sept. 1917, Sept. 1916), and Deaths (Month of Sept. 1917, Nine months ended Sept. 1917, Sept. 1916). Includes sub-sections for Lead Poisoning, Other Forms of Poisoning, and Anthrax.

* 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 1916.

Table showing Fatal Industrial Accidents by Trade (Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, Factories and Workshops, Accidents Reported Under Factory Act, etc.) with columns for Number of Workpeople killed during (Sept., Aug., Sept., 1916), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1917, on a Month ago, and Year ago.

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 17th September. This maximum became the predominant price generally for such sales, but for delivery an additional charge, usually of 1d. 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 sales, and some are selling bread for cash over the counter at 8 1/2d., 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' Associations and from other sources (except Co-operative Societies) are summarised in the following Tables:-

Table showing Mean Predominant Cash Price per 4 lb. by District (London, Northern Counties & Yorkshire, Lancashire & Cheshire, Midlands, Eastern Counties, South Eastern Counties, South Western Counties & Wales, Scotland, GREAT BRITAIN) with columns for 1st October, 1917, Counter Price, Delivered Price, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with A month ago, and A year ago.

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

Table showing Predominant Cash Price per 4 lb. on 1st October, 1917, by Place (London, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Derby, Ipswich, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Norwich, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Southampton, Stoke-on-Trent, Wolverhampton, Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin) with columns for Counter Price, Delivered Price, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with Month ago, Year ago, Last Change Date, and Amount per 4 lb.

(2) Co-operative Societies.

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

Table showing Mean Predominant Cash Price per 4 lb. by District (London and Suburbs, Northern Counties and Yorks, Lancashire and Cheshire, N. Midland Counties, W. do., S. do., Eastern Counties, South Eastern Counties, South Western Counties and Wales, Scotland, GREAT BRITAIN) with columns for 1st October, 1917, Counter Price, Delivered Price, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with A month ago, and A year ago.

SLIDING SCALE CHANGES IN WAGES.

The results of recent ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron are given below:-

Table showing Sliding Scale Changes in Wages for Coal and Pig Iron by District (Northumberland, Cleveland, Cumberland, Manufactured Iron: North of England, Midlands, West of Scotland) with columns for Product and District, Price according to last Audit, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on, Previous Audit, and A Year ago.

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 1/2 per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen, making wages 79 1/2 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 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 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.

Table showing Unemployment Insurance Claims and Payments by Division (London, South-Eastern, South-Western, West Midlands, East Midlands, Yorkshire, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, UNITED KINGDOM) with columns for Trades Insured under the Act of 1911, Trades Insured under the Act of 1916, Average Weekly Number of Claims Made (Sept., 1917, August, 1917, Sept., 1916, Sept., 1917, August, 1917), and Average Weekly Amount of Benefit Paid (£ †, £ †, £ †, £ †, £ †).

* 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*

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.

Table with columns: Men, Women, Boys, Girls, Total. Rows: On registers at 10th August, 1917; Number of individuals registered during period; Total; Re-registrations during period; On registers at 7th Sept., 1917; Vacancies notified during period; Vacancies filled during period; Applicants placed in other districts.

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:—

Table with columns: Department, Registrations in Period ended, Vacancies filled in Period ended. Rows: Men, Women, Boys, Girls, TOTAL.

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.

Table with columns: Men, Women, Boys, Girls, Total. Rows: On registers at 10th August, 1917; Number of individuals registered during period; Total; Re-registrations during period; On registers at 7th Sept., 1917; Vacancies notified during period; Vacancies filled during period; Applicants placed in other districts.

Of the registrations among men, 37.6 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 41.1 per cent. in engineering, and 6.2 per cent. in shipbuilding; while among women, 25.0 per cent. were in engineering, and 64.1 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 cent.

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 Acts, 1911-1916.

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

Table with columns: Trades, Percentage Proportion of Vacancies filled to Vacancies Notified during month, Percentage Proportion of Vacancies filled to Registrations during month. Rows: Building, Construction of Works, Sawmilling and Cabinet-making; Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles; Chemicals, Ammunition, Explosives, &c.; All Insured Trades; Ditto, August, 1917.

III.—UNINSURED TRADES.

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

Table with columns: Men, Women, Boys, Girls, Total. Rows: On registers at 10th Aug., 1917; Number of individuals registered during period; Total; Re-registrations during period; On registers at 7th Sept., 1917; Vacancies notified during period; Vacancies filled during period; Applicants placed in other districts.

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 registrations:—

Table with columns: Trades, Percentage Proportion of Vacancies filled to Vacancies Notified, Percentage Proportion of Vacancies filled to Registrations. Rows: Textiles; Dress; Transport; Agriculture; Paper, Prints, &c.; Food, Tobacco, Lodging, &c.; Commercial and Clerical; Domestic; General Labourers; All Uninsured Trades; Ditto August, 1917.

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.

INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED, VACANCIES FILLED AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED IN THE FOUR WEEKS ENDED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

A.—INSURED TRADES.

Table with columns: OCCUPATION GROUPS, ADULTS, JUVENILES, REGISTRATIONS, VACANCIES. Rows: Building; Carpenters, Joiners, &c.; Bricklayers; Masons; Plasterers; Painters, Decorators, &c.; Plumbers, Glaziers; Other skilled occupations; Labourers; Works of Construction; Sawmilling; Shipbuilding; Platers, Riveters; Shipwrights; Labourers; Engineering; Moulders; Smiths; Erectors, Fitters, Turners; Metal Machinists; Wiremen; Other skilled occupations; Labourers; Construction of Vehicles; Cabinet Making, &c.; Miscellaneous Metal Trades; Precious Metals, &c.; Bricks and Cement; Chemicals, &c.; Rubber and Waterproof Goods; Ammunition and Explosives; Leather—Boots and Shoes; Leather—Excluding Boots and Shoes; TOTAL—MALES AND FEMALES; 4 weeks ending 10th Aug., 1917.

B.—UNINSURED TRADES.

Table with columns: OCCUPATION GROUPS, ADULTS, JUVENILES, REGISTRATIONS, VACANCIES. Rows: Mining and Quarrying; Textile; Cotton; Wool and Worsted; Silk, Flax, Linen, &c.; Dress; Tailors and Tailoresses; Dressmakers and Milliners; Seamstresses; Others; Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c.; On Railways; On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c.; Agriculture; Fruit, &c., Pickers; Others; Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery; Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.; Pottery and Glass; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging; Bread and Biscuit, &c., Makers; Waiters; Others (Jam, Cocoa, Tobacco, &c.); Brushes, Brooms, &c.; Gas, Water, Electrical Supply and Sanitary Service; Commercial and Clerical; Domestic; Laundry and Washing Service; Private Indoor Servants; Other Indoor Servants; Charwomen, Day Girls, Day Servants; Others; General Labourers; Ship Assistants; Government, Defence, and Professional; All Others; TOTAL—MALES AND FEMALES; 4 weeks ending 10th August, 1917; Casual Employment (Men only).

* Occupations 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.

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

Summary table for Pauperism in Scotland and Ireland, including Glasgow District, Paisley & Greenock District, Edinburgh & Leith District, Dundee and Dunfermline, Aberdeen, Coatbridge and Airdrie, Dublin District, Belfast District, Cork, Waterford and Limerick District, Galway District.

* 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.

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.

Table showing Building Plans by District and Population at Census of 1911, categorized by Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Shops, Offices, Warehouses and other business premises, Churches, Schools and Public Buildings, and Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations. Includes data for Third Quarter of 1916 and Third Quarter of 1917.

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.)

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.

Table showing Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Building Plans, categorized by Amount and Per cent. Includes a sub-table for CLASS OF BUILDING: Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Shops and Other Business Premises, Churches, Schools and Public Buildings, and Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations. Also includes DISTRICTS: Outer London, Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Midlands, Other Districts in England, Wales and Monmouthshire, Scotland, and Ireland.

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

Large table listing Conciliation and Arbitration Cases. Columns include: CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED, PARTIES, CLAIM, ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR, and AWARD OR AGREEMENT; DATE OF ISSUE; AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE. Cases are listed under categories like Building Trades, Mining and Quarrying, and Iron and Steel Trades.

* 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).

Table with columns: CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED, PARTIES, CLAIM, ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR, AWARD OR AGREEMENT; DATE OF ISSUE AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE. Includes cases for Steel Dressers, Employees in Galvanizing Department, Engineering, Shipbuilding, and other Metal Trades, etc.

* 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).

Table with columns: CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED, PARTIES, CLAIM, ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR, AWARD OR AGREEMENT; DATE OF ISSUE AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE. Includes cases for Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades, etc.

* 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).

Table with 5 columns: CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED, PARTIES, CLAIM, ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR, AWARD OR AGREEMENT; DATE OF ISSUE, AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE. Includes sections for Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades, and Textile Trades.

* 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).

Table with 5 columns: CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED, PARTIES, CLAIM, ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR, AWARD OR AGREEMENT; DATE OF ISSUE, AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE. Includes sections for Textile Trades, Clothing Trades, and Transport Trades.

* 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).

Table with 5 columns: CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED, PARTIES, CLAIM, ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR, AWARD OR AGREEMENT; DATE OF ISSUE AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE. Includes sections for Transport Trades, Printing, &c., Trades, Furnishing, etc., Trades, and Chemical and Pottery Trades.

* 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).

Table with 5 columns: CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED, PARTIES, CLAIM, ARBITRATOR OR CONCILIATOR, AWARD OR AGREEMENT; DATE OF ISSUE AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE. Includes sections for Chemical and Pottery Trades, Food Trades, Public Utility Services, and Miscellaneous.

* 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.*
Miscellaneous—continued.				
Rope Workers	J. Todd & Sons, Ltd., Rutherglen, v. Workers' Union	Advance of wages	Sheriff T. A. Fyfe	Advance of 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week to female workers over 18, and 1s. 2d. per week to those under 18. (Issued 1 September; effective from 1 September, 1917. 5759/2.)
Engineers, etc., in Soap Works	Lever Bros., Port Sunlight, v. National Amalgamated Union of Engineers, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers	Advance of wages given in the findings of the Committee on Production issued 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 fixed according to schedule to the award. (Issued 5 September. 5063/3.)
Co-operative Society Employees	Western Section Co-operative Hours and Wages Board v. S. Wales and Monmouthshire District Council of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers	Advance of wages and improved conditions of labour	Mr. A. W. Tyler (Chairman of National 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. 5678/2.)
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	Claim not established. (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 6s. 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 piecwork prices and on time rates, and alterations in overtime rates	Mr. W. H. Stoker, 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 pieceworkers. (Issued 10 September; effective from 29 August, 1917. I.C. 5124/2.)
Coal Merchants	R. Collier & 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. 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., Argyllshire; 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 & 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.,

represented by the Derby District Engineering Trades Employers' 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' Association, 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 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 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 Empire Carpet Co., as from the first full pay after 1st April.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

PARTIES.	CLAIM.	AWARD, DATE OF ISSUE AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE.*
Building Trades.		
Messrs. Mitchell Bros., Ltd., Glengarnock, v. Operative Bricklayers' Society	Certain advances in wages to the Union's members employed at the Steel Works' Extension, Glengarnock, and continued allowance of one hour a day for travelling	(1) The men concerned, aged 18 years and over, shall receive a war wage 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 Union's 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 men concerned, aged 18 and over, shall receive a war wage advance of 3s., and the boys and youths, of 1s. 6d. per week.
Messrs. Mitchell Bros., Ltd., Glengarnock, v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	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	(1) The men concerned, aged 18 years and over, shall receive a war wage advance of 3s. per full ordinary week; boys and youths, of 1s. 6d.
Messrs. Mitchell Bros., Ltd., Glengarnock, v. Workers' Union	Advance of wages	(1) The men concerned, aged 18 and over, shall receive a war wage advance of 3s., and the boys and youths, of 1s. 6d. per week; (2) the allowance of one hour's travelling a day is not affected. (Issued 26 September.)
Iron and Steel Trades.		
Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation 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	Claim not established. (Issued 18 September.)

* 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.*
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 6s. per week; (2) claim for an increase of wages for men whose earnings are regulated by output not established. (Issued 13 September.)
The 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 charge-wheelers shall be increased by 6s. per full ordinary week. (Issued 10 September.)
South Wales Siemen's 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 clogging 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 6s. paid by pitmen to pit helpers	(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.)
Summerlee Iron Co., Coatbridge v. Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain	That the union's members employed as drivers, firemen and brakemen 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 Sunday work they have hitherto received	Claim not established. (Issued 18 September.)
Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., v. Friendly Society of Ironfounders	An advance of 2s. per week for moulders in accordance 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.)
Blaenavon Co., Ltd., 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 58s. 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.)
Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, 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.)
Messrs. 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 Collieries 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 6s. 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 6s. and 2s. 6d. respectively be given to men and boys concerned at the Twechar Collieries and Works as from 1 August, 1917. (Issued 19 September.)
Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., v. 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.)
Workington 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.
Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; the Whitehaven Hematite Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; the Distington Hematite Iron Co. v. Operative Bricklayers' Society	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. (Issued 13 September.)
Messrs. 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. (Issued 18 September.)
Messrs. 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.
Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Mid-dleborough, 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. (Issued 21 September.)
Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association v. 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	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.		
Startevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, v. London Society of Sheet Metal Workers, Braziers and Gas Meter Makers	Advance of 25 per cent. on present rates	Claim not established.
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. (Issued 1 September.)
Messrs. Robert Adams, London, v. London, 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 payable to men when setting-up are determined by the provisions of the document L3. (Issued 14 September.)
The James Francis Works, Ltd., London, v. Workers' Union	5s. advance given by the Committee on 1 March	Pieceworkers shall receive a war wage advance of 5s. per week as from the date the firm gave the advance to time-workers. (Issued 18 September.)
Messrs. John Claes Devis & Co., London, v. Workers' Union	(1) Advance of wages given by the Committee, 1 March; (2) district overtime rates	(1) 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.)
Ministry of Munitions v. Workers' Committee of the Building Works Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich	Advance of 4d. per hour to all men represented by the Deputation engaged in the Building Works Department	Not established.
Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Openstrow, v. Amalgamated Society and General Union of Carpenters and Joiners	Payment of standard rates to joiners when engaged on certain specified work claimed as bona fide building work	That the work specified is not work incidental to the ordinary business of the firm, but is work which should be paid for at rates not less than the standard district rate for joiners. (Issued 20 September.)
Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association v. Electrical Trades' Union	Advance of 5s. per week to Union's members employed by firms belonging to the Association	Claim not established. (Issued 20 September.)
Messrs. The British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, v. Workers' Union	Advances of wages to employees at Helsby and Prescott branches of the firm	That the men concerned shall receive as from the first full pay following 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 ordinary week above pre-war rates.
Messrs. The British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers	Advances of wages to the Union's members employed at Helsby	That the men concerned shall receive as from the first full pay following 12 September such increase of wages as will have the effect of increasing their weekly time-rates to 15s. above pre-war rates. (Issued 24 September.)
Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour	That platers' helpers employed by the firm at their Rosyth shipbuilding yards shall receive the advance recently awarded to platers by Professor Irvine	Claim not established, but platers' helpers on repair work at Rosyth shall receive an extra payment of 1d. per hour. (Issued 18 September.)
Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., v. Associated Brassfounders' Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Copper-Smiths' Society	Payment to the employees at Clydebank Works of the Committee's award of 20 September, 1916	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.)

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

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION (continued).

Table with 3 columns: PARTIES, CLAIM, AWARD, DATE OF ISSUE AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE. Contains sections for Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades, Aircraft Manufacture, Textile Trades, Chemical Trades, Explosives, &c., and Public Utility Services.

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

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION (continued).

Table with 3 columns: PARTIES, CLAIM, AWARD, DATE OF ISSUE AND DATE FROM WHICH EFFECTIVE. Contains sections for Public Utility Services and Miscellaneous.

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

MUNITIONS OF WAR—STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

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.

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 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, 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 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 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 Committee on Production, made for the Engineering and Foundry 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 said trades.

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

Dated 7th September, 1917.

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 TRADES.

- (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, 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.
- (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' 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 Pattern-makers' 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 Coppermiths, Braziers, and Metal Workers; British Steel Smelters', &c., Association; National 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' Trade Union; National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association; Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Motor Body 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, 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 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 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 1 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 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. 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. 2."

Dated September 20, 1917.

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 advance of wages made to the National Light Castings Ironfounders' 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 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.
- (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.

(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,
S.W.1.
14th July, 1917.

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 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 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 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;

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 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 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.

(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) 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,
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.

No settlement having been arrived at the matter was referred 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 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.

(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,
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.

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.

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 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,
John M. Denny,
Geo. J. Rowe.

H. J. Wilson,
Secretary,
5, Old Palace Yard,
S.W.1.
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, 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 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 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 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, is an Award 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 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 Ironfounders 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 for decision.

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.

(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 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.

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 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 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.

U. Wolff,
Assistant General Secretary.

First Schedule.

FINDING IN THREE AWARDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION, NAMELY:—

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.

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.

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.

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.

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?": 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., 15,000 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:** Ianston 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., 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.—**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 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 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: 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.

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 Extinguishers: Newton Fire Extinguisher Co., London, E.C.; Minimax, 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., 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 & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby; British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; 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 & Scott, Ltd., Brechin.—**Cells, Leclanche:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—**Climbers, Pole:** Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—**Cotton, Twill:** J. Parkyn & Co., Manchester.—**Flax, Sheetting:** 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:** Eyre 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., Prescott; 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., Prescott.—**Wire Copper Covered:** Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Wire Copper Line:** T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor; British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; 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.—**Voltsoids:** Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Warrington, 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., Watford; H. Gurr & Sons, Chatham; G. S. Miller & Son, London, S.W.; H. Singleton, Warrington; C. F. Soper, Plymouth.—**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:** Middleton 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.—**Ironmongery and Timber Supplies, Cork District:** Cork Timber and 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.