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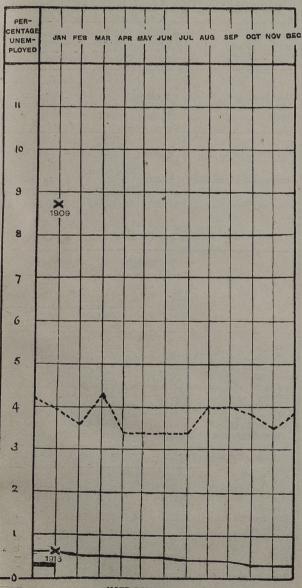
EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

Thick Curve = 1917. ——Thin Curve = 1916.

---- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1907-16.

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

THE LABOUR MARKET.

The detailed monthly reports for January received from Employers' Associations, individual employers, Trade Unions, the Trade and Local Correspondents of the Department, and the Employment Exchanges, all reveal the great demand for labour and the insufficiency of the present supply. It is therefore necessary that the volume of labour should be increased by tapping new sources of supply, that skilled workers should be "diluted" as far as practicable, that all work which is not absolutely essential during the war should be restricted, and that, after meeting the requirements of the Army, the man-power of the country should be concentrated on work of national importance.

At coal mines employment in January was very good, and better than in December. It was also very good at iron mines, and continued good at shale, tin and lead mines. Employment at quarries was fairly good, but was hindered by bad weather.

Employment at pig-iron blastfurnaces was good, and at iron and steel works very good; in both industries there was an improvement on the previous month. Engineering works and shipyards were extremely busy, and much overtime was worked. There was an increase in the number of tinplate and steel sheet mills at work, but these trades were still greatly affected by the restriction of supplies of steel. In most of the other metal trades employment was good.

In the cotton trade employment continued good in the spinning section, and fair in the weaving branch. The woollen and worsted trades were very busy, and all available labour was fully employed. In the linen trade short time was still worked in Ireland, but in Scotland employment was good. It was also good in the jute, hosiery, bleaching, calico printing and dyeing trades, and fairly good in the silk and carpet trades. In the lace trade it continued good in the plain net and fair in the curtain branches, but was bad on fancy-laces.

The boot and shoe trade was very busy, both on Government and civilian work. Apart from some slackness in the saddle and harness trade, employment in the leather trades was good. It continued fair in readymade tailoring and in the shirt and collar and wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades. Employment was good in the corset and felt hat trades, but bad with silk hat makers.

Operations in the building and brickmaking trades were affected by the severe frosts. Employment was good with millsawyers, coachbuilders, coopers and brush-makers, and the furnishing trades were well employed. Employment continued good in the printing and bookbinding trades, and fairly good in the paper trades. It was also good in the glass trades, and in

the pottery trades, except in the tile and sanitary ware branches, which were quiet. The food preparation trades continued busy, with considerable overtime. In agriculture, wheat sowing and the cultivation of the land were hindered by the hard condition of the soil, and consequently the shortage of labour was not felt acutely in January. Employment with fishermen showed little change; it was, however, adversely affected by weather conditions at a number of ports. It was fair on the whole with dock labourers. The supply of seamen and firemen for mercantile vessels was not quite equal to the demand.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED" TRADES.

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

ance Act, 1911.					,	
Trade.	Number Insured, exclusive of those	at er	ployed nd of ry, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Un- employed on a		
	serving with H.M. Forces	Number.	Per- centage	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building	449,475	6,149	1:37	+ 0.14	- 0.99	
Construction of Works	95,243	382	0.40	+ 0.06	- 0.05	
Shipbuilding	222,901	684	0.31	- 0.01	- 0.27	
Engineering and Iron- founding	1,118,545	5,545	0.20	+ 0.05	+ 0.13	
Construction of Vehicles	176,608	756	0.43	+ 0.03	- 0.18	
Sawmilling	9,113	43	0.47	+ 0.03	- 0.27	
Other Insured Work- people	42,995	45	0.10	- 0.04	- 0.17	
All Insured Work- people	2,114,880	13,604	0.64	+ 0.04	- 0.34	

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

Trade,	Numbers Insured exclusive of those serving		loyed at i of y, 1917.	Increase (+) or De- crease (-) in percent- age Unem-	
	with H.M. Forces.	Number	Per- centage	ploye	d on a
Metal Trades :-	190 000	199	0.15	+	0.06
Iron and Steel Manufacture	136,000	199	0.06	+	0.01
Tinplate Manufacture	14,000 21,000	50	0 24	+	0.09
Wire Manufacture Anchors, Chains, Nails,	22,000	87	0.40	+	0.14
Bolts, Nuts, Rivets,	22,000	0,	0.40		0.11
Brass	21,000	59	0.28	+	0.08
Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc and other Metals	30,000	66	0.22	-	0.04
Hardware and Hollow-ware*	82,000	475	0 58	+	0.23
Tools (excluding Machine Tools), Files, Saws, Im-	21,000	27	0.13	+	0.01
plements, Cutlery Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery	12,000	6	0.05	-	0.03
Needles, Pins, Typefounding, Dies, &c.	8,000	10	0.12	+	0.04
Electrical, Scientific, Mathematical, Optical, Surgical Instruments, Appli-	47,000	227	0.48	+	0.16
ances and Apparatus Miscellaneous Metal	7,000	31	0.44	+	0.24
Total—Metals	421,000	1,246	0.30	+	0.10
Ammunition and Explosives	221,000	1,732	0.78	+	0.16
Chemicals	88,000	308	0.35	+	0.06
Leather and Leather Goods	86,000	406	0.47	+	0.16
Brick, Tile, and Artificial Building Materials	26,000	60	0.53	+	0.03
Sawmilling, Machined Wood- work and Wooden Casest	66,000	811	1.23	+	0.19
Rubber and Manufactures thereof	40,000	304	0.76	+	0.25
Other Insured Workpeople	141,000	1,802	1.28	+	0.24
All Insured Workpeople	1,089,000	6,669	0.61	+	0.14
April 1997		1	-	-	

^{*} Including Stoves, Grates, Bedsteads, Locks, Keys, Safes, Lamps, Gas Fittings, Springs, Turplate and Sheet Metal Goods, Textile Machinery Accessories, Saddlers' Hardware

Hardware.

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

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade,	Membership at end of Jan., 1917, exclusive of	Unempl at end Jan., 1	i of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	those serving with H.M. Forces.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building* Coal Mining Iron and Steel Engineering Shipbuilding Miscellaneous Metal Textiles :— Cotton Woollen & Worsted Other Printing, Bookbinding	73,871 116,877 38,226 266,752 71,665 40,874 79,978 7,788 57,179 49,422	288 15 253 447 159 31 662 2 78 262	0·4 0·0 0·7 0·2 0·2 0·1 0·8 0·0 0·1 0·5	- 0·1 - 0·1 - 0·4 - 0·1	- 1·2 - 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·2 - 0·2 - 0·4 - 0·5 - 0·1 - 0·7	
and Paper Furnishing Woodworking Clothing Leather Glass Pottery Tobacco	14,020 27,194 76,946 3,702 679 10,100 2,238	176 113 77 86 1 4 12 2,666	1:3 0:4 0:1 2:3 0:1 0:0 0:5	+ 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.2	- 1.5 - 0.4 - 0.8 - 0.5 - 0.1 - 0.8	

[•] This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for	January, 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	January, 1917.		Month ago.	Year ago,	
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.	
Coal Mining	539,462	5.66	+ 0.13	- 0.06	
Iron ,,	14,050	5.90	+ 0.08	+ 0.13	
Shale ,,	3,190	6.06	+ 0.03	+ 0.19	
Pig Iron	27,800	Furnaces in Blast, 292	No. 3	No. + 27	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	21,500	Mills Working. 327 Shifts Worked (One Week).	+ 18 Per cent.	- 158 Per cent.	
Iron and Steel	113,857	652,942	+ 0.7	+ 6.6	

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

	Wo	rkpeopl	le.	Wages.			
Trade.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th Jan., 1917.	Month Year ago.		27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
m 4:1		Per	Per	£	Per	Per	
Textiles:-	140 007	cent.	cent.	175,130	cent. + 1.7	cent.	
Cotton	149,067	- 0.6	- 2.3	24,411	- 0.5	+ 6.8	
Woollen	19,449	- 0.4	- 2.8	36,740	+ 0.7		
Worsted	32,608	- 0.2	- 0.9		+ 2.7		
Linen	36,324	- 0.7	- 1.1	29,543		+ 15.4	
Jute	13,037	- 1.5		14,877 22,287	- 1.8	+ 6.9	
Hosiery	21,981				+ 1.5	+ 3.6	
Lace	7,444	- 2.0		8,635	- 1.0	+ 1.6	
Other Textiles	14,897	- 0.8		14,909	+ 1.6	+ 5.7	
Bleaching, &c.	24,114	- 0.2	- 0.4	42,068	+ 0.0	+ 11:8	
Total, Textiles	318,921	- 0.8	- 4.0	368,600	+ 1.1	+ 5.1	
Boot and Shoe	56,757	- 0.7	- 2.4	78,464	+ 0.7	+ 7.0	
Shirt and Collar	13,395	- 2.5	-10.0	11,064		- 2.7	
Clothing (Ready-	25,111		-11.2	24,152	+ 2.8	- 0.5	
Printing and Book- binding	17,272	- 2.1	- 12.4	24,791	- 2.6	- 22	
Pottery	16,469	- 0.1	- 4.5	20,285	- 0.2	+ 11.9	
Glass	9,607	+ 0.5	0.8	17,439	- 1.6	+ 10.7	
Brick	4,989	- 0.7	- 10.7	7,658	- 2.2	- 0.8	
Cement	6,176	- 2.3	- 8.8	11,637	+ 0.5	- 2:	
Food Preparation	48,874	- 4.5	- 10.6	57,548	- 5.7	+ 0.5	
Grand Total	517,571	- 1.2	- 5.4	621,638	+ 0.1	+ 4:	

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages reported as taking effect in January affected over

660,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of £42,600 per week. The principal increases reported affected workpeople in the cotton weaving; woollen and worsted; printing, dyeing, finishing, etc.; linen; and hosiery industries (accounting altogether for over 520,000 workpeople). The only decreases reported affected coal miners in Northumberland, and some steelworkers employed by one firm, both decreases being due to the operation of sliding scales under which wages are directly regulated by prices.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in January was 19, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 6,774, as compared with 36,627 in the previous month and 11,697 in January, 1916. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 24,500, as compared with 157,300 in December, 1916, and 97,600 in January, 1916.

Employment Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Employment Exchanges for the five weeks ended 12th January was 35,296, as compared with 39,762 in the previous four weeks, and with 31,572 in the five weeks ended 14th January, 1916. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods was 25,714, 30,405, and 23,352 respectively.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

FORMS on which men between the ages of 18 and 61 who desire to make application to enrol for National Service under the scheme outlined by Mr. Neville Chamberlain at the meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, on 6th February, may be obtained at Post Offices, Employment Exchanges, or Town Halls.

The form states the principal industries for which volunteers are specially wanted, and sets forth the conditions in regard to (1) rates of wages, (2) travelling expenses, and (3) subsistence allowances for those living away from home. It also provides for unemployment benefit for a period not exceeding four weeks if no further work is available.

Volunteers who, in the opinion of the Director-General of National Service, are already so employed as to be giving their best services to the State (for instance, in agriculture) will not be called upon to change the nature of their occupations.

It is to be noted that National Service volunteers of military age will not thereby become exempt from military service.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL CIVILIAN SERVICE LAW.

On the 5th December, 1916, there came into operation in Germany a law under which "every male German between the completed ages of 17 and 60 years who has not been called up for service with the armed forces is liable for National Civilian Service during the war."

According to Section 2 of this law, persons will be deemed to be already engaged in National Civilian Service who are actually "employed in the service of the Government or of a public authority, in war industry, in agriculture or forestry, in the care of the sick, in war organisations of any kind, as well as in concerns which are directly or indirectly of importance for the prosecution of the war or the supply of the population with necessaries, in so far as the number of these persons is not in excess of actual requirements."

Men who were employed in agriculture or forestry before the 1st August, 1916, and who are still so employed, are not to be withdrawn from such employment in order to be transferred to some other form of National Service.

The administration of the law is in the hands of a newly-formed branch of the Prussian Ministry of War known as the War Department, and this Department, in conjunction with the Imperial and the Federal State authorities, will determine questions as to what is a "Public Authority" within the meaning of the

law; whether the number of persons employed by such an authority is in excess of actual requirements, and, if so, to what extent.

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As regards all forms of employment not specified in the law itself as being "directly or indirectly of importance for the prosecution of the war," as also with respect to individual concerns, the decision whether the work is "National Service" in the above sense, and, if so, whether the number of persons engaged in it does not exceed actual requirements, rests with Committees (referred to hereafter as Committees "A"), of which one is set up for each army-corps district or sub-district. On these Committees the employer and employee classes are each represented by two members appointed by the Government; the remaining members being a military officer (who is chairman) and two higher grade Civil servants, one of whom belongs to the Factory Inspection Staff.

From the rulings of these Committees appeal lies to a Central Board set up at the War Department. On this Board employers and employed are represented by one member each, the remaining members consisting of two military officers and three higher grade Civil Service officials.

Enrolment for National Service is to be effected in the first instance by voluntary enlistment in response to appeals issued by the Government. If these appeals should fail to meet with a satisfactory response compulsion will be applied; and for this purpose a second class of Local Committees ("B") will officiate as the direct agents. Each such Committee will consist of a military officer (as chairman), a higher-grade Civil servant, and two representatives each of employers and employed.

Every person liable to National Service under the law will then receive from one of the Committees "B" a special summons requiring him to find employment in one of the occupations deemed to be "National Service" under the law. Persons failing to find such employment within a fortnight of being so summoned will be assigned employment by the Committee "B" officiating in the locality. Appeal from such assignment of work may be made to Committee "A," but the laying of the appeal will not postpone the employment of the appellant at such work.

The law provides that in the assignment of employment "due regard will be paid to the age, family circumstances, residence, health, and former occupation" of the person concerned, and that "investigation shall be made as to whether the prospective wage will provide the employed man and his dependants with adequate means of subsistence."

It is forbidden for any person to take into his employment a National Civilian Service man who is, or has during the previous fortnight been, engaged in work coming within the definition of Section 2 of the law (see above) unless the man shall produce a certificate from his last employer showing that he has left work with the employer's consent.

Should the employer refuse to sign the required certificate the man may appeal to a District Committee "D," consisting of a nominee of the War Department (as chairman) and three representatives each of employers and employed. Two each of these representatives will be permanent, while the others will be taken ad hoc from the trade group to which the appellant belongs. If the Committee, after investigating the case, consider that good grounds exist for leaving the employment, they will make out a certificate which, for the purposes of the law, will take the place of the employer's certificate.

It is to be noted that among the grounds which the Committee will deem to justify the leaving of one employment for another in the National Civilian Service, the law specially mentions "a reasonable improvement of the conditions of labour."

Committees of workmen and employers are to be set up in all establishments engaged in work of national importance within the meaning of the law, for the purpose of maintaining good relations amongst the members of the staff and between these and the management.

The penalty of a fine of £500, together with imprison-

ment up to one year, is incurred by any person who fails to accept the employment assigned to him under

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the law, or who "persistently, and without valid reasons refuses to perform the work allotted to him." The same penalties are incurred by any person who employs a workman not possessing the necessary certificate of discharge from his previous employer or the alternative certificate from one of the Committees "D."

In the course of the Reichstag debates on the Bill it was indicated that in the administration of the law the Authorities would be guided by the following (amongst

other) principles :-

(1) Every man must work and the State must have the power to say where he shall work, without regard to any consideration but that of the public good. The State's welfare must be paramount, but all possible regard will be paid to the convenience of the worker. (2) The law is to be applied within fixed limits to occupied territories. (3) Restrictions and suspensions of concerns not judged to be employed on "National Service" under the law are to be carried out by the War Department, in close co-operation with the industry concerned, and men are to be withdrawn gradually only. (4) The administration of the law must rest in military hands to ensure swiftness of procedure; but regulated judicial procedure in which employers and employed will take part will mitigate the compulsion that must occasionally be applied. (5) Complete uniformity of procedure in all local courts will be assured by special measures. The Communal Authorities will be fully utilised. (6) The labour power of agriculture will be augmented rather than reduced. (7) "National Service" will be interpreted liberally. (8) The law will not interfere with the right of labour to organise, nor will a workman under the Act be subject to military discipline unless he be transferred to the Army.

WOMEN'S LABOUR IN GERMANY DURING THE WAR.

THE following figures are taken from an article in the current issue of the Reichsarbeitsblatt (the journal of the Imperial Department of Labour Statistics). They indicate that the growth of female employment in Germany since the outbreak of the war has not been so great as has hitherto been assumed from a consideration of certain trades to which they have been flocking in particularly noteworthy numbers. The figures are based on returns from 5,560 Sickness Insurance Societies having on 1st July, 1914, a membership of 10,583,017 persons, who at that date were actually in employment for a wage or salary in industry (other than mining), agriculture, commerce, &c., or transport. Returns from the same 5,560 societies showed a membership of 8,158,722 on 1st July, 1915, and of 8,126,766 on 1st July, 1916-a reduction of 22.9 and 0.4 per cent. in the first and second years respectively of the War.

Males being distinguished from females, the changes in membership were as follows:-

and mention that the said of the	Males.	Females.
,, 1915	6,889,880 4,664,222 4,299,126	3,693,137 3,494,500 3,827,640

Between the first and the last of the above dates, therefore, the employed males decreased by 37.6 per cent., while the employed females increased by 3.6

per cent.

It is regarded as probable that the growth of female employment in Germany in the two years under review was somewhat (but not very appreciably) greater than in the proportion of 3.6 per cent. shown by the above returns of the Sickness Insurance Societies. These returns, for example, do not reflect the increased employment in agriculture of wives and daughters of farmers, since the women so employed are not deemed to be wage earners in the sense that would require them to be enrolled as members of the Sickness

Insurance Society. Furthermore, the mining industry (in which there has been a considerable increase in female employment) * is not represented amongst the 5,560 societies whose returns have been utilised.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEES.

THE Departmental Committee on Juvenile Education in relation to Employment after the War have recently recommended that Juvenile Employment Committees should be set up in about 150 new areas where, up to the present, no such provision has been made. It is, therefore, of some interest to describe the nature and functions of the existing Committees which have during the last six years been set up in connection with Employment Exchanges in about 130 areas of the

Nearly half of these Committees have been formed y Local Education Authorities under the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910, while a similar number of Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment have been appointed by the Board of Trade under the Labour Exchanges Act. 1909. The latter include the London Committee, which has itself formed 20 Local Advisory Committees to work with the Employment Exchanges in the area of the L.C.C. It should be added that the control of the Committees of this type has now passed from the Board of Trade to the new Ministry of Labour, together with the administration of the Employment Exchanges themselves. On the other hand, Committees under the Choice of Employment Act are Sub-Committees of the Education Committee of the local authority in each case.

Four parts of the work may conveniently be distinguished. In the first place, there is the work of obtaining full knowledge of the educational and physical qualifications of boys and girls on leaving school or at later stages in their careers, in order that it may become possible to advise them suitably as to the occupations which they should enter. To this end teachers send to the Committee, in respect of children leaving school, forms designed to obtain, among other information, particulars of their educational qualifications, their own wishes as to employment, and a summary of the School Medical Officer's Health Report. Invitations to meet members or officers of the Committee are sent to children and their parents. Assistance is also given by Committees to older children up to seventeen years of age who apply to the Exchange on seeking a change of employment.

The second part of the work consists in obtaining knowledge of the conditions of juvenile employment in the various trades, and of the particular vacancies which arise from time to time. The co-operation of employers is enlisted by means of circular-letters and personal canvass. Such a canvass is usually undertaken by the officers of the Employment Exchange, but it may also be carried on by a sub-committee of employers.

In the third place, the Committee have to bring the boys and girls desiring work into touch with the employers desiring workers. It is at this stage that the information which has been collected as to the children on the one hand and the available employment on the other is found to be of extreme value in helping each child to choose the employment which is best suited to him. A Committee can often give most valuable advice which prevents a promising boy from taking up uneducative but highly paid work or from entering an occupation for which his aptitude or physical condition makes him quite unsuited. Often the child is persuaded to remain at school until a suitable vacancy arises, or, if he is placed forthwith, arrangements may be made for his attendance at continuation classes, or, again, he may be found temporary employment and a record kept in order that he may be placed in skilled employment at a later date.

The last of the four parts of work referred to is that of supervising the boys and girls who have been placed, and giving them, on appropriate occasions, much needed advice designed to counteract the effects of the deteriorating industrial conditions to which they are so frequently exposed. For this purpose the Committee will usually establish After-Care Committees and attract voluntary workers who are willing to keep in touch with boys and girls, and from time to time forward reports on their welfare to the Committee. The influence of these After-Care workers, exerted in a variety of ways, has been found to be extremely valuable in dealing with the difficulties of juvenile employment. It is largely directed to steadying the child during a difficult period by impressing upon him a sense of his responsibility to his employer, by deprecating frequent changes of employment without adequate reason and without the knowledge of the juvenile exchange, and by encouraging attendance at continuation classes and the practice of thrift. The visitor will concern himself, too, with the physical welfare of the child by urging parents to obtain expert advice when necessary. A special watch will be kept over the boy who has been placed in some temporary employment with a view to his becoming an apprentice in a skilled trade a year or two later.

Most Committees are not content with limiting their work to the essential branches which have been indicated. They go further, and widen their activities in attempts to improve the general conditions of boys' and girls' employment. They use their influence in the direction of raising the age at which children leave school; in a number of districts exemption certificates are issued to children only after the cases have been referred to the Local Juvenile Employment Committee. They have, in some cases, secured the adoption and, in other cases, the better enforcement of by-laws under the Employment of Children Act; occasionally street trading licences are issued only through the Committee, who thereby are enabled to use their influence to dissuade parents from allowing children to take up this work. In some cases Committees have induced employers to adopt a plan, which is rapidly growing in favour, of appointing in their works officers whose special duty it is to concern themselves with the welfare of the juvenile employees. The influence of many Committees has been successful in inducing employers to encourage the attendance of their boy and girl workers at continuation classes, especially by allowing time off with pay during working hours, and by offering prizes or special prospects of promotion to those employees who do well at the

A particularly promising avenue in which the activities of Juvenile Employment Committees have recently been directed is that of convening conferences of employers and workpeople in various trades with a view to discussing the conditions and prospects of juvenile employment. It is satisfactory to note that a marked improvement in the arrangements for training boys and girls in the local trades has frequently resulted from such conferences.

Committees have naturally been concerned with the abnormal labour conditions arising as a result of the war. In present circumstances, boys and girls are in great demand for occupations providing no training for future employment. The high wages in these occupations, the consequent slackening of parental control -frequently accentuated by the absence from home of fathers in the Army-the lengthened hours of labour, the general speeding-up of industry-all have been blamed for an adverse influence resulting in less satisfactory educational and industrial training, in some injury to health, and in a marked deterioration of character. Juvenile Employment Committees have shown themselves fully alive to these difficulties, on which they were invited to report by the Departmental Committee referred to above.

The shortage of boys has resulted in numbers of occupations being entered for the first time by girls. In arranging this substitution the assistance of Juvenile Employment Committees has been of much value.

Further, it has, to a limited extent, been found desirable to draft boys and girls from areas where their services are not much in demand to districts where there is a scanty supply of labour for essential industries, or where opportunities for training in skilled employment are available. Where such migration has been carried out through the Exchanges, special arrangements have been made to secure the welfare of the boys and girls in their new spheres.

Finally, it is certain that very important work lies before these Committees during the period of industrial resettlement after the war. Difficulties may be anticipated—they are indeed already noticeable—as a result of the increasing employment of female labour in industry leading to considerable displacement of boys. By means of conferences of the kind already mentioned, information is being collected with regard to the probable openings for boy and girl labour in the altered conditions of industry. Committees have shown themselves eager to support proposals for the extension of the normal school life and the establishment of some system of compulsory day or evening continuation classes. They hope, when peace is in sight, to get into personal touch with those boys and girls who are likely to be discharged from highly paid occupations, and persuade them, where possible, to accept employment promising some future, though offering smaller initial

The war has naturally made many special demands upon voluntary social workers, but Committees are endeavouring to keep their organisation in being in the confident hope that their knowledge and experience of the question of juvenile employment may contribute to the solution of the many difficulties attending social reconstruction which are certain to arise in

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in November .- Returns relating to unemployment in November were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from Trade Unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total insured membership of 120,932. The percentage of such members out of work during the month was 4.1, as compared with 5.2 in the preceding month and with 10.0 in November, 1915:

Group of Trades,	Number of Mem- bers in- sured against Unem-		ntage a temploy		Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed.		
	ployment in Nov., 1916.	Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.
All Unions paying Un- employment Benefit, and Municipal Un- employment Funds making Returns	120,932	4.1	5:2	10.0	5:3	5.4	5.1
Do. do., excluding Diamond Workers	111,749	2.3	1.8	5.6	4.6	4.5	4.3
Working in Diamonds, &c.	9,183	26.5	33.7	51.0	5:5	6.0	5.8
Printing, Lithography, &c.	11,407	0.3	0.7	3.6	5.0	4.1	3.4
Building Trades (including Roadmaking)	22,714	6.0	4.1	13.4	5.0	5.0	5.2
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	17,182	0.9	0.8	3.1	5.3	5.5	3.4
Textile Food, Drink, and Tobacco Woodworking, &c Leather, Oilcloth, &c	9,523 20,197 5,112 2,588	2·1 2·2 1·2 0·2	2·2 1·4 1·0 0·2	8·4 0·9 5·1 0·1	3·6 3·5 5·9 5·9	2·8 4·2 5·1 6·0	1.9 4.3 4.6 5.8

The comparison between November, 1916, and the previous month yields slightly different results when based upon data furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit

^{*} In Prussian coal mines only 7,205 women and girls were employed in the second quarter of 1914, whereas in the corresponding quarter of 1916 there were 51,000.

^{*} Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 20th December, 1916.

or not), and when further limited to returns received from Unions making returns for both months. On this basis the percentage of unemployment is found to be the same, viz. 4.7, both in November and in October. Among the members of these Unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was in November 4.2 per cent. and in October 4.3 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

NORWAY.*

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

	М	embershi	p.	Percentage Unemployed.		
Group of Trades.	30th Nov., 1916.	31st Oct., 1916.	30th Nov., 1915.	30th Nov., 1916.	31st Oct., 1916.	30th Nov., 1915.
Bricklayers and Masons (Christiania) Carpenters, &c Painters (Christiania) Metal Workers Boot and Shoe Makers Bookbinders (Christiania) Cabinet Makers Bakers (Christiania)	809 1,816 459 9,344 870 2,235 713 610 460	803 1,792 460 8,876 862 2,239 690 635 463	762 1,451 405 8,777 852 2,182 645 622 445	0·2 1·3 0·3 0·3 0·5 0·1 3·9	0·1 0·4 0·6 1·3 - 0·1 5·2	2.6 1.4 11.1 0.5 0.5 1.9 1.2 0.3 5.6
TOTAL	17,316	16,820	16,141	0.4	0.6	1.3

DENMARK.+

Employment in November .- According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 3.2 per cent. of the 147,800 members of the Trade Unions reporting were unemployed at the end of November. The corresponding figure for the previous month was 2.0 per cent., while that for November, 1915, was 7.1 per cent. The average time lost through unemployment in November was 0.57 of a day per member.

UNITED STATES.

Employment in November .- Returns furnished to the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics by manufacturers enable comparisons to be made as to the volume of employment in representative establishments in certain industries, (a) between November, 1916, and the preceding month, and (b) between November, 1916, and the corresponding month of 1915.

(a) Comparison of November, 1916, with October, 1916.

	Number of Es-	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.	Earnings.			
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
Iron and steel Car building and	97 29	146,012 42,063	149,209 43,140	Per cent. + 2.2 + 2.6	£ 1,221,229 288,511	£ 1,247,849 312,700	Per cent. + 2.2 + 8.4	
repairing Cotton manufac- turing	50	53,714	54,229	+ 1.0	107,777	113,058	+ 4.9	
Cotton finishing Hosiery & under-	14 54	10,644 30,657	10,911 30,975	+ 2.5	26,602 61,564	27,494 65,436	+ 6.3	
wear Woollen Silk Men's ready-	42 41 34	38,418 12,597 19,998	38,672 12,417 20,127	+ 0.7 - 1.4 + 0.6	92,021 61,188 57,684	98,983 60.620 59,847	+ 7.6 - 0.9 + 3.8	
made clothing Boots and shoes Cigar making	62 55	49,491 18,056	51,408 17,371	+ 3.9	131,415 41,345	150,744 41,058	+14.7	

An increase over the previous month is shown by eight of the ten industries in the foregoing Table. In boot and shoe manufacturing the increase in the number of workpeople was 3.9 per cent., while the aggregate wages paid increased by 14.7 per cent. Silk and cigar-making alone show a decrease. In the latter industry this was partly due to a strike of cigar-

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

	Number of Es-	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.	Earnings.			
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	Nov., 1915.	Nov., 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Nov., 1915.	Nov., 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	- 4			Per cent.	£	£	Per cent	
Iron and steel	97	128,091	154,496	+ 20.6	898,703	1,263,727	+ 40 6	
Car building and repairing	34	43,766	49,393	+ 12.9	275,349	355,478	+ 29.1	
Automobile manufacturing	36	52,171	68,370	+ 31.0	187,264	269 346	+ 43.8	
Cotton manu- facturing	52	55,600	54,512	- 2.0	98,923	114,413	+ 15.7	
Cotton finishing	15	13,627	12,941	- 5.0	29,647	36,017	+ 21.5	
Hosiery & under-	56	30,461	32,247	+ 5.9	57,427	68.031	+ 18.5	
wear	50	30,101	02,211	1 00	01,121	00,001	1 100	
Woollen	44	43,016	43.174	+ 0.4	89,497	110.466	+ 234	
Silk	44	13,278	13,437	+ 1.2	58,983	63.291		
Men's ready-	38	20,321	23,235	+ 14.3	58,652	69,053		
made clothing								
Boots and shoes	60	46,605			127,123	149,011		
Cigar making	59	-22.398	19,236		49,537	46,982		
Leather manu- facturing	32	14,946	17,474	+ 16.9	36,627	52,677	+ 43.8	
Paper making	44	14,505	17,406	+ 20.0	39,887	51,071	+ 35.6	

In ten of the thirteen industries from which returns were received more persons were employed in November, 1916, than in November, 1915, the increase ranging from 0.4 per cent. (woollen) to 31.0 per cent. (automobile manufacturing). Three industries report a reduction, viz. cotton manufacturing, cotton finishing and cigar making. In the last of these the reduction is largely due to strikes in November, 1916, in a few establishments. The increase of 14.3 per cent. in clothing is due, at least in part, to strikes which occurred in November, 1915.

New York State.*

Employment in December .- "The increasing activity in manufacturing in New York State which has been manifest for the last two years was again displayed in the closing month of the year 1916. In December a larger number of workers were employed and more wages were paid than in any other month in which returns have been received, dating back to June, 1914. Six of the industrial groups established new high records both in the number of workers and in the amount of wages paid. From November to December, while the increase in the number of employees was nominal, the aggregate of wages increased 3 per cent. Eight of the industrial groups had more employees and seven paid out more wages than in November. Only two groups reported decreases in both employees and wages, the decrease amounting to 2 per cent. in each case.

"As compared with December of each of the last two years, more workers were employed and more wages were paid in each of the groups. The increase over December, 1915, was 12 per cent. in number of employees and 29 per cent. in amount of wages. As compared with December, 1914, the increases were 31 and 62 per cent. respectively.

"The average earnings for a week of the total number of employees reporting in December, 1916, were £3 4s. 9d., as compared with £3 3s. 3d. for a week in the previous month. The average earnings for a week in December, 1915, were £2 16s. 3d., and in December, 1914, £2 12s. 4d."

CANADA.†

Employment in December.—" December was an active month in nearly all branches of industry, many lines being affected by activities incidental to the holiday season. Production slackened, however, towards the close of the month in a number of large manufactories on account of holiday-taking on the part of employees and stocktaking. Railway transportation was very active, with congestion of freight and a shortage of cars reported from a number of localities. Navigation closed on the lakes about the middle of the month, but activity at Atlantic winter ports was marked. Metal mining was active, and coal mines worked to the capacity of working forces, a continued shortage of help being reported in this branch of industry. Building

and construction was quieter with the setting in of winter, though inside work on commercial buildings and extensions to industrial plants furnished a considerable volume of employment. Activity in railway and public works construction was further diminished. Lumbering operations in the woods were very active. and on the Pacific coast sawmills and shingle mills were running steadily; mills in the East, however, were nearly all closed down for the winter. Agriculture and fishing were seasonally quiet. In civic employment a scarcity of unskilled labour for snow removal was reported in some localities."

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

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

UNITED KINGDOM.

Retail prices of food at 1st February were between 1 and 2 per cent. higher than a month earlier. Cheese showed the greatest increase, viz., 7 per cent. on the prices of 1st January. Butchers' meat and potatoes increased by about 5 per cent. The prices of margarine and bacon showed advances of 3 and 2 per cent. respectively, and those of tea, milk, butter, flour and bread increases of about 1 per cent. Sugar and fish remained practically unchanged in price, and eggs showed a seasonal fall of 14 per cent.

COMPARISON WITH A YEAR AGO.

As compared with 1st February, 1916, retail prices of food showed an advance of about 30 per cent. Potatoes considerably more than doubled in price during the twelve months. Mutton, granulated sugar, butter, cheese and eggs were between 30 and 40 per cent. dearer on 1st February, 1917, than a year earlier. Beef averaged a little less than 30 per cent, dearer, and increases ranging from 16 to 22 per cent. were recorded for bread, flour, margarine, bacon and milk. For fish and tea, smaller increases, averaging 12 and 3 per cent. respectively, were stated.

COMPARISON WITH JULY, 1914.

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

				Percentage Increase from July, 1914 to 1st February, 1917.				
	A	rticle.				Large Towns (popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom
Beef, British-	-					Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs				•••		72	69	71
Thin Flan	k		***		10000	104	84	94
Beef, Chilled	or Fro	zen-						
Ribs			***			99	89	94
Thin Flan						121	105	113
Mutton, Briti	sh—							
Legs			***	***		66	63	65
Breast						- 118	82	100
Mutton, Froz	en—							
Legs		***				97	90	93
Breast			***	200	. V.	141	128	134
Bacon (streak Fish	у)			***		63	57	60
Flour			***			152	110	131
Bread	***					86	95	91
Tea		***				80	70	75
Sugar (100			***	54	51	52
Sugar (granul Milk	atea)					173	168	170
Butter-		400	•••	***		61	57	59
Fresh								
0-11		***		***	***	74	76	75
Chanco				•••		72	73	72
Margarine	****	***	***			87	87	87
Eggs (fresh)	***			•••		29	29	29
Potatoes			***			143	129	136
			***		•••	145	118	131
ALL AR	OVE	PTICE	DO (100					No.
PER	CENT	GE IN	CREASI	EIGHT	ED	93	85	89

The average percentage increases recorded for butchers' meat ranged from 65 per cent. for British legs of mutton to 134 per cent! for frozen breasts of mutton, the percentages being equivalent to advances in the average prices, varying with the cut, of 51d. to 7d. per lb. With bacon the increase was about 60 per cent. Of the other articles the retail prices were between two and three times as high as in July, 1914, in the case of granulated sugar, eggs, fish and potatoes. With sugar $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. increase in price is due to increased taxation; with eggs, part of the increase is due to seasonal causes, such influences deriving enhanced importance from increased dependence on home-produced eggs.

Flour was 90 per cent., or $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. per 7 lb., above the level of July, 1914, and bread 75 per cent., or $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lb., dearer. The prices of milk, fresh butter, salt butter and cheese averaged respectively 59, 75, 72 and 87 per cent. higher at 1st February than in July, 1914. The price of tea was over 50 per cent. higher, but 7d. of the average advance of 93d; per lb. was due to increased taxation. Margarine was nearly 30 per cent., or 2d. per lb., dearer than in the month preceding the

In arriving at the general percentage increase in the above Table the several articles are weighted in accordance with the proportionate expenditure on them in pre-war family budgets, no allowance being made for the considerable economies resulting from changes in dietary which have been widely effected since the beginning of the war, especially in those families in which the total income has not been increased by advances in rates of wages, greater regularity of employment, increased output, or the working of overtime. As an illustration of the possible extent of economies in this direction, it may be stated that if, for example, eggs were omitted from the dietary, margarine substituted for butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced to one-half of that prevailing before the war, the general percentage increase since July, 1914, instead of being 89, would be about 50.

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 February, 1917, in the cost of all the items ordinarily entering into working-class family expenditure, including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc., may be estimated at between 60 and 65 per cent., taking the same quantities and descriptions of the various items at each date and eliminating advances arising from increased duties.

BERLIN AND VIENNA.

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

TTALY.

During November retail food prices in Italy rose as a whole by 0.6 per cent. above the previous month, the general level rising to 32.6 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The percentages in the following Table are based on index numbers published in the issue for 1st January, 1917, of the Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro), and relate to forty-two towns in Italy:-

			ANGEL SA	EY.	A STATE OF THE STA	La cath a land		
	A	rticle			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in November, 1916, as compared with			
					October, 1916.	July, 1914.		
Wheat, bre Wheat, flor Macaroni, of Beef Bacon Olive oil Milk	ır				Per cent, - 0.6 - 0.3 - 2.0 + 9.4 + 3.7 - 1.3 - 6.0	Per cent. + 17 2 + 21 3 + 41 5 + 75 2 + 35 9 + 32 0 + 84		
	TOTAL				 + 0.6	+ 32.6		

^{*} Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Department of Labour. Commerce, Industry and Fisheries.
† Statistiske Efterretninger, 26th January, 1917. Danish Statistical Department.
† Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, January, 1917.

^{*} The Bulletin, January, 1917. Issued by the New York State Industrial Commission. Albany, N.Y. The report is based up on returns from 1,500 representative firms with over half a million workpeople (or one third of the factory workers in the State of New York), and a weekly wages bill of over 8 million dollars (£1,700,000).
† The Labour Gazerre, January, 1917. Issued by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

AUSTRALIA.*

During the month of October the index number representing the average retail price of food in the thirty principal towns of the Australian Commonwealth showed a fall of 1 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but was 24'9 per cent. above that for July, 1914. In obtaining these figures account is taken of the extent to which each of the various articles of food entering into the computation of the index numbers is consumed throughout the Commonwealth, and also of the respective populations of the

NEW ZEALAND.†

The index numbers of retail prices of articles of food in October, based on returns relating to twentyfive representative towns in New Zealand, show, on the whole, an increase of 2.0 per cent. as compared with the preceding month. Meat was slightly dearer than in September, but no change was recorded for groceries and dairy produce.

As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, and the combined index number for October rose to a point 20.5 per cent. above that for the month immediately preceding the outbreak

Group of Articles.	Increase in Price in October 1916, as compared with		
	September, 1916.	July, 1914.	
Groceries	Per cent. No change. No change. + 1.0	Per cent. + 18.2 + 21.3 + 22.5	
TOTAL (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	+ 2.0	+ 20.5	

UNITED STATES.‡

The index number representing the general level of retail food prices in the United States rose by about 4 per cent. from 15th October to 15th November, and on the latter date was 23 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Average Price on 15th Nov., 1916, as compared with		Article.	Increase (+) or Decrease (+) in Average Price on 15th Nov., 1916, as compared with		
	15th Oct., 1916.	15th July, 1914.		15th Oct., 1916.	15th July, 1914.	
Beef— Sirloin steak Round steak Rib roast Chuck roast Plate boiling beef Pork chops Bacon, smoked Ham, smoked Lard, pure Salmon, tinned Eggs, strictly fresh Butter,	- 1 - 5 No change No change + 10 - 1	Per cent. No change - 1 + 1 - 2 + 1 + 2 + 9 + 10 + 38 + 9 \$ + 70 + 27	Cheese Milk, fresh Bread Flour, wheat Maize meal Rice Potatoes Onions Beans, navy Prunes Raisins, seeded Sugar, granulated Coffee Tea	Per cent. + 9 + 4 + 5 + 13 + 6 No change + 21 + 12 + 5 + 5 No change	§	
creamery		- 1	TOTAL (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	+ 4	+ 23	

All kinds of beef were slightly lower in price in November than in the previous month; ham and bacon were practically the same, while pork chops were 5 per cent. lower. There was no change in rice, coffee and tea. The greatest relative advances among other articles of food were for potatoes (21 per cent.), eggs and flour (13 per cent. each), navy beans (12 per cent.), and lard (10 per cent.).

VOLUNTARY RATIONING.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE FOOD CONTROLLER'S APPEAL TO THE NATION. LORD DEVONPORT has addressed the following appeal to the nation :-

"The necessity for some curtailment of the nation's food consumption is urgent. An amount sufficient for each individual requires, in consequence, to be stated.

"The quantity indicated as being sufficient has been arrived at on no haphazard basis, but after full examination of the actual position of stocks immediately available or visible. Only by the adoption of and working to such an average apportionment will it be possible to maintain an adequate margin to meet not only the actual situation but contingencies which have to be allowed for. The main factors taken into reckoning are exigencies as affecting freight and transport and the necessity to curtail the nation's normal consumption so as to adjust it to the needs of the situation. The urgency of the position allows of no delay in informing the country of what is demanded of it. The public require and desire to have the need explained to them, and only by wholehearted co-operation on the part of all can the object in view be achieved.

"The three most important staples of daily consumption are bread, meat and sugar, and forethought for the sustenance of the population requires a decision as to whether compulsion is necessary to ensure an equitable distribution and conservation of available supplies. Compulsory rationing to a fixed quantity per head involves a very elaborate machinery which in itself absorbs labour, and for that reason alone ought to be avoided unless absolutely necessary. Therefore, having carefully weighed the advantages and disadvantages, I have come to the conclusion that a voluntary system is preferable until further experience is gained, and meanwhile to rely on the nation's instinct of self-discipline. The allowance indicated is based on the average weekly consumption of each of these commodities which should be permitted to each person. After consideration of the available stocks and probable means of future supplies, the situation requires that heads of families should endeavour to limit themselves to the weekly purchase for each person com-prising the household of the following quantities per head per week:-

Bread				, 4 lb.
(Or its equivalent in	flour,	3 lb.	for	bread making.)
Meat				$2\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Sugar				3/4 lb.

"The consumption of these commodities varies according to age, sex, occupation and other conditions. The indicated allowance therefore provides for adjustment or apportionment between members of each household in relation to individual needs. It is recognised that some persons eat more bread and less meat than the quantities indicated above, others eat more meat and less bread. In all these cases a resolute effort on the part of each consumer to reduce consumption by at least 1 lb. of bread or ½ lb. meat per week, or both, will automatically bring about a saving of over 1,000,000 tons per annum of these foods. As regards bread especially, the variation in individual consumption is most marked. That is attributable to the fact that the lower the scale of income and of consequent living, the higher the bread consumption, for with many in such circumstances meat is only intermittently comprised in the scale of dietary, whereas bread constitutes the main staple.

'Although these quantities will form the basis of the dietary scale, they will naturally be supplemented by other food products. The nation is placed upon its honour to observe these conditions. The effect upon consumption will reveal itself through the statistical returns available to the Food Controller. Meanwhile, to meet the contingency that rationing may become necessary, the machinery to bring such a system into operation is being organised, so that if and when required it may be ready. It is expected that a patriotic endeavour will be made by everyone to limit consumption wherever possible to below the standard indicated, and by so doing render rationing unnecessary.

"The Food Controller is confident that every individual will co-operate loyally. To the women of the country, who in this emergency can exercise so much influence, a special appeal is made. Economy is not only a patriotic duty but a necessity. Extravagance is obviously unpatriotic. The power to purchase does not constitute the right, and nobody should obtain more than is necessary to suffice.

"Frugality practised at home will ensure a sufficient supply for all, despite any effort of the enemy, and, as hitherto, an unstinted provision for our soldiers and sailors. There is hardly a household that has not a direct interest in some loved one fighting for the nation's honour. Nor is comparison possible between their sacrifice and suffering and the demand which these conditions will impose on those who enjoy at home the security which their valour has established. Every act of self-denial here is a help and aid to those fighting for us on sea and land."

In connection with the ration allowances for meat and bread (or flour), it is stated that the term "meat' includes bacon, ham, sausages, game, rabbits, poultry, and tinned meat. The ration of 23 lb. per head per week means uncooked meat as bought from the butcher, and includes bone and fat. Housekeepers are expected to reduce their household consumption in respect of members of their household who take meals away from home. The allowance of flour for breadmaking is expected to include that used for cakes, puddings, &c.

It is recognised that some housewives will not be able to afford to buy the full allowance of meat, and may consequently be compelled to exceed the bread allowance of 4 lb. per head per week. In such cases they are expected to keep their purchases of bread at least 1 lb. per head per week below their previous consumption.

REGULATION OF FOOD PRICES.

Two Orders of general interest have recently been issued by the Food Controller-one, dated 26th January, being the "Price of Milk Order, 1917," and the other, dated 1st February, the "Potatoes, 1916, Main Crop-(Prices) Order, 1917."*

The general effect of the Price of Milk Order, so far as relates to retail trade, is to provide that the retail price of milk in any month shall not exceed the retail price in the corresponding month in the twelve months ending 31st March, 1914, by more than twopence per imperial quart, subject to certain exceptions.

The "Potatoes, 1916, Main Crop (Prices) Order, 1917," provides inter alia that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, no potatoes of the 1916 crop (except seed potatoes, as defined) may be sold after the 19th February, 1917, by or on behalf of any person not being the grower thereof at a price exceeding 11d a lb., such price including all charges for delivery to the buyer and for bags or other packages.

COAL PRICES IN LONDON.

THE following notice relative to the retail price of coal in London was issued by the Board of Trade on 13th February:-

The Board of Trade have received complaints as to excessive prices charged by dealers in coal in small quantities in certain parts of London.

The Board desire to point out that dealers selling coal in quantities of 2 cwts. or less who fail to display their prices prominently on the vehicles or in the shops from which the coal is sold, or who charge prices higher than those displayed, are liable to prosecution under the bye-laws of the London County Council.

Under their arrangement with the Board of Trade

wholesale merchants will refuse to continue supplies to dealers who charge prices higher than the recognised maximum prices, which are as follows:-

> Street Sales from Trolleys. North London . . . 1s. 10d. per cwt. South London . . . 1s. 11d. ,,

Shop Sales. 1d. per cwt. higher than the above trolley price for the district.

Infringements of the above-named bye-laws should be reported to the Chief Officer, Public Control Department, London County Council. The Hon. Secretary of the London Merchants' Retail Coal Prices Committee, 8, Coal Exchange, E.C., will also be glad to be informed of cases in which prices in excess of the above amounts are demanded, with a view to suitable action by the merchants from whom the dealers obtain their supplies.

CONTROL OF COAL MINES.

It has been decided that the Board of Trade should take possession of all the coal mines in the United Kingdom for the period of the war in addition to those in South Wales which have already been taken over under the Defence of the Realm Act.

The President of the Board of Trade has decided to set up a new Department, which will control the coal mines, and will also exercise the other powers and duties of the Board of Trade with regard to coal.

The office of the Department will be No. 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

ACREAGE AND LIVE STOCK IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1916.

THE first part* of a report containing returns of the acreage of crops and the number of live stock on agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in extent in England and Wales in June, 1916, has recently been issued by the Board of Agriculture.

From this it appears that, of the total area of land in England and Wales of 37,137,564 acres, 11,051,101 acres were returned in 1916 as arable land, 16,022,983 acres as permanent grass, and 3,816,083 acres as mountain and heath land used as grazing. figures show an increase of 85,394 acres of arable land, a decrease of 64,410 acres of permanent grass, while rough grazings increased by 51,377 acres.

The area under wheat in 1916 amounted to 1,912,208 acres, being 257,962 acres, or about 12 per cent., less than in 1915. The large area placed under this crop in the autumn of 1914 was no doubt attributable to the general desire of farmers to contribute to the national effort, and to a feeling of confidence in the prospect of higher prices. Difficulties arising from depletion of labour and other causes were more pronounced in 1915, and it appeared probable that supplies of wheat from overseas would be exceptionally large. The relative advantages of other crops, especially barley, no doubt had more influence on the arrangement of cropping. Though the wheat acreage was reduced from the previous year, it was greater in 1916 by 134,099 acres (7.5 per cent.) than the average of the ten years 1906-1915, and, with the exception of 1915, the largest recorded since 1899.

The area under barley in 1916 showed, on the other hand, an increase of 100,354 acres, or 8 per cent., over that of the year 1915, which was the lowest acreage recorded.

The area under oats was 2,084,674 acres, a reduction of 3.373 acres as compared with the previous year. The area under beans showed a reduction of 30,258

^{*} Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics, October, 1916. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Melbourne.

[†] Journal of the (New Zealand) Department of Labour, November, 1916. Wellington, N.Z.

^{*} Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, January, 1917, Washington.

[§] Not included in the official prices statistics at this date.

Not included in the official prices statistics at this date. The earliest month in 1914 with which a comparison can be made is September. The rise in bread prices since that date amounts to 31 per cent.

^{*} Copies of these and other Orders may be obtained (price 1d, each) through the channels mentioned on the cover of this GAZETTE.

Agricultural Statistics, 196, Vol. 1.1, Part I. Acreage and Live Stock Returns of England and Wales. Cd, 8436. Price 3d, net.

acres on the previous year, and was below the average of the preceding ten years. The acreage under peas declined, and was the lowest recorded. The total area under the corn and pulse crops-wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans and peas-in 1916 was 5,731,374 acres, a decrease of 202,142 acres as compared with 1915.

The acreage of potatoes in 1916 was 427,948 acres, or 35,451 less than in 1915, and nearly 7,000 acres less than the ten years average. The decrease was general throughout England, nearly every county showing a loss of acreage.

The total number of cattle returned in 1916 was 6,215,781, an increase of 151,627 over the return of 1915, and 376,550 above the average of the preceding ten years. This is the largest number recorded since the returns have been collected. The total net increase was made up as follows: cows and heifers in milk or in calf decreased by 4,821; other cattle, two years and above, increased by 73,437; other cattle, one year and under two, by 76,866, and calves under one year by 6,145.

Sheep numbered 17,951,123 in 1916, an increase of 428,546 as compared with the previous year.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of pigs as compared with 1915. The total number returned in 1916 was 2,167,941, a decline of 252,086, or nearly 10.5 per cent.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF TRADE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN 1916.* †

THE main feature of Employment Exchange work in 1916 was the supply of workpeople to establishments engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war and in trades incidental thereto. The majority of these workpeople were women, for whom there was a general

The total number of registrations of workpeople (including re-registrations of the same individual) on the General Registert of the Exchanges during 1916 was 3,658,689, an increase of 14.8 per cent. upon the total for 1915, and of 6.3 per cent. upon that for 1914. The number of individuals who were registered at some time or other during the year was 2,845,247, of whom 1,512 were on the Casual Register only, and 49 were borne on both registers.

During the year 1,557,235 vacancies were filled by the Exchanges, an increase of 19.0 per cent., and 39.4 per cent. upon the corresponding figures for 1915 and 1914 respectively. This figure excludes 39,703 jobs of a more or less casual nature found for dock labourers and cloth porters. The number of individuals thus found work was 1,351,406 from the General Register, an increase of 27.7 per cent., and 66.0 per cent. upon the 1915 and 1914 figures respectively, and 10,062 from the Casual Register, representing, after deducting those for whom employment was found on both registers, a net number of 1,361,452.

In addition to the foregoing figures there were 34,742 jobs filled through the Clearing House System for dock labourers at Liverpool.

I.—GENERAL REGISTER.

The average number of workpeople (including women and juveniles) on the registers of the Exchanges at any one time during the year was 122,661. The number re-

maining on the register at the end of the year (12th January, 1917) was 133,154.

Period ending	at	egister end eriod.	Percentage, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with 1915.		Daily Average of Vacancies Filled during period.		Percentage, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with 1915.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women,	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1916. 11 Feb 10 March 14 April 12 May 9 June 14 July 11 August 8 Sept 13 Oct 10 Nov 8 Dec 12 Jan., 1917	35,900 35,866 32,668 32,218 31,451 33,315 30,874 30,794 28,570 27,968 26,160 53,590	79,300 85,301 85,832 88,373 82,062 78,641 64,217 65,605 72,483 72,910 63,529 64,779	- 35 6 - 18 2 - 19 1 - 6 6 - 15 1 - 17 8 - 21 0 - 12 6 - 25 3 - 20 0 - 22 5 + 35 6	+ 150·5 + 181·3 + 107·5 + 126·7 + 90·1 + 68·5 + 42·9 + 44·7 + 34·9 + 7·3 - 1·3 - 9·3	2,442 2,132 2,119 1,946 2,128 2,085 2,012 2,121 1,948 2,040 1,943 1,631*	1,619 1,698 2,069 2,123 2,399 2,284 2,389 2,331 2,383 2,501 2,423 2,047*	- 7·5 - 15 9 - 17·2 - 19·6 - 9·7 - 11·0 - 5.5 - 7·9 - 13·5 - 9·9 - 2·1 - 13·0	+ 90°0 + 83°0 + 108°4 + 94°8 + 104°2 + 83°0 + 96°6 + 86°8 + 86°8 + 86°2 + 62°3 + 47°8
AVERAGE	33,281	75,253	- 15.5	+ 55.7	2,046*	2,191*	+ 11.2	+ 83.5

The monthly decline in the number of men on the registers, which was a noticeable feature in the tables for the year 1915, continued, in a less marked degree, till the beginning of December, 1916. In the last few weeks of the year, however, there was a pronounced increase occasioned by the registration of Army Reserve Munition Workers.

In 1915, the monthly decline in the number of men registering was accompanied by an even more pronounced increase in registrations of women. This monthly increase continued with some fluctuations up to June, 1916. After that date there was some decline, owing probably to the more rapid and extensive absorption of the reserves of women's labour in munitions work and other occupations.

The number of registrations, of individuals registered and placed, and of vacancies notified and filled on the General Register during the last three years are given below:-

Department and Year.	Number of Registrations.	Number of Individuals Registered.	Number of Vacancies Notified.	Number of Vacancies Filled.	Number of Individuals Found Work.
Men { 1914 1915 1916	2,316,042	1,381,694	909,383	706,458	507,538
	1,512,335	1,072,213	1,004,970	716.816	577,206
	1,229,171	954,172	909,721	636,095	539,564
Women { 1914 1915 1916	707,071	476,926	312,344	232,935	160,145
	1,232,891	920,638	493,515	385,101	306,192
	1,921,826	1,501,260	846,196	695,631	615,920
Boys { 1914 1915 1916	211,898	157,093	157,278	103,280	85,068
	194,864	150,559	161,459	106,716	90,237
	241,314	184,443	148,091	116,900	100,053
Girls { 1914 1915 1916	207,441	148,310	100,019	74,236	61,320
	246,047	183,393	137,702	99,504	84,701
	266,378	203,909	145,010	108,609	95,869
TOTAL { 1914 1915 1916	3,442,452	2,164,023	1,479,024	1,116,909	814,071
	3,186,137	2,326,803	1,797.646	1,308,137	1,058,336
	3,658,689	2,843,784	2,049,018	1,557,235	1,351,406
Increase or Decrease (a) 1915 on 1914,(b) 1916 on 1915, (c) 1916 on 1914:				- 1	
(a) { Number Per cent.	-256,315 7·4	+162,780 7·5	+318,622	+191,228 17·1	+244,265
(b) { Number Per cent.	+ 472,552	+516,981	+251,372 14:0	+249,098 19:0	+293,070
(c) { Number Per cent.	+216,237 6·3	+679,761 31:4	+569,994 38.5	+440,326	+537,335 66:0

The striking feature of the registrations was the increase of 55.9 per cent. in the number of women compared with 1915. The decrease for men was 18.7 per cent. The increase for boys was 23'8 per cent.; for girls, 8.3 per cent.

The number of vacancies filled for women showed a considerable increase, viz. 80.6 per cent. The increases for boys and girls were 95 per cent. and 92 per cent.

With regard to men there was a decrease of 11.2 per cent.

Feb., 1917.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The proportion of individuals who found work to those registered was, for men 565 per cent., for women 41'0 per cent., for boys 54'2 per cent., and for girls 47.0 per cent.

The following Tables show, by divisions, the number of registrations, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled in the insured trades in 1915 and 1916, with the percentage increases and decreases in 1916, as compared

		I	sured Tra	des.	Uni	insured Tr	rades.
Division.		1915.	1916.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1915.	1915.	1916.	Percentage Inc.(+)c Dec. (- as compared wit 1915.
				REGIST	RATIONS.		
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Ireland		213,055 74,350 79,185 72,370 45,795 78,244 140,464 56,569 82,654 69,366 51,780	59,171	+ 24.7 - 11.7 - 15.3 - 15.5 - 40.6 - 9.0 - 27.9	647,026 167,028 125,930 175,936 91,795 177,526 330,021 118,709 231,045 69,957 87,332	223,629 168,851 215,724 128,942 224,097 415,553 154,833 296,476 100,872	+ 33·9 + 34·1 + 22·6 + 40·8 + 26·2 + 25·9 + 30·4 + 28·3 + 44·2
TOTAL	•••	963,832	796,722	-17:3	2,222,305	2,861,967	+ 27.8
				VACANCIES	Notifiei) .	
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Ireland		90,516 44,282 65,793 63,333 32,626 72,761 70,866 55,524 83,172 56,929 9,767	57,081 43,998 97,289 51,068 72,960	+ 144 + 289 - 331 + 536 + 565 + 03 + 515 - 183 + 391 - 245 - 11	329,280 84,296 80,675 90,660 53,382 99,887 175,937 50,586 118,135 42,450 26,789	86,711 112,930 62,564 106,596 198,312 48,797 138,464	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 14^{\circ}1\\ +\ 19^{\circ}2\\ +\ 7^{\circ}4\\ +\ 24^{\circ}6\\ +\ 17^{\circ}2\\ +\ 6^{\circ}7\\ +\ 12^{\circ}1\\ -\ 3^{\circ}5\\ +\ 17^{\circ}2\\ +\ 16^{\circ}4\\ -\ 17^{\circ}9\\ \end{array}$
TOTAL		645,569	746,969	+ 15.7	1,152,077	1,302,049	+ 13.0
				VACANCIES	FILLED.		
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands York-hire North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Ireland		78,157 36,085 55,052 46,645 24,004 48,959 49,643 39,175 51,987 44,252 7,253	87,582 44,268 33,683 82,132 41,751 57,862 84,819 33,338 96,152 34,402 7,222	+ 12·1 + 22·7 - 38·8 + 76·1 + 73·9 + 18·2 + 70·9 - 14·9 + 85·0 - 22·3 - 0·4	268,854 -59,063 56,872 60,472 34,299 66,069 115,720 33,821 87,926 22,863 20,966	320,215 73,221 60,962 81,843 40,004 66,539 125,224 31,115 104,078 35,738 15,085	+ 19·1 + 24·0 + 7·2 + 35·3 + 16·6 + 0·7 + 8·2 - 8·0 + 18·4 + 56·3 - 28·1
	3.65	7		+ 25.4	826,925	954,024	

Men.—The largest percentages of registrations among men were in the following trades: Building and construction of works, 28:0; engineering, 20:7; general labourers, 14:0; and conveyance of men, &c., 10.5. The number of registrations in 1916 was 283,164 less than in 1915. This was accounted for by a decrease of 247,530 in the insured trades and 35,634 in other occupations, partially balanced by increases in chemicals, oils, explosives, &c., and conveyance of men, &c.

Women.—There was an increase of 688,935 in the registrations of women compared with 1915. Of these, 532,152 were in chemicals, oils, explosives, &c., 70,580 in engineering, 52,664 in Government, defence and professional, 35,821 in commercial and clerical, and 26,920 in conveyance of men, &c.

The following Table shows by groups of industries the number of registrations of men and women respectively in 1915 and 1916, the registrations in insured trades being distinguished from those in uninsured

	Number of Registrations,					
Groups of Trades.	M	en.	Women.			
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.		
Building and Construction of Works Shipbuilding	533,892 91,339 259,502 14,629 6,943 7,656	341,356 51,176 252,531 11,742 5,657 3,969	26,337 2,257 } 585	1,105 2,703 96,917 2,245 775		
UNINSURED TRADES; Textiles	21,076 12,255 125,412 15,205 14,163 12,011 27,180 52,074 181,231 38,180 96,587	13,760 9,151 128,671 12,385 55,170 7,200 23,234 48,279 171,724 29,801 63,365	67,192 92,562 20,399 19,356 108,571 53,919 439,715 78,538 — 50,458 273,002	53,872 74,208 47,319 25,530 640,723 42,820 383,198 114,359 — 103,122 332,930		
TOTAL	1,512,335	1,229,171	1,232,891	1,921,826		

The percentage of individuals registered to total registrations was 77.6 for men and 78.1 for women in 1916, as compared with 70.9 and 74.7 in 1915.

VACANCIES FILLED.

The number of vacancies filled by men and women are shown in the following Table:

	Number of Vacancies filled.					
Groups of Trades.	M	Ien.	Women.			
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.		
Building and Construction of Works Shipbuilding Mechanical Engineering Construction of Vehicles Sawmilling Cabinet Making, &c	224,904 53,880 147,273 3,852 2,096 852	186,217 33,108 178,632 3,718 2,450 792		2,002 2,203 166,848 1,450 628		
Tratiles	10,395 2,741 70,202 5,890 7,904 5,668 9,566 12,575 70,386 45,666 42,966	7,233 2,022 56,914 4,217 31,131 3,311 8,027 10,447 60,279 16,124 31,473	28,016 25,384 6,707 10,821 19,051 26,533 145,253 18,092 10,106 63,286	26,271 22,264 13,962 8,814 166,773 22,061 139,586 29,678 36,403 56,688		
TOTAL	716,816	636,095	385,101	695,631		

The number of cases in which men and women were placed more than once during 1916 was 176,242, representing 13:2 per cent. of the vacancies filled, as compared with 19.7 per cent. in 1915.

Men.—The total number of vacancies filled by men was slightly less than in 1915. Shipbuilding, engineering, construction of vehicles, chemicals, oils, explosives, &c., accounted for 38.8, building and construction of works 29.3, general labourers 9.5, and conveyance of men, &c., 8.9 per cent. respectively of the total placings.

The following Table shows for 1915 and 1916 the numbers of skilled and unskilled vacancies filled by men in the insured trades:-

	Marie Control				
	1	915.	1916.		
Insured Trades.	Skilled.	Unskilled	Skilled.	Unskilled.	
nilding	. 110 . 26,761 . 89,980 . 2,051 . 1,190	55,726 66,212 27,119 57,293 1,801 906	75,837 119 17,370 96,837 1,725 - 1,557 792	36,169 74,092 15,738 81,795 1,993 893	
TOTAL	223,800	209,057	194,237	210,680	

^{*} The figures for 1916 relate to the period from 15th January, 1916, to 12th January, 1917, both dates inclusive.

[†] The total number of Board of Trade Employment Exchanges open at 12th January, 1917, was 378, or 12 less than at 14th January, 1916.

[†] Dock labourers and cloth porters are not included on the General Register but are dealt with separately on the Casual Register.

^{*} Excluding Post Office temporary Christmas work.

Women.—The total increases in women's vacancies filled was 310,530. Of the total vacancies filled, 48.5 per cent. were in the munition trades, 20.1 in domestic service, 5.2 in Government, defence and professional employment, and 4.3 in commercial and clerical employment.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE!

Boys and Girls.—The following Table shows the number of vacancies filled by boys and girls:—

1,517 1,870 14,832 336 456 69	915. 1916. 1915. 1,251 1,517 — 1,992 1,870 — 1,034 14,832 1,667 529 336 49 250 456 6 9	1916. 63 181 5,657 93
1,517 1,870 14,832 336 456	1,251 1,517 — 1,592 1,870 — 1,034 14,832 1,657 529 336 46 250 456 290	63 181 5,657 93
1,870 14,832 336 456	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 1,592 & 1,870 & - \\ 1,034 & 14,832 & 1,657 \\ 529 & 336 & 46 \\ 250 & 456 & 99 \end{array}$	5,657 93
	220	09
2,852 1,351 24,912 1,287 12,641 2,173 3,653 9,496 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,789 7,689 10,699 608 11,756 5,222 16,593 11,286 — 3,992 28,892
1		

There was an increase of 10,184 in the vacancies filled by boys and 9,105 by girls as compared with the totals for 1915. This compares with increases in 1915 upon the 1914 figures of 3,436 and 25,268 respectively.

In 1916, 25,279, or 21.6 per cent., of the vacancies filled by boys, and 28,263, or 26.0 per cent., of the vacancies filled by girls were first situations obtained by applicants since leaving school.

VACANCIES NOTIFIED.

The total number of vacancies notified by employers during the year was 2,049,018 (men 909,721, women 846,196, boys 148,091, and girls 145,010), as compared with 1,797,646 (men 1,004,970, women 493,515, boys 161,459, and girls 137,702) in 1915.

The proportion of the vacancies filled to vacancies notified by employers was 76.0 per cent. (men 69.9, women 82.2, boys 78.9, and girls 74.9), as compared with 72.8 per cent. (men 71.3, women 78.0, boys 66.1, and girls 72.3) in 1915.

TRANSFERENCE OF LABOUR.

The number of persons for whom work was found in an Employment Exchange area other than that in which they were registered was 370,394 (men 172,010, women 160,003, boys 20,191, and girls 18,190), as compared with 283,644 in 1915.

The following Table shows the transfers from other districts in the building and munition trades:—

Trade.	Men.	Women.	- Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Building Works of Construction Munition Trades, i.e. ship building, engineering, making of vehicles, and chemicals, oils, ex- plosives, &c.	38,215 41,610 63,160	112 1 118,979	71 40 8,235	1 4,423	38,398 41,652 194,797
TOTALS,	142,985	119,092	8,346	4,421	274,847

The total number of vacancies filled by transferences in the London and South-Eastern Division was 147,076, in the Scotland Division 72,098, in the North-Western Division 36,265, and 31,797 in the Yorkshire and East Midlands Division, representing respectively 37.2, 36.6, 17.5 and 16.8 per cent. of the vacancies filled in those areas. Of the total number of cases 82,935 represent transferences from one division to another.

SUBSTITUTION SCHEME.

In October, 1916, a comprehensive scheme (on the

lines of a less formal scheme which had been previously worked in some parts of the country through the Exchanges) was arranged between the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions, and the Board of Trade for the release of unskilled men up to the age of thirty engaged in munitions work who were found to be fit for general service and for whom substitutes could be provided. The substitutes were to be provided in the main from three sources, viz.:—

- (a) Men in the Army unfit for general service and surplus to military requirements;
- (b) Men granted exemption by Tribunals on condition of taking up work of national importance;
- (c) Men called up by Recruiting Officers and not required for the Army because of their medical category.

The men from all three sources who were suitable for munitions work and willing to undertake it were enrolled by the officers of the Employment Exchanges as Army Reserve Munition Workers and were then available for use as substitutes for general service men to be withdrawn from munitions work. They were also to be available under certain conditions as reinforcements for munitions work.

In December, 1916, the scheme was extended to unskilled men over the age of thirty and to all semiskilled men of military age.

The procedure under the scheme was that particulars of the unskilled and semi-skilled men employed in munitions work should be furnished by all firms to whom badges had been issued by the Ministry of Munitions, and that these men should be medically examined by the military authorities and lists of those passed for general service furnished to the Divisional Officers of the Employment Exchanges, who would then in collaboration with the other Government Departments concerned arrange for the release for the Army of as many of them as was practicable by the provision of substitutes.

Whilst the main feature of the scheme was the enrolment of Army Reserve Munition Workers for use in munitions work, it also included provision for the registration of men who were not suitable for munitions work and their use as substitutes in other industrials.

SEASONAL LABOUR.

During the months of June, July, August, September and October, the number of vacancies filled through the Exchanges for fruit, hop, &c., pickers was 1,748.

As in previous years, arrangements were made by the General Post Office to recruit through the Exchanges the temporary labour (sorters, postmen, postwomen and porters) required in connection with Christmas pressure. The number of applicants registered solely for this work was 39,030, and the number of vacancies filled was 29,020 (men 7,381, women 20,630, boys 917, and girls 92), as compared with 32,039 in 1915.

These figures are included in the various Tables

UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

The unsatisfied demand for labour throughout the year was large in trades connected with the supply of munitions, i.e. the engineering and chemical trades. There was also a general shortage of workers in the shipbuilding trade, and of coal miners, navvies, labourers of all kinds, carpenters and quarrymen.

Among women, there was a large shortage of workers in the textile trades and in domestic service.

CHANGE OF CONTROL.

As and from the 10th January, 1917, the powers and duties of the Board of Trade under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, and the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911-1916 (amongst others), have, in accordance with the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916, and the Order in Council issued thereunder, been transferred to the Ministry of Labour. The Employment Exchanges accordingly came under the control of the Minister of Labour at the end of the period under review.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT was very good during January, and showed an improvement compared with the previous month; it was not quite so good as a year ago. There was an increase of 2,009 (or 0.4 per cent.) in the number of workpeople employed compared with a month ago, and of 25,527 (or 4.9 per cent.) compared with a year ago.

Of the 539,462 workpeople included in the returns for January, 1917, 280,568, or 52 per cent. of the total, were employed at pits working twelve days* during the fortnight to which the returns relate, while a further 188,581, or 35 per cent., were employed at pits working eleven but less than twelve days.

The highest average number of days worked were in North Wales and Lancashire and Cheshire (5.92 days), and the lowest average was in Northumberland (4.84 days).

Districts	No. of Work-people employed in Jan., 1917, at the	worke	e number ed per w Collierie tnight er	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1917, on a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	Jan. 27th, 1917.	Dec. 16th, 1916.	Jan. 22nd, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and Salop Gloncester and Somerset North Wales South Wales and Mon	34,718 89,219 7,397 62 733 25,550 62,433 30,671 27,999 27,548 8,437 6,233 8,325 109,817	Days. 4'84 5'33 5'83 5'91 5'80 5'82 5'80 5'88 5'85 5'81 5'91 5'92 5'76	Days. 4 '97' 5 '30 5 '89 5 '75 5 '82 5 '71 5 '70 5 '62 5 '87 5 '81 5 '90 5 '95 5 '41	Days. 5'60 5'60 5'87 5'82 5'66 5'79 5'83 6'50 5'79 5'86	Days 0°13 + 0°08 - 0°06 + 0°16 - 0°02 + 0°21 + 0°10 + 0°06 - 0°02	Days 0.56 - 0.22 - 0.04 + 0.09 + 0.14 + 0.13 - 0.03 + 0.18 + 0.06 - 0.05 - 0.05
ENGLAND AND WALES	491,080	5.67	5.24	5.76	+ 0.13	- 0.09
West Scotland The Lothians Fife	20,251 2,531 25,156	5·47 5·58 5·48	5*35 5*65 5*55	5°31 5°35 5°45	+ 0.12 - 0.07 - 0.07	+ 0°16 + 0°23 + 0°03
SCOTLAND	47,938	5.49	5.47	5:38	+ 0.02	+ 0.11
IRELAND	444	5.61	5.92	5.22	- 0.31	+ 0.06
UNITED KINGDOM	539,462	5-66	5.23	5:72	+ 0.13	- 0.06

Compared with December, 1916, employment showed an improvement in Durham, South Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Leicester, and in West Scotland, and a considerable improvement in South Wales and Monmouthshire. In Northumberland, Cumberland, the Lothians, and in Fifeshire it showed a decline, but in the other districts there was little or no change. There was an improvement in the Leeds district, owing to the greatly increased demand for house coal.

Compared with a year ago the most marked changes in employment were a decline in Northumberland and Durham, in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and an improvement in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottingham and Leicester, West Scotland and the Lothians.

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

Compared with a month ago employment showed an improvement at all pits except at house coal pits, which showed no change. Compared with a year ago there was a slight improvement at house and mixed coal pits, but a decline at all other pits; the decline at anthracite pits was considerable.

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

Description of Coal,	No. of Work- people employed in Jan., 1917, at the	worked	e number per week in Fort ended	k by the	Dec. Jan.,	(+) or (-) in 1917,
	Collieries included in the Table.	Jan. 27th, 1917.	Dec. 16th, 1916.	Jan. 22nd, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	5,306 27,533 37,513 53.022 193,808 222,280	Days, 4:87 5:79 5:39 5:70 5:64 5:71	Days. 4.73 5.69 5.17 5.70 5.47 5.62	Days. 5.78 5.81 5.55 5.68 5.80 5.68	Days. + 0°14 + 0°10 + 0°22 + 0°17 + 0°09	Days. - 0.91 - 0.02 - 0.16 + 0.02 - 0.16 + 0.03
ALL DESCRIPTIONS	539,462	5.66	5.53	5.72	+ 0.13	- 0.06

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during January, 1917, amounted to 3,488,000 tons, an increase of 706,000 tons on a month ago and of 105,000 tons on a year ago.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

Ar iron mines employment was very good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. It continued good with shale, tin, and lead miners.

At quarries employment was fairly good on the whole, but was hindered to a considerable extent by unfavourable weather. It was quiet in Cornwall and South Devon.

MINING.

Iron.—Returns received for each of the three periods named below, relating to the same mines and open works in each case, show that 14,050 workpeople were employed in January, 1917, an increase of 43 (or 0.3 per cent.) compared with December, and of 587 (or 4.4 per cent.) compared with a year ago.

Districts.	Work- people employed	Average number of days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1917, on			
	in Jan., 1917.	27th Jan., 1917.	16th Dec., 1916.	22nd Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Cleveland Cumberland and Lanca- shire	5,969 4,681	Days. 5'83 5'94	Days. 5.83 5.91	Days. 5.64 5.88	Days. + 0.03	Days. + 0.19 + 0.06		
Scotland Other Districts	800 2,597	6.00 5.94	5·34 5·76	5*60 5*90	+ 0.66 + 0.18	+ 0.40		
ALL DISTRICTS	14,050	5.90	5.82	5:77	+ 0.08	+ 0.13		

The weekly average number of days* worked by the mines and open works included in the returns was 5.90, compared with 5.82 a month ago, and 5.77 a year ago. There was an improvement on a year ago in the Cleveland district, and a marked improvement on both a month ago and a year ago in Scotland.

Shale.—The returns received show that 3,190 work-people were employed in the fortnight ended 27th January, 1917, at mines which worked on the average 6.06 days per week, compared with 3,230 workpeople in December at mines which worked 6.03 days, and with 3,105 workpeople in January, 1916, at mines which worked 5.87 days per week.

Tin.—The general scarcity of labour continued, and those remaining in the industry continued well employed.

Lead.—Lead ore miners and smelters report employment as fairly good in the Rookhope district. Lead miners were fully employed in Flintshire and at

* See note * in previous column.

Darley Dale (Matlock). Employment was fairly good in Weardale.

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QUARRYING.

Slate.—Employment with slate quarrymen in North Wales was good, and showed an improvement compared with either a month ago or a year ago. It was fair and better than a month ago at Delabole (Cornwall).

Granite.—In the Leicestershire macadam quarries employment continued fair, but was hindered by unfavourable weather. There was a decline at Aberdeen. Employment was again dull in Cornwall and South

Limestone.—In Cleveland and South Durham there was a further improvement with limestone quarrymen, who were well employed. Employment was good in Weardale. With quarrymen at Frosterly and Stanhope it was good, but much interrupted by inclement weather. It continued good at Buxton, but was again hindered by unfavourable weather. It was quiet in the Plymouth district.

Other Stone.—Chert quarrymen at Bakewell continued fully employed. Employment was good in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. In the Rowsley district operations were suspended in both the grindstone and building stone quarries owing to inclement weather. The depression in the Forfarshire sandstone quarries continued.

Sett-making.—Employment was fair in Leicestershire, but was affected by unfavourable weather. It was fair at Glasgow and moderate at Bonawe.

China Clay.—Employment continued moderate, and was worse than a year ago in the St. Austell district. It was good and better than a month ago at Shaugh and Lee Moor.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year ago. There was a general scarcity of labour, and output was still considerably restricted owing to difficulties in the transport of iron ore, limestone and fuel.

Returns received show that 292 furnaces were in blast at the end of January, compared with 289 a month ago and 265 in January, 1916. During the month six furnaces were re-lit, four in Lanarkshire and one each in Lincolnshire and Ayrshire, three were blown out, one each in North Lancashire, Northamptonshire and Staffordshire respectively. No furnaces were damped down during the month.

District.			included in t at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Jan., 1917, on			
	Jan., 1917.	Dec., 1916.	Jan., 1916.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.		
ENGLAND AND WALES: Cleveland	76 32 12 27 28	76 33 12 27 28	67 29 11 27 27	1	+ 9 + 3 + 1 + 1		
Staffs and Worcester	29	30	30	- 1	- 1		
S. Wales and Monmouth	12	12	11 5	•••	+ 1		
Other districts	5	5	Ð	100000	***		
ENGLAND AND WALES	221	223	207	- 2	+ 14		
SCOTLAND	71	66	58	+ 5	+ 13		
TOTAL	292	289	265	+ 3	+ 27		

The quantity of iron ore *imported* during January, 1917, was 512,000 tons, being 111,000 tons more than in December, 1916, and 14,000 tons less than in January, 1916.

The exports of pig iron amounted to 61,000 tons during January, 1917, compared with 49,000 tons in December, 1916, and with 78,000 tons a year ago. Of the total exported in January, 1917, 36,000 tons went to France.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good, and showed a slight improvement on the previous month; it was better than a year ago. Shortage of labour was reported from every district.

According to returns relating to 113,857 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended 27th January, 1917, was 652,942, showing an increase of 4,364 (or 0.7 per cent.) on the previous month and of 40,385 (or 6.6 per cent.) on a year ago.

	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.				egate number of nifts worked.			
	Week ended 27th	Dec.	+) or (-) as pared h a	Week ended 27th	Inc. (Dec. (comp	—) as		
	Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers TOTAL	635 1,804 6,970 32,198 5,068 16,739 15,091 24,042	Per cent 1·1 - 0·5 + 1·8 + 1·9 + 3·5 - 3.0 - 0·2 + 0·9 + 0·2 + 1·0	Per cent. + 12·0 + 9·9 + 27·7 + 4·6 + 7·4 + 9·1 - 2·2 + 8·1 + 15·7 + 8·2	67,252 3,744 9,973 36,631 174,519 29,319 99,924 88,015 143,565 652,942	Per cent 1.5 + 0.0 + 1.6 + 0.5 + 3.1 - 2.4 - 0.2 + 0.9 + 0.0 + 0.7	Per cent. + 11·2 + 10·8 + 26·6 + 5·3 + 6·7 + 10·3 + 8·0 + 15·6 + 6·6		
Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, &c Cumberland, Lancashire & Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth TOTAL, England & Wales Scotland	13,103 10,670 29,786 3,765 8,996 8,857 5,156 13,853 94,186 19,671 113,857	+ 5·2 - 3·1 + 0·7 + 1·1 + 0·6 + 1·6 + 0·8 + 0·9 + 1·2 + 1·0	+ 8·9 + 11·5 + 4·8 - 4·1 + 9·3 + 4·2 + 7·5 + 12·2 + 7·2 + 13·1 + 8·2	74,516 62,149 175,539 21,125 50,742 48,017 29,108 76,636 537,832 115,110 652,942	+ 5·0 - 3·8 + 0·6 + 0·1 + 1·1 - 1·4 - 0·6 + 1·2 + 0·7	+ 7.4 + 10.1 + 0.3 - 2.8 + 9.1 + 2.8 + 7.2 + 12.3 + 5.2 + 13.5 + 6.6		

Compared with December employment showed an improvement in Northumberland and Durham, and a decline in the Cleveland district; in the other districts there was little change. At Jarrow some short time was worked by millmen while machinery was being repaired, and in Staffordshire some time was lost owing to the temporary failure of electrical power. In the departments the most noticeable changes were an improvement at rolling mills and a decline at forges and presses.

Compared with a year ago the number of work-people employed and the aggregate number of shifts worked showed decreases in the Leeds and Bradford district, but increases in every other district; the largest increases were in the Cleveland, Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Wales and Monmouth districts, and in Scotland. There was an improvement in all the departments, except at foundries, which showed a considerable decline; the improvement was most marked at Bessemer converters, open hearth melting furnaces, crucible furnaces, and forges and presses.

The *imports* of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during January, 1917, amounted to 41,000 tons, a decrease of 3,000 tons as compared with a month ago and of 27,000 tons compared with January, 1916.

The exports (excluding pig iron, black plates, tinplates and galvanised sheets) totalled 123,000 tons during January, 1917, compared with 90,000 a month ago and 149,000 in January, 1916.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

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

Trade Unions with 266,752 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 0.2 per cent. a month ago, and 0.4 per cent. a year ago.

The number of workpeople (skilled and unskilled) in these trades who were insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 1,118,545, of whom 0.50 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of January, compared with 0.45 at the end of December and 0.37 at the end of January, 1916.

	January,	Increase (+) compare	or Decrease (-)	
	1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
MIDDLING AMERICAN: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	Pence per 1b. 10.98	Pence per lb 0.17	Pence per lb. + 2.84	
Highest price on any one day Lowest ,, ,, ,,	11.46 10.71	- 0.75 + 0.62	+ 3·11 + 2·89	
GOOD FAIR EGYPTIAN: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	20.53	+ 0.28	+ 9.68	
Highest price on any one day Lowest ,, ,, ,,	20·95 19·70	- 0.15 + 0.40	+ 9.60 + 9.60	

WOOLLEN TRADE.

ALL available labour was well employed in this trade, mainly on Government orders, but output in many cases was restricted by the inadequate supply of workers.

Returns from firms employing 19,449 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 6.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.		
	Week ended	Inc. (+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
DEPARTMENTS, Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	521 5,021 7,467 4,902 1,538	Per cent 1'3 - 0'6 + 0'1 - 1'1 - 2'0	Per cent 3.0 - 1.3 - 2.5 - 0.5 - 9.3	£ 690 6,914 8,247 6,500 2,030	Per cent 1.3 - 0.9 - 0.3 - 0.4 - 0.5	Per cent. + 7.8 + 8.9 + 5.4 + 7.0 + 4.2	
TOTAL	19,449	- 0.6	- 2:3	24,411	- 0.5	+ 6.8	
DISTRICTS. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	2,906 2,082 2,351 1,664	- 0.8 + 0.5 + 1.1 + 0.1	- 5.7 - 7.7 - 4.7 - 3.3	4,384 2,794 3,270 2,296	- 0·1 + 1·6 - 0·6 + 0·1	+ 5·4 + 3·5 + 5·2 + 7·6	
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Scotland Other Districts	9,003 3,894 6,552	+ 0·2 - 0·7 - 1·7	- 5.5 - 0.3 + 1.2	12,744 4,519 7,148	+ 0·2 - 0·4 - 1·9	+ 5·3 + 14·3 + 5·0	
TOTAL	19,449	- 0.6	- 2.3	24,411	:- 0.5	+ 6.8	

In the Huddersfield and Dewsbury and Batley districts employment continued very good; a large number of the operatives were engaged on Government contracts, and more work would have been executed if more labour had been available. In the Leeds district employment also continued good, much overtime was reported, and in some departments the shortage of labour was causing some difficulty. Overtime was also general in the Stockport, Rochdale and Milnrow districts, and a number of flannel mills were working at high pressure on Government orders.

In Scotland all available labour was fully employed, but in some factories a considerable amount of machinery was idle owing to the lack of labour.

WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade employment continued very brisk, and was above the level of a year ago. The supply of labour was insufficient.

Returns from firms employing 32,608 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there

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

was a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 14.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeopl	е.		Earnings	
	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
DEPARTMENTS, Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,654 14,831 7,595 3,505 2,023	Per cent 0.9 - 0.7 - 0.3 + 1.8 - 0.4	Per cent 2·2 - 4·1 - 2·6 + 3·2 - 5·3	£ 6,519 13,612 9,359 4,973 2,277	Per cent 1'1 + 1'0 + 1'4 + 0'4 + 1'6	Per cent. + 13°0 + 18°9 + 12°2 + 12°9 + 14°0
TOTAL	32,608	- 0.4	- 2.8	36,740	+ 0.7	+ 14 9
DISTRICTS. Bradford District Keighley District Haliax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	16,396 5,652 2,385 3,350 1,846	- 1.2 + 0.5 + 1.9 + 0.4 + 1.3	- 4.8 - 2.0 - 2.7 + 0.1 + 8.8	19,207 6,147 2,366 4,083 1,898	+ 0.2 + 2.4 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 2.1	+ 14·3 + 14·9 + 14·6 + 17·2 + 28·1
Other Districts	29,629 2,979	- 0.9 - 0.3	- 2·8 - 3·0	33,701 3,039	+ 0.8 - 0.4	+ 15.5 + 9.6
TOTAL	32,608	- 0.4	- 2.8	36,740	+ 0.7	+ 14 9

In the Bradford district employment was very brisk, and women weavers were especially in demand. In the Keighley, Halifax and Huddersfield districts the operatives were well employed; there was a slight general improvement compared with a month ago, and employment was above the level of January, 1916.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL.

The *imports* of wool (sheep's and lambs') amounted to 83,593,000 lb., an increase of 54,238,000 lb. on a month ago, and of 19,736,000 lb. on a year ago.

The exports of tops and of woollen and worsted yarn during January, 1917, totalled 4,221,000 lb., a decrease of 766,900 lb. on a month ago, and of 2,157,000 on a year ago. Exports of woollen tissues amounted to 11,651,600 yards in January, 1917, compared with 8,382,500 yards in December, 1916, and 9,631,000 yards in January, 1916. For worsted issues the corresponding figures were 5,823,400 yards, 3,732,900 yards and 4,254,900 yards respectively.

PRICES OF WOOL AT BRADFORD.

The average prices of Lincoln hoggs' wool, 40's Crossbred tops and 60's Super Botany tops, were higher in January than in December by ½d. to 1d. per lb., the percentage increases for the three kinds being at the rate of 3.6, 1.6 and 1.5 respectively. Compared with January, 1916, rises of 8.9, 16.4 and 53.3 per cent. are recorded.

()	7	Jan., 1917.	Dec., 1916.	Jan., 1916.
AVERAGE PRICES: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 	Pence per 1b. 21½ 32 69	Pence per lb. 20% 31% 68	Pence per 1b, 1934 271/2 45
COURSE OF PRICES: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 	21½ 32 70, 68	20, 21½ 31, 32 66, 70	183/4, 201/2 26, 29 44, 46

LINEN TRADE.

In Ireland employment showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In Scotland it continued good. A shortage of both men and women was reported, more especially in Scotland.

Returns from firms employing 36,324 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the

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

number employed and an increase of 15.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Voyage to the second	W	orkpeopl	е.	1	Earnings.	
	Week	Inc. (-		Week ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
Spinning	5,399 10,798 11,846 5,558 2,723	Per cent. + 0·2 - 0·2 - 1·2 - 0·5 - 0·0	Per cent. + 0.5 - 0.2 - 3.1 - 0.8 + 3.1	£ 4,224 7,151 10,016 5,950 2,202	Per cent. + 6·3 + 4·7 + 0·6 + 2·1 + 0·5	Per cent. + 19·2 + 16·3 + 13·7 + 13·5 + 18·0
TOTAL	36,324	- 0.5	- 0.9	29,543	+ 2.7	+ 15.4
	16,517 10,654	- 0.0 - 0.5	- 0·3 + 2·5	13,347 7,763	+ 5·1 + 1·7	+ 17.6 + 20.1
TOTAL IRELAND .	27,171	- 0.1	+ 0.8	21,110	+ 3.8	+ 18:5
Fifeshire Other places in Scotland .	3,776 4,900	- 1.7 - 1.8	- 8·5 - 2·4	3,249 4,788	- 0.9 + 0.7	+ 3.9
TOTAL SCOTLAND .	8,67,6	- 1.8	- 5.2	8,037	•••	+ 9.0
Ingland	477	+ 0.4	-12.8	396	- 1.2	- 7.0
UNITED KINGDOM .	36,324	- 0.5	- 0.9	29,543	+ 2.7	+ 15.4

In the Belfast district employment was good with dressers and roughers, dull with power loom tenters, and bad with weavers and winders; on the whole it was better than a year ago, but a good deal of short time was still worked. In other parts of Ireland there was little change compared with a month ago, but employment was above the level of a year ago.

At Dunfermline employment was good; at Brechin the operatives continued very busy. In other parts of Scotland there was little change compared with a month ago, but employment was better than a

The imports of flax (dressed and undressed) during January, 1917, amounted to 2,207 tons, compared with 302 tons a month ago and with 2,034 tons a year ago. There was an increase of 1,853 tons from Russia compared with December, 1916.

The exports of linen yarn during January amounted to 1,330,000 lb., an increase of 589,000 lb. on a month ago and of 735,500 lb. on a year ago. The figures for linen piece goods were 10,995,600 yards in January, 1917, 9,650,700 yards in December, 1916, and 11,622,300 yards in January, 1916.

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued good, the operatives being largely engaged on Government orders. The labour supply was insufficient.

Returns from firms employing 13,037 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 6.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

			Workpeople.			Earnings.			
			Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		
			27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	ARTMENTS.	::	3,002 3,609 4,589 1,837	Per cent 2.4 + 0.3 - 0.4 - 0.2	Per cent. + 0.1 - 1.0 - 0.2 - 5.1	£ 3,285 3,741 5,383 2,468	Per cent 1.7 - 0.3 - 0.0 - 7.5	Per cent. + 8·2 + 9·5 + 10·0 - 4·0	
	TOTAL		13,037	- 0.7	- 1·i	14,877	- 1.8	+ 6.9	

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

In the Dundee district, in which 93 per cent. of the workpeople reported on were employed, Government orders kept the mills and factories very busy, and more workers could have been employed if available. At Forfar, Arbroath and Kirkcaldy employment generally was good.

The *imports* of jute in January, 1917, amounted to 27,356 tons, compared with 34,529 tons a month ago and with 39,141 tons a year ago.

The quantity of jute yarn exported during January, 1917, was 2,315,000 lb., a decrease of 59,500 on a month ago, but an increase of 216,900 on a year ago. The exports of jute piece goods amounted to 11,475,000 yards, a decrease of 645,000 on a month ago, but an increase of 3,367,000 on a year ago.

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline as compared with last month, and on the whole was not so good as a year ago. In the levers section employment was bad, in the curtain branch it was fair, while in the plain net section all available operatives were well employed.

In all the principal districts the supply of labour was insufficient.

Returns from firms employing 7,444 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 8.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings.	
	Week ended	Inc. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year* ago.
ERANCHES. Levers	1,802 1,862 2,858 922	Per cent, - 1'3 - 3'4 - 0'6 - 4'8	Per cent 6.2 - 16.8 - 2.7 - 11.2	£ 2,129 2,326 3,274 906	Per cent 4.9 - 0.6 + 2.1 - 3.7	Per cent 3.6 - 4.0 + 10.2 + 0.9
TOTAL	7,444	- 2.0	- 8.5	8,635	- 1.0	+ 1.6
DISTRICTS. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying Districts Other English Districts Scotland	2,589 850 2,605 1,400	- 2·5 - 4·1 - 0·7 - 2·2	- 9·3 -10·3 - 0·7 -18·0	2,717 1,132 3,012 1,774	- 0.6 - 8.5 + 1.3 - 0.5	- 0.5 - 10.1 + 10.3 - 0.4
TOTAL	7,444	- 2.0	- 8.5	8,635	- 1.0	+ 1.6

At Nottingham much irregular and short time was reported in the levers section, and some of the operatives were being transferred to the plain net section. In the curtain branch employment continued fair, and in the plain net section employment was very good and much better than a year ago, the majority of the workers being busy on Government contracts for mosquito and bobbin nets.

At Long Eaton employment showed a decline as compared with a month ago, but was good for those still remaining in the trade.

In the West of England employment in the plain net branch continued good, and was above the level of a year ago. In Scotland, largely owing to enlistments, there was a decline of 18 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with January, 1916, but a considerable increase in average earnings.

SILK TRADE.

In this trade employment continued fairly good, and in some districts the average earnings were considerably above the level of a year ago. The supply of labour was unequal to the demand.

Returns from firms employing 9,414 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 10.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Feb., 1917.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	
<u></u> -	Week	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	Jan., 1917.	Jan., Month Year J	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Throwing	1,268 2,607 3,420 1,378 741	Per cent 1'9 + 0 0 - 0'6 + 0'1 + 1'1	Per cent 1.9 + 1.8 - 6.6 + 0.3 + 2.9	£ 728 2,732 3,077 1,412 848	Per cent. + 2*2 + 1*2 + 2*7 + 10*8	Per cent. + 9·1 + 13·0 + 5·1 + 9·4 + 26·9
TOTAL	9,414	- 0.4	- 2.0	8,797	+ 2.5	+ 10.4
DISTRICTS, Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland	2,703 1,925 2,989 1,797	- 0.7 + 1.9 - 0.5 - 1.9	- 2·0 - 3·0 + 0·3 - 4·6	2,950 1,792 2,732 1,323	- 0·1 + 3·2 + 6·8 - 1·0	+ 10·0 + 2·2 + 19·4 + 6·2
TOTAL	9,414	- 0.4	- 2.0	8,797	+ 2.5	+ 10.4

At Macclesfield employment with throwsters and spinners was good, with weavers it was fair; a large Admiralty order for black silk squares has recently been placed in the district. At Leek and Congleton employment in most branches was good.

In the Eastern Counties employment was reported as good at Norwich and Braintree and as fair at Yarmouth, Sudbury, and Halstead. In the West Riding the operatives were busy and employment generally was better than a year ago. At Coventry artificial silk workers reported employment as fairly good; with ribbon weavers it continued fair.

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and on the whole showed little change compared with a year ago. An increased shortage of labour was reported.

Returns from firms employing 21,981 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
District	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester Country District Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	11,180 1,795 4,798 2,987 1,221	Per cent 2.5 - 0.6 - 0.4 - 1.0 + 0.4	Per cent 2.0 - 2.0 - 4.7 - 0.1 + 8.7	£ 12,080 1,753 4,445 3,067 942	Per cent. + 1.5 - 1.0 + 0.3 + 4.9 - 0.3	Per cent. + 2.4 + 1.3 - 2.5 + 22.3 + 0.7
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	21,981	-1.5	- 1.8	22,287	+ 1.5	+ 3.6

At Leicester employment in the heavy hose branch, mainly on Government work, continued good, but the home trade was quiet owing to the difficulty in getting raw material, and the large importation of cotton hosiery was reported to be affecting the production of local cotton goods; an increasing shortage of labour was reported. At Hinckley and Loughborough employment continued fairly good, but at the latter place some branches were less busy than last month owing to waiting for yarns.

With power framework knitters in Nottingham em-

ployment continued good, and overtime was worked by about 10 per cent. of the operatives on military contracts to the extent of eight to ten hours per week. In the surrounding districts of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment continued fair in the power frame section, with some short time, due to shortage of yarn; the hand frame branches were fairly well employed and showed an improvement compared with a year ago.

In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, but output was restricted by the labour shortage.

Returns from firms employing 5,483 workpeople in the week ended 27th January and paying £6,112 in wages showed a decrease of 15 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 14.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.3 per cent.

in the amount of wages paid.

At Kidderminster employment continued fairly good, but output was restricted by the scarcity of labour. In the Halifax district employment was good, and slightly better than a year ago; in the West Riding generally a number of operatives were engaged on Government work instead of the ordinary carpet trade. In Scotland there was a decline, largely due to enlistments, of 19 per cent. in the number employed compared with a year ago, the corresponding figure for England being 8 per cent., but those still in the trade were, for the most part, fully employed.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good, and on whole was better than a year ago. Many firms reported a shortage of labour, and employment was also affected by the scarcity and high prices of raw materials.

Returns from firms employing 24,114 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and no change in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 11.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	3.
	Week ended 27th		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a
	Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing an other Departments Not specified	593 12,155 6,900	Per cent. + 1·1 - 1·2 - 0·5 - 1·2 + 0·1	Per cent. — 0.8 + 3.3 — 2.3 + 2.1 + 2.1	£ 3,544 1,037 24,304 10,078 3,105	Per cent. + 3.0 + 2.5 - 0.8 - 0.1 + 3.2	Per cent. + 9.2 + 16.9 + 17.9 + 7.7
TOTAL	. 24,114	- 0.5	- 0.4	42,068	+ 0.0	+ 11.8
Vorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts	7,885 1,740 709	- 0.8 + 0.0 - 1.9 - 1.4	- 2.4 + 3.8 - 4.0 - 1.9 - 1.0	24,164 12,223 2,223 673 2,785	- 0·2 + 0·6 - 0·4 - 0·1 + 0·1	+ 10°9 + 15°9 + 8°5 + 7°2 + 6°4
TOTAL	. 24,114	- 0.5	- 0.4	42,068	+ 0.0	+ 11.8

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire continued fair, and was better than a year ago. At Basford employment was good, and overtime was general. At Dundee bleachfield workers were fairly well employed, but work was hampered by the severe frosts.

Printing.—With machine calico printers in England employment was good, and better than a year ago:

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

^{*} Comparison of wages with a year ago is affected by war bonuses and increases in rates of wages.

about 10 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime. In Scotland employment continued good with machine printers and engravers.

Dyeing.-Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire continued good, and much overtime was worked, in part due to the labour shortage. With cotton dyers in Yorkshire and Lancashire and with silk dyers in the Macclesfield district employment was also good. At Nottingham there was some decline in the lace section as compared with a month ago; at Basford and Bulwell employment continued good generally.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.-At Leicester employment with hosiery trimmers, etc., was fairly good, but was affected by the shortage of yarns in some departments and by the scarcity of trimmers. At Hinckley and Loughborough employment was fairly good, but a little slacker than last month at Loughborough on civilian work. At Basford employment was reported as fair, and some short time was worked owing to the annual stocktaking. At Dundee calender workers continued wery busy

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

THE factories in all the principal districts continued very busy during the month, and employment was quite as good as a year ago, when much activity also prevailed. A large proportion of the firms were engaged on Government contracts, but those engaged on civilian work were also well employed. The shortage of labour

Returns from firms employing 56,757 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed and tul increase of 7.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
<u></u>	Week ended 27th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES. London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	2,026 11,534 2,606	Per cent. - 0.9 + 0.1 + 0.8	Per cent 6.4 - 2.9 - 0.3	£ 3,164 17,740 3,570	Per cent 1.9 + 0.2 + 4.6	Per cent. + 4.6 + 8.0 + 8.2	
Northampton Northampton Country District	9,054 7,233	- 0.9 - 1.9	+ 0.0	13,274 9,834	+ 3.8	+ 11.8	
Kettering	2.591 2,621 3,713 1,268 1,556 1,767 3,735	- 2.6 - 0.4 + 1.1 + 1.2 - 2.3 - 2.4 - 1.4	- 4.6 - 1.1 - 0.9 - 1.6 - 8.7 - 9.7 + 4.8	3,503 3,338 4,341 1,538 2,149 2,443 4,841	- 4.4 + 1.8 + 0.5 - 1.7 + 8.8 - 0.8 - 0.1	- 6:1 + 5:2 + 11:1 + 5:7 + 18:7 + 2:5 + 16:0	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	909 2,774	+ 0.6 + 0.8	- 1·1 + 0·3	1,018 3,269	- 0.0 - 0.8	+ 9.5	
ENGLAND AND WALES	53,387	- 0.6	- 2.6	74,022	+ 0.6	+ 7:0	
COTLAND	3,004 366	- 0.6 - 3.7	- 0.4 + 7.0	4,089 353	+ 26 - 30	+ 6.3	
UNITED KINGDOM	56,757	- 0.7	- 2.4	78,464	+ 0.7	+ 7:0	

The exports (British and Irish) of boots and shoes of leather during January, 1917, totalled 88,000 dozen pairs, compared with 82,000 dozen pairs a month ago and 84,000 dozen pairs a year ago.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, with a scarcity of men, and in certain districts overtime was worked. Employment remained quiet, however, with short time in some branches of the saddle and harness trade in the Walsall and Birmingham district; in London a number of men in this trade were unemployed, though a scarcity of labour was also reported.

Trade Unions with 3,702 members reported 2.3 per cent. as unemployed at the end of January, compared with 2.3 per cent. a month ago and 3.1 per cent. a year ago. Those unemployed were chiefly saddle and harness makers.

The imports of hides (wet and dry) during January, 1917, amounted to 105,991 cwts., compared with 94,000 cwts. a month ago and 57,000 cwts. a year ago.

The exports (British and Irish) of leather during January, 1917, amounted to 14,000 cwts., a decrease of 3,000 cwts. both on a month ago and a year ago. The value of exports of leather manufactures (excluding boots and shoes) was £151,000 in January, 1917, compared with £125,000 a month ago and with £114,000 a year ago.

TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.-During January employment showed a seasonal decline, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms paying £6,731 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended 27th January showed a decrease of 19.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 10.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—At Manchester employment was reported as quiet; at Liverpool it was fair; at Sheffield it was good, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. At Belfast and Cork employment was

READY-MADE.

In this branch employment continued fair. Compared with a year ago there was on the whole a decided decline in numbers employed, but a general increase in average earnings.

The supply of cutters and machinists was not equal to the demand.

Returns from firms employing 25,111 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 27th January showed no change in the number employed and an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 11.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. About 18 per cent. of the operatives were on short time during the month, and about 11 per cent. worked overtime.

	Indoor Workpeople.							
District.	Numi	er Empl	oyed.	Earnings.				
	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Leeds	6,926 3,014 2,835*	Per cent. + 0.6 - 0.7 - 3.7	Per cent 15.6 - 12.1 - 17.4	7,192 3,415 2,454	Per cent. + 5'3 + 6'3 - 1'8	Per cent 6.7 - 6.0 - 0.5		
Bristol North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	1,418 3,087	+ 1.4 - 1.2	- 16·4 - 10·7	1,162 2,734	- 2·8 - 2·5	+ 5.9 + 5.9		
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,703	- 1.8	- 2.3	2,245	- 4.0	+ 4.6		
London	1,715 1,158 2,255	+ 13·1 - 3·6 	+ 7.9 - 15.7 - 3.6	1,992 1,220 1,738	+ 19.6 - 1.9 + 2.5	+ 21·1 + 1·2 + 9·7		
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	25,111		- 11 2	24,152	+ 2.8	- 0.2		

The total amount of wages paid to outworkers by the above firms showed practically no change compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 13 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Leeds employment was reported as fairly good; very few firms had their normal staffs, and the difficulty of obtaining women and girls had not lessened; although the volume of trade was not so great as a year ago, it was more than sufficient to keep the reduced numbers well employed.

At Manchester employment was fair; the numbers employed showed a decline of 12 per cent. compared with a year ago and the earnings a decline of 6 per cent. At Hebden Bridge and Huddersfield employment was good. At Bristol some lost time was reported among the women operatives, due to the inadequate supply of men cutters, but on the whole employment was fair; at Stroud it was reported as good. At Walsall employment was fairly good; at Norwich it was good; at Colchester it was fair, and at Plymouth it was reported as dull. In London employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago. At Glasgow employment continued fair.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fair, but there was a further slight decline in numbers employed. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in numbers in every district, but a general increase in average earnings. The supply of machinists and cutters was in-

Returns from firms employing 13,395 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 10.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.7 per cent. in wages. About 14 per cent. of the workers were on short time during the month, and 2 per cent. were on overtime.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
District.	Week ended		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London	2,917 1,965 1,121	Per cent 3.4 - 4.0 - 1.4	Per cent 6.2 - 18.1 - 5.6	£ 2,879 1,816 857	Per cent 1.6 + 1.2 - 2.4	Per cent. + 3.7 - 12.7 - 0.8	
S.W. Counties Rest of England and Wales Glasgow Londonderry Belfast Rest of Ireland	1,311 1,256 1,323 1,798 1,020 684	+ 1.5 - 3.0 - 5.0 - 1.3 - 1.9 - 0.9	- 11.0 - 12.7 - 14.4 - 3.1 - 8.9 - 7.1	921 1.057 1,173 1,142 774 445	+ 3.8 - 1.9 + 0.9 + 0.3 - 1.9 - 4.1	- 8·1 - 8·2 + 4·4 + 2·1 - 6·2 + 3·2	
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	13,395	- 2.5	- 10:0	11,064	- 0.5	- 2.7	

In London and Manchester employment on the whole continued fair, but in Manchester there was a marked decline, amounting to 18 per cent., in the numbers employed as compared with a year ago. In the South-Western counties employment was reported as fairly good at the collar and cuff factories at Bideford, and as quiet and not so good as last month at Barnstaple. At Glasgow employment was fair for those still remaining in the trade, but the numbers employed showed a falling off of 14 per cent, as compared with

In Ireland generally employment continued fair.

HAT TRADE.

Silk.—Employment in this branch continued bad in London and the provinces, but was rather better than a year ago for those still remaining in the trade.

Felt.—In this branch employment continued good. At Denton it was about the same as a month ago and slightly better than a year ago, about 20 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, largely owing to the shortage of labour. At Stockport employment was reported as not so good as last month, but as better than in January, 1916; a small amount of both short time and overtime was worked during the month. In Warwickshire employment continued good.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES. DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers in retail firms in London continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,852 dressmakers in the week ended 27th January showed an increase of 5.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 0.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

With court and private dressmakers employment was very slack, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 478 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 11.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 10.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

With milliners in the West End employment was slightly better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 527 milliners in the week ended 27th January showed an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 12.0 per cent. compared with a vear ago.

MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, ETC., TRADES.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 4,086 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.6 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment on the whole was fair.

At Manchester, returns from firms employing 4,299 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment on the whole was fair.

At Glasgow, returns from firms employing 1,383 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 12.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment on the whole was fair.

CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued good at all the principal centres, and was about the same as a year ago. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 6,248 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.2 per cent. compared with a year

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

MEN remaining in the building trades were fairly well employed, partly owing to Government requirements, and in some cases a shortage of labour was reported, though private building work (except repairs) continued slack and showed a seasonal decline, the weather being very unfavourable for outdoor work.

The general percentage of State-insured workpeople unemployed in all building occupations was 1.21, compared with 1.07 in December and 2.04 a year ago. The percentage for painters was as high as 3.94 and for plasterers 3.31, while on the other hand the figure for navvies was only 0.38 and for plumbers 0.42. The increase compared with a month ago and the decres compared with a year ago affected all occupations.

Occupations.	Number Insured at end of	Percentage Unem- ployed	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	January, 1917.	at end of January.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Carpenters Bricklayers Masons. Plasterers Painters Plumbers Other skilled occupations Navyies Labourers	87,560 39,424 21,964 11,108 71,060 24,257 27,893 88,327 173,125	0.64 1.14 2.00 3.31 3.94 0.42 0.60 0.38 0.77	+ 0.03 + 0.10 + 0.34 + 0.25 + 0.27 + 0.06 + 0.11 + 0.04 + 0.17	- 0.46 - 0.75 - 0.74 - 2.20 - 2.69 - 0.63 - 0.37 - 0.07 - 0.24	
ALL OCCUPATIONS	544,718	1.21	+ 0:14	- 0.83	

^{*} Excluding firms affected by the dispute in December at Hebden Bridge.

The next Table shows in detail the percentage unemployed in the above occupations in each geographical division. Except in London (where the percentage for all occupations taken together was 2.2) and in Ireland (where it was 6.7) the percentage unemployed was in most cases not above 0.4 for carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, navvies and labourers, and 1.3 for masons and plasterers. For painters, however, the percentage was over 2.0 in most districts, rising to 27.8 in Ireland.

Per- Inc. (+) or

		Per- cent-	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		Per- cent-	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
Districts.	Number Insured.	age Un- em- pl' y 'd.	M'nth ago.	Year ago.	Number Insured.	age Un- em- pl'y'd.	M'nth ago.	Year ago.
		Carper	nters.		1	Brickl	yers.	
Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	17,704 4,564 10,630 6,091 5,059 6,968 10,729 8,108 4,142 9,579 3,986	1·1 0·0 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·2 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·2 4·5	+0·3 +0·1 +0·2 +0·2 +0·1 -1·0	- 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.4 - 1.4	7,663 2,132 4,978 3,030 3,426 5,311 6,698 2,399 1,180 1,607 1,000	2.8 0.6 0.4 0.6 0.3 1.2 0.4 0.4 6.6	+ 0·3 - 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 1·1	- 2·3 - 0·4 - 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·6 - 1·3 + 0·1 - 0·4 - 1·6
		Maso	ons.			Plaste	rers.	
Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & B. E. Counties South-Western Wales Sootland Ireland	1,624 1,715 2,245 2,425 665 523 543 2,859 3,200 4,855 1,310	3.9 0.1 0.9 0.8 0.9 1.5 2.9 2.2 0.6 1.2 12.8	+ 0.6 - 0.4 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.5 + 0.4 + 0.9 + 0.2 + 0.1 + 3.7	- 0·1 - 0·1 - 2·3 - 0·1 - 1·8 + 0·1 - 0·9 - 0·2 - 0·3 - 0·9 - 1·8	2,510 520 1,292 1,049 330 610 781 904 903 1,384 825	5·3 0·6 1·2 1·0 4·5 2·6 4·0 2·0 1·3 0·6 12·8	-0.2 -0.5 -0.9 +0.6 +0.8 +1.4 -0.2 +0.4 -0.3 +2.5	-5·1 -1·0 -3·1 -0·8 -1·2 -0·3 -5·6 -2·4 +0·2 -2·0 +3·5
	Painters.					Pluml	pers.	
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	21,847 2,596 9,128 4,142 3,320 5,330 9,012 4,951 2,100 6,273 2,361	4.6 0.2 3.8 2.3 2.5 1.7 3.0 2.9 1.0 1.4 27.8	+ 0·4 - 0·1 - 0·6 - 0·6 + 0·4 + 0·2 + 0·8 + 0·7 - 0·2 + 0·4 + 5·2	-1'9 -1'4 -5'8 -3'2 -1'0 -0'8 -2'4 -2'3 -1'6 -3'6 -3'0	5,525 1,340 3,590 1,895 1,131 1,648 2,092 1,374 685 4,158 819	0.8 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.0 3.8	 + 0·1 - 0·2 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 1·4	-1.6 -0.1 -0.1 -0.3 -0.3 -0.4 -0.6 -0.2 -0.3 -1.6
	Other	Skille	d Work	ers.		Navv	ies.	
Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South Western Wales Scotland Ireland	6,553 1,902 3,802 1,820 1,269 2,289 1,762 1,231 984 5,240 1,041	1·0 0·1 0·5 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·9 0·1 0·3 3·4	+ 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·1 - 0·2 + 0·5 - 0·1 + 0·2 + 0·9	-1.4 -0.1 -0.2 -0.2 -0.1 -0.2 -0.5 +0.1 -0.2 +1.0	9,046 5,396 11,521 9,112 5,289 7,244 6,934 4,357 9,171 16,147 4,110	0.9 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.5 0.7 0.2 0.0 2.1	 - 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·2 + 0·3	- 0·2 - 0·1 - 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·2 + 0·5
		Labou	rers.		All	Occup	pations.	
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South-Western Yales 2d	38,358 8,264 21,957 12,816 9,788 14,043 19,573 14,352 10,171 16,232 7,571	1.6 0.1 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.6 0.7 0.3 0.1 2.7	+ 0·3 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·3 + 0·4 + 0·1	- 0·2 - 0·2 + 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·1 - 0·3 - 1·7	110,830 28,429 69,143 42,380 30,277 43,966 58,124 40,535 32,536 65,475 23,023	2:2 0:1 0:9 0:5 0:7 0:5 1:0 1:1 0:4 0:3 6:7	+ 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·3 + 0·4 + 0·1	-1·1 -0·3 -1·2 -0·5 -0·2 -0·2 -0·8 -0·6 -0·2 -0·9 -2·1

Compared with a month ago the percentage unemployed showed an increase with carpenters, masons, plasterers, painters and labourers in most districts, whilst in the remaining occupations there was on the whole little change. The general percentage unemployed increased by 0.9 in Ireland, by 0.4 in the South Western district, and by 0.3 both in London and in the Eastern and South Eastern Counties; in four districts it remained stationary, and in the remaining three districts there was an increase of 0.1.

Compared with a year ago there was a decrease in all districts, the highest figures occurring in Ireland, the North-Western district and London, 2.1, 1.2 and 1.1 respectively.

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

MILL SAWING AND MACHINING.

EMPLOYMENT generally was good and rather better than a year ago. Overtime was worked in London and on the Tyne, and at Plymouth, Dundee, Greenock and other centres.

Employment was fair at Liverpool, Gloucester, Edinburgh and Ayr, and dull at Belfast.

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

FURNISHING.

Employment continued good on the whole, and was

better than in January, 1916.

Cabinetmakers continued fully employed at most of the principal centres, and overtime was worked in some cases, largely on Government orders. Employment was fair on the Wear and at Bristol, Hull, Leicester, and Edinburgh, moderate in the Tees and Hartlepools district, and bad at Belfast. Upholsterers continued well employed generally; employment was very good at Edinburgh and Plymouth, fair at Glasgow and in the West End of London, and quiet at Liverpool. With french polishers employment was fairly good in London and better than a year ago, and good at Glasgow, Nottingham and Plymouth.

COACH BUILDING.

Coachbuilders continued fully employed, especially on Government work, and overtime was reported in London and other principal centres. Employment was better than a year ago. It was very good in London and at Gloucester, Loughborough and Glasgow; fair at Bristol, Leicester, Wolverhampton, Edinburgh and Dublin; very quiet at Saltley, and bad at Sheffield. An improvement was reported at Belfast.

COOPERS.

Employment with coopers continued good, and showed little general change compared with a year ago. At Burton-on-Trent and Bristol employment was fair and not so good as a month ago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brush-making.—Employment continued good, and overtime was again reported in London and other large centres. There was an improvement with painting-brush makers.

Other Trades.-Wheelwrights and smiths continued well employed. Packing-case makers generally continued very busy; no Trade Union members were reported unemployed and overtime was frequently worked. Employment was fair at Liverpool, moderate at Manchester, and bad at Belfast. Skip and basket makers continued very busy in London and at Oldham, and employment was good at Manchester and Leicester.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good for those workpeople remaining in the trade, but was affected by the severe weather. There was frequently a scarcity of men.

Employment was fairly good in the Northern Counties, Lancashire and Cheshire, and in the Midland Counties. It was reported as slack in the Eastern Counties and quiet in the Plymouth district and in North Wales. In other districts it was fair on the

Returns from firms employing 4,989 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 10.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. Feb., 1917.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week ended			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago,	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
orthern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire, and	2,017	Per cent 1.0	Per cent.	£ 3,378	Per cent 2.7	Per cent. + 7.5	
Cheshire Idlands and Eastern	1,445	- 1.5	- 14.1	1,933	- 6.3	- 8.9	
Counties and S.W. Counties and	811	- 2.9	- 20.0	1,257	+ 1.4	- 8.7	
Wales cotland ther Districts	497 189	+ 6.0	+ 0·2 - 42·9	824 266	+ 5.0	+ 26.6 - 38.7	
TOTAL	4,989	- 0.7	-10.7	7,658	- 2.2	- 0.9	

CEMENT TRADE.

There was a general shortage of all kinds of male labour, and overtime was frequently worked, especially in the Thames and Medway district.

Returns from firms employing 6,176 workpeople in the week ending 27th January showed a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 8.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, largely owing to the growing scarcity of labour. Practically no short time was reported, and in London, where hardly a Trade Union member was unemployed, a considerable amount of overtime was worked in the letterpress section, employment being very good on Government printing.

Returns from Trade Unions in the United Kingdom with a membership of 41,310 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of January was 0.6, compared with 0.6 a month ago and 1.3 a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Jan., 1917.	Percent	tage Uner at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.		Jan., 1917.	Dec., 1916.	Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	18,520 4,162	0.0	0.1	0.7 0.9	- 0·1 - 0·2	= 0.7 = 0.6
Lancashire and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	5,594 1,873	0.3	0.4	2·1 1·2	- 0.1 - 0.3	- 1.8 - 0.9
West Midlands S. and SW. Counties and Wales	2,344 3,045	0.4	0.3	1·3 0·7	+ 0.1	- 0.3 - 0.8
Scotland Ireland	3,673 2,099	8.0	0.5 6.8	1.7 6.3	- 0·1 + 1·2	- 1.6 + 1.7
UNITED KINGDOM	41,310	0.6	0.6	1:3		- 0.7

According to returns received from firms employing 10,443 workpeople in the week ended 27th January the number of persons employed showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. compared with December and of 12.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent. on December and of 3.2 per cent. on a year ago.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Wages.		
Districts.	Week ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	3,290 905	Per cent. — 2.6 — 1.6	Per cent 12.7 - 15.5	£ 6,850 1,318	Per cent. — 4.8 — 1.6	Per cent 3.5 - 5.4
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	1,723 1,540	- 1·5 - 2·1	- 9:4 - 11:0	2,737 2,152	+ 1.1	+ 0.9 - 4.0
Scotland Other Districts	1,168 1,817	- 0.3 - 0.3	- 12·7 - 12·6	1,728 2,526	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 1.8 - 6.0
UNITED KINGDOM	10,443	- 1.6	- 12:2	17,311	- 2.7	- 3.2

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 6,829 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with December. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 12.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	e.	Wages.			
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		
	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London Northern Counties and	2,066 507	Per cent 1.6 + 1.6	Per cent 9.1 - 14.5	£ 2,860 474	Per cent 3.5 - 0.8	Per cent. + 4.5 - 7.8	
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	1,404 713	- 3·1 - 2·7	- 12·3 - 9·2	1,352 673	- 3.0	+ 5·3	
Scotland Other Districts	1,469 670	- 4·0 - 6·0	- 19·2 - 12·3	1,551 570	+ 0.2 + 8.1	+ 2:3 + 2:3	
UNITED KINGDOM	6,829	- 2.8	- 12.8	7,480	- 2.5	+ 0.3	

Trade Unions with a membership of 4,471 had 0.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, the same percentage as in each of the three previous months; for January, 1916, the corresponding percentage was

	No. of Members of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
	at end of Jan., 1917.	Jan., 1917.	Dec., 1916.	Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	2,590 1,881	0.3	0·4 0·2	0.9 1.0	- 0·1 + 0·1	- 0.6 - 0.7
UNITED KINGDOM	4,471	0.3	0.3	1.0		- 0.7

PAPER TRADES.

Employment continued fairly good on the whole, though in certain cases short time was still worked. A shortage of male labour was commonly reported.

Returns from firms employing 15,570 workpeople in the last week of January showed practically no change in the total number employed compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.9 per cent.

	Workpeople paid Wages in last week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	of Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
MACHINE-MADE PAPER AND MILLED BOARDS: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales, and Ireland Southern Counties Scotland	3,951 1,370 5,475 4,101	Per cent, + 0·1 + 0·5 + 0·6 - 1·2	Per cent. - 5.7 - 9.1 + 1.1 -10.6		
TOTAL MACHINE-MADE PAPER, &c. Hand-made Paper	14,897 673	- 0.3 - 0.0	- 5·1 - 0·1		
TOTAL	15,570	- 0.0	- 4.9		

Trade Unions in the machine-made trade with 3,248 members had 0.5 per cent. unemployed, against 0.2 per cent. in both December, 1916, and January, 1916.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, except with makers of tiles and sanitary ware, with whom it remained quiet. There was a continued shortage of all kinds of male labour, especially of biscuit and glost placers, and at a number of firms overtime was worked by this class of

Returns from firms employing 16,469 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.2 per Feb., 1917.

cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.5 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 11.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
 -	Week			Week	d		
	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,197 10,580 2,692	Per cent. + 26 - 0.8 - 0.4	Per cent. + 14.3 - 5.6 - 16.9	£ 5,378 11,963 2,944	Per cent. + 0.3 - 0.5	Per cent. + 41.4 + 6.9 - 6.2	
TOTAL	16,469	- 0.1	- 4.5	20,285	- 02	+ 11.9	
Potteries Other Districts	12,549 3,920	- 06 + 1.5	- 5·7 - 0·5	13,881 6,404	- 1·1 + 1·8	+ 7·3 + 23·3	
TOTAL	16,469	- 0.1	- 4.5	20,285	- 0.2	+ 11.9	

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, with a scarcity of labour. Loss of time by older men was, however, still reported, owing to the breaking of "sets" through the shortage of young men and boys.

Returns from firms employing 9,607 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed compared with December, and a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 10.7 per cent. in the wages paid.

	` w	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. Glass Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	7,182 1,585	Per cent. + 0.0 + 0.4	Per cent. + 0.0 + 0.5	£ 13,608 2,576	Per cent 2.7 + 1.6	Per cent. + 10.4 + 15.0	
Other Branches	840	+ 4.9	- 8.9	1,255	+ 5.2	+ 6.1	
TOTAL	9,607	+ 0.2	- 0.8	17,439	- 1.6	+ 10.7	
DISTRICTS. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire Scotland	1,123 4,748 1,040 516	+ 2·2 - 0·5 + 0·3 - 2·3 + 1·3	- 4.7 - 2.9 + 5.2 - 4.6 - 4.1	2,192 8,413 1,663 833 1,983	+ 2.5 - 5.8 + 2.5 - 1.3 + 7.0	+ 15.7 + 5.5 + 11.5 + 6.8 + 16.0	
Other parts of the United Kingdom	1,191	+ 3.7	+ 13.1	2,355	+ 1.2	+ 24.1	
TOTAL	9,607	+ 0.5	- 0.8	17,439	- 1.6	+ 10.7	

The glass bottle trade remained very active, especially in the "medical" section. With flint glass makers in the Midlands, with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, and with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens, employment continued good.

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 48,874 workpeople in the week ended 27th January showed a decrease of 4.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with December. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 10.6 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the wages paid.

	W	orkpeopl	le.	Earnings.			
Trade.	Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Jan., 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Sugar Refining, &c Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery	5,035 20,886	Per cent 3.3 - 4.9	Per cent. + 10.3 - 20.7	£ 8,318 25,016	Per cent 8.8 - 5.6	Per cent. + 12.7 - 8.0	
Jams, Marmalade, &c Jams, Marmalade, &c Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles and Sauces, &c	9,089 6,721 6,262 881	- 8.6 + 0.7 - 1.9 - 10.7	- 5.6 + 0.5 - 4.5 - 1.9	9,513 6,721 7,127 853	- 7·0 + 1·0 - 5·9 - 9·5	+ 7.9 + 10.5 + 1.5 + 15.3	
TOTAL	48,874	 4.5	- 10:6	57,548	- 5.7	+ 0.5	

The decrease compared with a month ago affected all except the jam and marmalade trades, where there was a slight increase in the number employed compared with both a month ago and a year ago. The decrease compared with a year ago chiefly affected the cocoa, chocolate, and sugar confectionery trades, which were hampered by the restricted supply of sugar. The same cause continued to influence, in some measure, the manufacture of biscuits and cakes. Employment in the preserved meat trade was very good, but bacon-curing in Ireland was reported not so brisk as in previous seasons owing to a shortage of pigs.

AGRICULTURE.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE cold weather prevailing throughout nearly the whole of January hindered all cultivation of the land and wheat sowing, though some little progress was made early in the month, and the hard state of the ground enabled farmers to cart manure. Little labour was wanted during the month, and the labour question was consequently not acute. In the Northern counties some cultivation was done in the first week of the month, but little field work was possible afterwards, except manure carting. Ploughing in Yorkshire was very backward. Scarcely any cultivation was done during January in the South-Eastern counties, owing to wet and, afterwards, frosty weather. In the South-Western counties and in Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Dorset a good deal of ploughing was done in several districts early in the month, but work was afterwards at a standstill. The weather being mild and open in North Wales during the first week of January, some ploughing and sowing were done in certain districts, but no progress was possible in the subsequent part of the month. In Mid and South Wales almost all work on the land, except manure carting, was at a standstill.

SCOTLAND

Rainy days at the beginning of January were followed by cold, dull weather, with falls of snow at intervals, and much frost. In most of the North-Eastern districts practically no ploughing was done, except on farms on the coast. The conditions were, however, favourable for the carting of manure and turnips, and good progress was made with threshing. Much the same was the case in Forfarshire and Fifeshire—where, except near the coast, the ground was under snow most of the month—but in Perth, and particularly in the South-Western district, more progress appears to have been made with ploughing. In the Lothians work went on fairly well in the lower districts, but in the upper it was retarded by snow. Little progress was made in Berwick, and work was much in arrears in Roxburgh and Selkirk. In Dumfries ploughing was carried on for three weeks, and much carting was done during the last week of the month. In Kirkeudbright, Wigtown, and Ayr, however, les pleughing was done, the weather having been rathe stormy in the early part of the month.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair in London. It was slack at a number of ports on the East Coast and at Glasgow; elsewhere it was fair on the whole. There was a general decline on a year ago.

LONDON AND TILBURY.

London.—Employment continued fair, showing little change on the previous month and a considerable decline on a year ago. In general the supply of labour remained good.

The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four was ended 27th January was 16,727, an increase of 0.8 per cent. on a month ago, but a decrease of 11.5 per cent. on a year ago.

	Average D	aily Number and at Princi	of Labou pal Whar	rers employe ves in Londo	d in Docks	
		In Docks.				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended Jan. 6th ,, ,, ,, 18th ,, ,, 20th ,, ,, 27th	6,783 6,756 6,781 6,895	3,053 2,901 2,368 3,195	9,836 9,657 9,149 10,090	7,247 6,979 7,037 6,912	17,083 16,636 16,186 17,002	
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Jan.,1917	} 6,804	2,879	9,683	7,014	16,727	
Average for Dec., 1916	6,482	2,841	9,323	7,270	16,593	
,, ,, Jan., 1916	7,804	3,209	11,013	7,883	18,901	

The numbers employed at the docks and principal wharves on each day* in January, 1917, were as follows:—

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
1	16,179	11	15,634	22	16,261
2 3	17,342	12	16,787	23	17,163
	17,242	13	16,650	24	17,328
4	17,338	15	15,952	25	17,320
5	17,445	16	16,323	26	17,320
5 6 8 9	16,951	17	16,464	27	16,623
8	16,627	18	16,731	29	16,080
	16,785	19	16,376	30	15,875
10	17,295	1 20	15,269	31	15,107

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during January was 2,252, compared with 1,968 in December and with 2,404 in January of last year.

OTHER ENGLISH PORTS.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne continued fair generally; it was good on cargoes of ironstone and wood pulp. Harbour workers at Blyth were slack, working short time. Employment was moderate with coal trimmers and teemers on both the Tyne and Wear. It continued moderate generally at Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton. At Hull employment with dock labourers was fair and better than a month ago, but slack with coal porters. It was slack generally at Grimsby, Goole, and the East Anglian ports.

Southern and Western Ports.—There was an improvement at Plymouth and Dartmouth, where employment was very good; it was fair at Falmouth. At Bristol and Gloucester it was good, and at Bristol showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. Coal workers were slack at Swansea. Employment ontinued good at Liverpool.

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PORTS.

At Dundee employment was good and better than a nonth ago. It was very slack at Glasgow, but fair t Ayr and Troon; at all three ports there was a define on the previous month. Employment was dull Belfast and bad at Cork and Limerick; at Cork, vever, it showed a slight improvement on a month

* Sundays are omitted.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed on the whole little change on a month ago or a year ago. It was adversely affected by

weather conditions at a number of ports.

East Coast.—In the Hartlepools district employment with fishermen was moderate and worse than a month ago. At Hull, Grimsby, and Scarborough employment continued good generally and a scarcity of men was reported; it was, however, still bad with fish curers at Grimsby. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft fishing operations were practically suspended. Employment continued fair at Brightlingsea, but was slack at Southwold and Harwich.

South Coast.—Off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall employment was rendered irregular by inclement weather; with packers, carters, and curers it was quiet.

Scotland.—There was a decline at Dundee. At Arbroath and Montrose employment was fair, but was hindered by severe weather. At Aberdeen it was fair with fishermen and good with fish dock labourers and curers. At Peterhead it was fair and better than a month ago with fishermen; it was bad generally at Fraserburgh; at Macduff it was moderate with fishermen and fish curers, and bad with dock labourers.

	Quar	atity.	Value.			
	Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. () on Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Jan., 1916.		
Fish (other than shell): England and Wales Scotland Ireland	Cwts. 250,970 285,908 37,362	Cwts. + 37,985 + 151,213 + 10,216	£ 597,193 351,221 40.011	£ + 84,500 + 192,958 + 14,388		
Shell Fish	574,240	+ 199,414	988,425 27,225	+ 291,846 + 598		
TOTAL VALUE	_		1,015,650	+ 292,444		

SEAMEN.

THE supply of seamen for mercantile ships during January was not quite equal to the demand. Shortage of seamen and firemen was reported from Newcastle, Sunderland Bristol, Newport, Penarth, Barry, Tilbury and Poplar (London). At Glasgow there was a shortage at the beginning of the month, but since then supply and demand have been about equal. A shortage of seamen was also reported from Liverpool, Southampton, Avonmouth and Victoria Docks (London). At nearly all the other ports the supply was about equal to the demand.

	Number	of Seamen*	shipped in
Principal Ports.	Janu	ary.	Inc. (+) or
	1916.	1917.	Dec. (—) in 1917.
ENGLAND AND WALES:			
Tyne Ports	1,850	1,565	- 285
Sunderland	285	172	- 113
Middlesbrough	562	437	- 125
Hull	1,064	1,105	+ 41
Grimsby	75	74	- 1
Bristol Channel—			
Bristol †	976	965	- 11
Newport, Mon	775	1,168	
Cardiff I	4,784	5,002	+ 393 + 218
Swansea	359	291	- 68
Other Ports—			
Liverpool	10,809	12,755	+ 1,946
London	8,079	6.928	- 1,151
Southampton	1.134	843	- 291
			1
SCOTLAND:			
Leith	812	260	- 552
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	95	60	- 35
Glasgow	2,653	3,324	+ 671
IRELAND:			1
Dublin	113	89	- 24 + 32
Belfast	183	215	+ 32
TOTAL	34,608	35,253	+ 645

[•] It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals,
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

† Including Barry and Penarth.

^{*} Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

STATISTICAL TABLES. TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

DISPUTES IN JANUARY.*

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning in January was 19, as compared with 14 in the previous month and 38 in January, 1916. In these new disputes 5,610 workpeople were directly, and 859 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before January, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 6,774 workpeople involved in trade disputes in January, 1917, as compared with 36,627 in December, 1916, and 11,697 in January, 1916.

New Disputes in January.—The following Table summarises the new disputes for January:-

	37. 10	No. of W	No. of Workpeople involved.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.		
Building	3 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	183 2,471 98 69 2,147 143 225 100 174	29 37 629 164 	183 2,500 135 69 2,776 307 225 100 174		
TOTAL, JANUARY, 1917	19	5,610	859	6,469		
TOTAL, DECEMBER, 1916	14	10,227	4,050	14,277		
TOTAL, JANUARY, 1916	38	9,044	172	9,216		

Causes.—Of the 19 new disputes, 11, directly involv-. ing 598 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 2, directly involving 174 workpeople, against proposed reductions in wages; 2, directly involving 2,120 workpeople, on other wages questions; 2, directly involving 2,168 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 2, directly involving 550 workpeople, on details of working arrangements.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 11 new disputes, directly involving 960 workpeople, and one old dispute, directly involving 46 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 2, directly involving 344 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 5, directly involving 171 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 5, directly involving 491 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 other disputes, directly involving 4,522 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in January by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 23,600. In addition, 900 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total aggregate duration in January of all disputes, new and old, was 24,500 days, as compared with 157,300 days in the previous month, and 97,600 days in January, 1916.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JANUARY.

Occupations and Locality,†		Number of Workpeople involved.		Duration in Working	Cause or Object.†	Result.†
	Directly.	Indirectly.	began.	Days.		
Coal Mining: - Miners, etcHamilton i	2,000 ‡		29th Jan.	2	Against alleged non-payment of compensation due, in- creased charge for carting coal for workmen's domestic use, and other grievances	Temporary settlement effected.
METAL TRADES:— Machine minders, etc. (females), too setters and labourers.—Leeds	2,147	629	8th Jav.	2	Against dismissal of a girl for having struck a forewoman, and demand for war bonus (in lieu of free tea recently withdrawn) and other concessions	Work resumed; grievances to be considered.
BOOT AND SHOE TRADE:— Upper closers.—Northampton	. 200		2nd Jan.	1	Refusal of an operative to work on a certain machine	Operative placed at another machine.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—9 disputes, involving about 4,300 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going

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

† The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved" (i.e. thrown out of work at the establishment where the dispute occurred, but not themselves parties to the dispute). The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

‡ Estimated.

SLIDING SCALE CHANGES IN WAGES.

THE results of the ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the

	Price according to last Audit.*				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on				
Product and District.	Period Average selling price last Audit. per ton.		Previous Audit.			A Year ago.			
COAL. (Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.)	1916	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
Durham Northumberland	Oct.—Dec. Sept.—Nov.	15 17	9¼ 7¼	1.1	0	1¼ 4½	+ 3 + 5	63/4	
Pig Iron. Cleveland	Oct.—Dec.	89	01/4	+	1	03/4	+ 21	8	
MANUFACTURED IRON. North of England (Rails, plates, bars and angles).	Nov.—Dec.	265	71/4	+	-8	51/4	+72	51/4	
Midlands (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, etc.).	Nov.—Dec.	293	8	+	5	11/4	+ 69	31/4	
West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods).	Nov.—Dec.	278	9	+	9	01/2	+ 76	01/4	

Stated to the nearest farthing.

Coal.—In connection with the ascertainment of the average selling price of Northumberland coal for the quarter ended 30th November the wages of miners were reduced under the sliding scale by 11 per cent. on the basis rates. The ascertained selling price of Durham coal showed a decrease of 11d. per ton on the previous audit, but the Conciliation Board made no change in the wages of miners.

Pig Iron.—The ascertained selling price of No. 3 Cleveland pig iron for October, November and December resulted in an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen, making wages $71\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. above the standard. There were no transactions in Cumberland and in the West of Scotland.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England and in the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers were increased by 6d. per ton, and those of millmen by 5 per cent., whilst in the Midlands wages were increased by 3d. per ton and 2½ per cent. respectively, as a result of the ascertainments of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts. The advance in the Midlands took effect in February.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

THE changes in rates of wages and war bonuses | week. Numerous increases were again reported in the reported to the Department as taking effect in January affected over 660,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of £42,600 per week. The changes reported were all increases, with the exception of those for Northumberland coal miners and also a small decrease for steel-workers employed by one firm, the reductions in both these cases being due to the operation of sliding scales under which prices directly affect

The increases (and bonuses) affecting the largest numbers of workpeople were those for cotton weavers, who received a further increase of 5 per cent. (making a total of 10 per cent. since the war started); workpeople in the woollen and worsted industries in Yorkshire, the bleaching, printing, dyeing, finishing, &c., trades in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the linen industry in the North of Ireland; hosiery workers at Leicester, Hinckley, and Hawick; and engineers in the Manchester district. The principal effect of the increases in the woollen and worsted, and printing, dyeing, &c., industries was to bring the war bonuses for adult male workers to a total of 10s. per week, and those for women to a total of 6s. 6d. per | cashire and Cheshire, and Northumberland.

building trades.

The extent to which the different groups of trades have contributed to the totals mentioned above is shown in the following Table:-

Group of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) per week.
Building	10,500 52,000 8,000	+ 1,500 - 4,850 + 250
Quarrying Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Engineering and Shipbuilding	2,500 7,000 9,500 15,000	+ 100 + 150 + 550 + 2,650
Other Metal	5,500 524,000 12,000	+ 750 + 37,800 + 1,000
Printing, Paper, &c	7,500 2,500 500 3,000	+ 1,050 + 300 + 50 + 600
TOTAL	5,000	+ 700

Reductions in hours of labour were reported during January for about 1,500 colliery firemen, &c., in Lan-

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY, 1917.

· 2019-88-10-10-20	11011		CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN	JANUARI, 1917.
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.†
		Incre	ases in Rates of Wages, and Wa	r Bonuses.
	Barnsley	1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 20 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan.	Bricklayers and masons Carpenters and joiners Plumbers Painters Slaters Plumbers Painters	Increase of %d. per hour (10d. to 10%d.). Increase of %d. per hour (9%d. to 10d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (10d. to 11d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (8%d. to 9%d). Increase of %d. per hour (10%d. to 11d.). Increase as war wages, of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.). Increase of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.).
	LANCASHIRE & CHESHIRE :			
	Altrincham, Sale and	1 Jan.	Bricklayers	Increase of 1½d, per hour (10½d, to 1s.).
	District Blackburn Bolton and District	1 Jan. 1 Jan.	Bricklayers	Increase of 1d. per hour (10½d. to 11½d.), Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.).
	Bury	1 Jan.	Bricklayers and masons Sawyers Machinists Plumbers Painters and decorators Bricklayers', plasterers' and slaters' labourers General labourers and navvies	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (9d to 10d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (10d. to 11d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (10½d. to 11½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (7½d. to 10½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (7½d. to 8½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (7d. to 8d.).
	Chester and District	1 Jan. {	Bricklavers	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (6½d. to 7½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 3½d. per hour (6½d. to 7½d.). Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.).
	Heywood Horwich	1 Jan. 1 Jan.	Masons Painters Carpenters and joiners Painters Electrical wires and cable jointers	
	Manchester, Salford and District	1 Jan.	Scaffolders, and general builders' labourers and excavators	Increase of %d. per hour (10%d. to 11%d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (10%d. to 11%d.). Increase of 1/2d. per hour (8d. to 81/2d.). Increase of 1/2d. per hour (7/2d. to 8d.).
Building and Allied Trades	Middleton and District	1 Jan. {	Carpenters and joiners Painters and paperhangers Painters and decorators	Increase of 1d. per hour (10½d, to 11½d). Increase of ½d, per hour (9½d, to 10d.). Increase of ½d are hour (6½d, to 10d.).
Amed Trades	Rochdale Stockport	1 Jan. { 1 Jan.	Bricklayers', masons' and slaters' labourers, Excavators and general labourers	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (7½d. to 8d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.).
		I Jan.	Plumbers	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.).
	MIDLAND AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES, AND WALES: Basingstoke	1 Jan.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners,	War bonus of 2s. 6d. per week.
	Bath	1 Jan.	plasterers, and labourers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, labourers,	War bonus of 1/2d, per hour during January and Foot, ry.
	Chesterfield	20 Jan.	and scaffolders Carpenters and joiners	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.).
	Leicester	1 Jan.	Bricklayers and carpenters and joiners Bricklayers,' masons' and general builders' labourers	Increase, as war wages, of ld. per hour (10½d. to 11¼d.). Increase, as war wages, of ld. per hour (8d. to 9d.).
	Loughborough	27 Jan. {	Plasterers' labourers	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.). Increase, as war wages, of ½d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.).
	Newport, Mon	1 Jan.	Plumbers	Increase, as war wages, of \(\forall d.\) per hour (7\vec{d}.\) to 7\(\forall d.\). Increase, as war wages, of \(\forall d.\) per hour (7\vec{d}.\) to 8\(d.\). War bonus of 1\(d.\) per hour granted in 191\(d.\) increased to 2\(d.\) per hour (making rate 1s., including bonus).
	Portsmouth	1 Jan.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners Plumbers	Increase of 3/d. per hour (10d. to 103/d), Increase of 3/d. per hour (9d. to 94/d.), Increase of 3/d. per hour (10d. to 103/d.), Increase of 3/d. per hour (8d. to 83/d). Increase of 3/d. per hour (103/d. to 11d.), Increase of 3/d. per hour (73/d. to 8d.).
	Alloa and District Ayr Clyde District (including Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock)	1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan.	Carpenters and joiners Painters Plasterers	Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (10d. to 11d.), Increase of 1d. per hour (10½d. to 11½d.).
	Dumfries & Maxwelltown Dundee Greenock Hawick	16 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 15 Jan.	Painters	Increase of Id. per hour (9d. to 10d.). Increase of Id. per hour (10 ½d. to 11 ½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (10 ½d. to 11d.). Increase of ¼d. per hour (9 ¾d. to 10d.).

ourers, seamen, railway servants, police and government employees.

eases "have been so described where possible, but the information available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish between

Teb., 1917.

Particulars of Change. change took effect. Occupations. Locality. Trade. Increases in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued). Rates of wages ranging from 7s. 9d. to 8s 6d. per day plus 13½ per cent. increased to a flat rate of 9s. 9d. per day.† Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages 84½ per cent. above standard of 1879. Coal Mining ... Lancashire and Cheshire Cleveland ... Iron Mining .. Increase of 2% per cent., making wages 84% per cent. above standard of 1879. W. and S. Durham 22 Jan. Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.). Increase, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., making wages 71½ per cent. above standard of 1879. Increase, under sliding scale, of 3¾ per cent., making wages 76 per cent. above standard of 1899. Quarrying Banker masons Cleveland and Durham . Blastfurnacemen .. North Staffs Pig Iron ing-up day Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent. Consett, Jarrow and New-Steel millmen 1 Jan. Increase, under sliding scale, of 6d. per ton, making rate 15s. 3d. per ton. Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent. Increase, under sliding scale, of 6d. per ton, making rate 16s. 6d. per ton plus bonus of 1d. per heat. Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent, making wages 87½ per cent. above standard of 1897. Increase of 7½ per cent. on piece rates. Iron puddlers Northumberland, Durham Iron and steel millmen ... Iron and Steel and Cleveland Iron puddlers 29 Jan. West of Scotland . Iron millmen Fitters, turners, smiths and strikers, tool-Ashton, Manchester, Ashton, Stockport, Newton le-Willows and Warring-1st full makers, machinemen, brassfounders and finishers, coppersmiths, patternmakers, electrical workers, scientific instrument makers, coremakers, labourers in engineer-ing shops and foundries, enginemen, &c. ton Districts Engineering . Dundee, Arbroath and Carnoustie Districts Increase of 1/2d. per hour. 1st pay day in Jan. 1st full Engineers' and foundry labourers, crane-Increase of 3s. per week on time rates. Kilmarnock pay after 8 Jan. War bonus of 10 per cent., previously granted, increased to File cutters, forgers, hardeners, and scourers File Trade ... Sheffield ... 1 Jan. War bonuses granted in 1916 increased from 3s. per week to 6s. for adult males, and from 1s. 6d. per week to 3s. for Airdrie, Coatbridge, and Working Tube Manu-Tube workers Glasgow District youths under 18. Increase of 6d. per day (7s. 6d. to 8s.). Increase of 10d. per day (6s. 8d. to 7s. 6d.). Increase of 5 per cent.; and war bonus of 5 per cent. granted in January, 1916, converted into an ordinary increase in 20 Jan. Farriery London 1 Jan. -Doormen Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and West day in Jan. Riding of Yorkshire List, and also those workpeople employed in the weaving of towels, quilts, sheetings, and cotton blankets Woolcombers and carders War wage advance of 3s. per week to men (making total war advance 8s., plus 2s. bonus) and of 2s. per week to women (total 6s., plus 2s. bonus). Increase as war wages, of 2s. per week to men 19 years and over and of 1s. per week to youths 16 to 18. Pay day Bradford Stuff and woollen warehousemen (including Pay day makers-up, packers, and men in pattern, grey and stock rooms) Woollen and worsted operatives (including mungo and shoddy workers) War bonuses previously granted increased from 6s. 6d. or 7s. to 10s. per week for men earning over 20s. per week; from 4s. 6d. per week to (a) 6s. 6d. for females earning over 15s. and for males earning over 15s. up to 20s., and to (b) 5s. for males and females earning over 10s. and up to 15s.; and from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per week for all persons earning 10s. and under. War bonus of 7s. per week previously granted increased to 10s. per week. Pay day nearest 26 Jan. Huddersfield and Colne Valley, Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, Wakefield, &c.), and Morley Districts Huddersfield and Colne Power loom tuners Pay day Valley, and Heavy Woollen District Huddersfield and Colne War grants previously made increased from 7s. to 10s. per week for men 18 years and over; from 4s. 6d. per week to 6s. 6d. for youths of 16 and under 18, and to 5s. for boys under 16; and from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per week for women Dyers, finishers and pressers in woollen and worsted manufacturing establishments Pay day Valley District nearest 26 Jan. Spinners, drawers, twisters, warpers, doffers, &c. War bonus of 1d. in the shilling. 10 Jan. Keighley War bonuses previously granted increased (a) for time-workers from 7s. to 10s. per week for men over 21; from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. for youths of 16 and under 21, women and girls of 16 and over; from 4s. 6d. to 5s. for boys and girls of 14 and under 16; and (b) for piece-workers, from 15 per cent. to Woollen and worsted operatives (other than worsted spinners, warp dressers and twisters, and dyers, scourers and finishers) nearest 26 Jan. 22½ per cent. (a) War grants previously made increased from 7s. to 10s, per week for men 18 and over; from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. per week for youths of 16 and under 18, and for women and girls of 16 and over; and from 4s. 8d. to 5s. per week for boys and girls under 16. (b) War grants of 15 per cent. to hand-pressers and of 20 per cent. to other classes increased to 20 per cent. and 27½ per cent. respectively. War bonuses previously granted increased from 7s. to 10s. per week for men 21 and over, and married men under 21; and from 4s. 6d. per week to (a) 6s. 6d. for youths 16 and under 21, and for women and girls 16 and over; and to (b) 5s. for all persons under 16. Dyers, millers, scourers and finishers in woollen and worsted manufacturing establishments— Pay day nearest Leeds and District (a) Time-workers (b) Piece-workers Woollen and worsted operatives Yeadon and Guiseley Dis-Pay day all persons under 16. Increase of 2s. per week to men over 18, and of 1s. per week Flax dressers, roughers, preparers, spinners, doffers, weavers, and all other classes of workpeople (except mechanics, &c.) employed in linen industry Belfast and North of Ireto youths, women and girls. War bonus of 1d. in the shilling on army work previously granted to males on earnings up to 40s, and to females on Hosiery workers Leicester and Loughboro' 1 Jan. earnings up to 20s. increased to 11/2a., and extended to War bonuses granted in 1915 increased from 71/2 per cent, for male workers, and from 5 per cent. for female workers, to 121/2 per cent. in each case. War bonus of 121/2 per cent. previously granted increased to 20 per cent. Hinckley and District ... Hosiery workers ... Hosiery workers Hawick ... 20 per cent. (a) War grants previously made increased from 7s. to 10s. per week for men 18 and over, and from 4s. 7½d. to 6s. 7½d. for other workers. (b) War grants previously made increased from 4s. to 6s. per week for men 18 and over, and from 2s. to 4s. per week for other workers; the increase of 10 per cent. granted in 1916 still to be paid in addition. (a) War grants previously made increased from 7s. to 10s. per week for men 18 and over; from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. for youths of 16 and under 18, and for women and girls 16 and over; and from 4s. 8d. to 5s. per week for boys and girls under 16. (b) War grants of 15 per cent. to hand-pressers and of 20 per cent. to other classes increased to 20 per cent. and 27½ per cent. respectively. 20 per cent. Operatives in bleaching, printing, dyeing, and finishing trades— (a) Time-workers (b) Piece-workers Lancashire, Cheshire and Dérbyshire Operatives in dyeing and finishing trades— (a) Time-workers (b) Piece-workers Yorkshire Pay day nearest 26 Jan.

cent. respectively.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY, 1917—(continued)

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Trade.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Occupations.	- Particulars of Change.*
	Inc		n Rates of Wages, and War Bon	uses (continued).
Oyeing, Finishing, &c.	Hebden Bridge and Tod- morden District	Pay day nearest 26 Jan.	Operatives in dyeing trade— (a) Time-workers (b) Piece-workers	(a) War grants previously made increased from 7s. to 10s. I week for men 18 and over; from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. per we for youths of 16 and under 18, and for women and girls and over; and from 4s. 8d. to 5s. per week for boys a girls under 16. (b) War grant of 7½ per cent. on prew rates (making a total of 25 per cent. for cutters, mende and stovers).
(contd.).	Leicester and Loughboro'	1st pay day in Jan.	. Hosiery trimmers	War bonus of 1d, in the shilling previously granted on ear ings up to £2 per week increased to 2d., and a bonus 1d, granted on each shilling earned over £2 up to £3; who
	Stafford and Wolverhamp- ton District	1st pay day in Jan.	Boot and shoe operatives	earnings exceed £3 per week a bonus of 5s. per week give War bonuses previously granted increased from 3s. 6d. 5s. 6d. per week for men earning up to 35s.; from 3s. 1 week to (a) 5s. for men earning from 35s. up to 42s., and (b) 4s. per week for men earning over 42s.; and from 1s. 2s. per week for females 18 and over, and youths 18 a
oot and Shoe- Manufacture	London	1st pay day after 1 Jan.	Boot and shoe operatives	under 21. War bonuses previously granted increased from 4s. 6d. to per week for men earning under 35s.; from 4s. to 5s. 6d. queek for men earning 35s. and under 45s.; from 3s. 6d. 4s. 6d. per week for men earning 45s. and over; and from 4s. 6d. per week for females 18 and over, and your
	Kingswood and Bristol Districts	Ist pay day in Jan.	Boot and shoe operatives	18 and under 21. War bonus of 3s. 6d. per week previously granted to m day workers over 21 years of age increased to 5s. 6d. p week for those earning 35s, or under, to 4s. 6d. per week those earning 40s. or under, and to 4s. per week those earning 45s. or under. Piece-workers to receive advance of 5 per cent. in the Kingswood district, a youths an extra bonus of 1s. at Bristol.
ailoring	Liverpool S. Shields Rochdale, Heywood, Bury, Radcliffe, Farnworth and Leigh Districts Bolton	1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 st pay day in Jan. 1st pay	Bespoke tailors and tailoresses Carters Carters and motormen	War bonus of 10 per cent. Increase of 2s. per week (30s. to 32s.) Increase of 2s. 6d. per week to single-horse carters and mot men (making carters' rate 30s. plus 2s. 6d. war bonus and of 2s. per week plus 6d. per week war bonus to tw horse carters (making rate 32s. plus 2s. 6d. war bonus).
ransport	Rossendale, Ramsbottom, and Whitworth Dis-	day in Jan. 1st pay day in	Carters	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (making rate for single-ho carters 32s. 6d.). War bonus of 2s. 6d. per week.
tansport	tricts Preston Birmingham	Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan.	Carters (including coal carters and labourers in coal yards) Carters	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (making rate for single-ho carters 30s. 6d., and for two-horse carters 32s. 6d.). War bonus of 5s. per week or 10d. per day granted in 1
	Leith	1 Jan.	Coal trimmers	increased to 8s. per week or 1s. 4d. per day (making r 33s. including bonus). War bonus of 20 per cent., and certain revisions in pi rates, estimated to result in a further increase of fr
	Halifax	1st pay day in Jan.	Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing, weekly and evening news), linotype and monotype operators, lithographers, book-	3 to 5 per cent. Increase of 1s. 3d. per week (making rate 38s. 3d. compositors, machinemen, lithographers, bookbinders an chine rulers).
	Huddersfield	1st pay day in Jan.	binders and machine rulers Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing and weekly news), linotype and monotype operators, bookbinders and machine rulers Compositors and machinemen (jobbing and	Increase of 3s. per week (making rate 3ss. for composite machinemen, bookbinders and machine rulers). Increase of 1s. per week in minimum rate, and war bonus
rinting and Allied Trades	Leeds and District	1st pay after 8 Jan.	weekly news) Lithographic printers Bookbinders and machine rulers	1s. 6d. per week in addition (making rate 40s. plus 1s. bonus).† Increase of 2s. per week in minimum rate, and war bonus 6d. per week in addition, making rate 40s. plus 6d. bonu Increase of 2s. 6d. per week in minimum rate (37s. 6d. to 40s
	Derby	lst pay day in Jan.	Stereotypers and warehousemen and cutters Compositors and machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (jobbing and evening news), lithographers, electrotypers and stereotypers, bookbinders and machine	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week in minimum rate (36s. to 38s. 6d War bonus of 1s. 6d. per week previously granted increato 3s. per week.
	Swansea and District (in- cluding Neath, Pontar- dawe and Lampeter)	lst pay day in Jan.	rulers Compositors and machinemen (book, jobbing and newspaper), lithographic printers, electrotypers and stereotypers and assist- ants, bookbinders and machine rulers	War bonus of 3s. 6d. per week previously granted increase to 4s. per week.
urnishing &	Manchester and District Nottingham	1 Jan.	Carvers, chair makers, upholsterers, cabinet makers, polishers, machinists, upholsteresses, labourers (wholesale and retail) Cabinet makers, upholsterers, wood-cutting	Increase of 1d. per hour, or 10 per cent. Increase of 1d. per hour (9%d, to 10%d,).
Woodwork-	London	1 Jan. {	machinists and polishers French polishers Wood carvers	Increase of 1d. per hour (10 ½ d. to 11 ½ d.). War bonus of 1d. per hour.
ocal Authorities	Liverpool	3 Jan.	Corporation employees (excluding work-people whose wages are regulated by employers and trade unions, and women of 18 and over who are engaged as cleaners, &c., at a minimum rate of 4½d, per hour).	War bonus previously granted cancelled, and a war bon substituted of 2s. 6d. per week to workpeople earning to 10s. per week, of 3s. 6d. per week to those earning o 10s. and up to 15s. per week, of 5s. and 4s. per week to and women respectively earning over 15s. and under a per week, of 7s. 6d. and 5s. per week to men and won respectively earning 25s. and up to 40s. per week, and 10 per cent. on weekly wages to workpeople earning o 40s. per week, with the proviso that male employees receipt of over 40s. per week shall not receive by way bonus a less sum, than will, with wages, equal 47s. 6d. week.
(1		1 Jan.	Decreases in Wages. Hewers, other underground workers, and sur-	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 11 per cent., leaving wa
pal Mining	Northumberland	29 Jan. and 5 Feb.	face workers (excepting classes below) Deputies Mechanics Enginemen ‡ Firemen ‡	120 per cent. above the standard of 1879. Decrease of 6½d. per day (11s. 3d. to 10s. 8¼d.). Decrease of 6½d. per day (10s. 1d. to 9s. 6¼d.). Decrease of 6½d. per day (10s. 10d. to 10s. 3½d. for wind enginemen, and 10s. 3d. to 9s. 8½d. for others). Decrease of 11 per cent., leaving wages 120 per cent. about the standard.
			Changes in Hours of Labour.	
oal Mining	Northumberland	15 and { 22 Jan. }	Firemen at stationary boilers	Decrease of 2½ hours per shift (10½ to 8). Decrease of 1 hour per shift (11 to 10).

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

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† See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

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† All operatives to have a total increase of 2s. 6d. per week, any excess over minimum rate being reckoned as war bonus.

See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

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 January, 1917, was 71, of which 17 were due to lead poisoning, 39 to toxic jaundice, and 15 to anthrax. In January, 1916, 23 cases of lead poisoning, 2 of toxic jaundice, and 7 of anthrax were reported.

The number of deaths reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during January, 1917, was 6, of which 5 were due to toxic jaundice and 1 to anthrax, as compared with 1 death due to toxic jaundice and 1 to anthrax in January, 1916.

In addition, 3 cases of lead poisoning (including 2 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, as compared with 9 cases in the corresponding period of 1916, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

No cases of phosphorus, mercurial or arsenic poisoning were reported in either of the periods covered by the Table.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES

					Cas	es.	Dea	ths.	
Industry.					Jan., 1917.	Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1917.	Jan., 1916.	
LAKE VALUE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.		-7			Lead Poisoning.				
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED					3				
Smelting of Metals Brass Works					-	-	_	_	
Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping					3	-			
Plumbing and Soldering				***	-	1 1	_		
File Cutting	1514				_	-	-	-	
Frinting		•••				2			
Red and Vellow Lead Works	8			•••	1	2 1 1	_	<u></u>	
POULETY	000000000000000000000000000000000000000					1	-		
Glass Cutting and Polishing	100			•••	- 3 1			2 5	
Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator W	orks				3	8	_	200	
Paint and Colour Works				***	1	1	1 - 2	-	
Coach and Car. Painting		•••				8 1 1 3	100	The state of the s	
Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industri	ies			***	1	2	=	-	
Other Industries					5	2	-	-	
					100000		- 10	2	
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSE	HOPS				17	23	-	-	
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUM	BING				-3	9	2	0 1	
XV Superior					Other	Forms	of Poise	oning.	
							I .		
MERCURIAL POISONING— Barometer and Thermomete	r Ma	king	/ S.	(_	-	_	_	
-Furriers' Processes					-	-			
Other Industries	-		•••	•••			9,650		
TOTAL	-				1		-	-	
ARSENIC POISONING-					12 × 150			100000	
Paints, Colours, and Extrac Other Industries	ction	of A	rsenic		-	W = 2	-	X	
Other Industries	-				-	7-11	1000	1	
TOTAL					_	-	-	_	
					90	- 0			
TOXIC JAUNDICE					39	2	5	1	
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF	POI	BONII	NG"		39	2	5	1	
The short of the short of the						Ant	hrax,		
Weel					3	4	1		
TI Aline of Howashoir			· · ·		-	-	-	-	
Handling and Sorting of	Hide	es a	and S	kins	11	3	1	1	
(Tanners, Fellmongers, & Other Industries					1	-		-	
					15	7	1	1	
TOTAL ANTHRAX		***			10			1000	
TOTAL REPORTED U	INDE		TOPY	AND	71	32	6	2	
TOTAL REPORTED U	NUEL	FA	JURI	AMD	11	34	0		
WORKSHOP ACT			1 2	A SECTION AND A		358		1	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. CASES REPORTED IN JANUARY, 1917.

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

THE number of workpeople, exclusive of seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in January, 1917, was 317, a decrease of 12 on a month ago, and an increase of 55 on a year ago. The mean number in January during the five years 1912-1916 was 275, the maximum being 311 and the minimum 256.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during January, 1917, numbered 37, compared with 48 in December,

1916, and 45 in January, 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 117, an increase of 7 on a month ago, and of 26 on a year ago. There were 4 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 3 a month ago and 4 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in January, 1917, was 156, a decrease of 7 on December, 1916, and an increase of 35 on January, 1916.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen during January, 1917, was 332, an increase of 36 on a month ago and a decrease of 158 on a year ago.

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

-1.40	Numbe	er of Work illed durin	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1917, on a		
Trade.	Jan., 1917.	Dec., 1916.	Jan., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
RAILWAY SERVICE— Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers Firemen	3 3 3	3 2	- 1 2	 + 1 + 3 - 1	+ 3 + 2 + 1
Guards (Passenger)	- 6 3 2 3 4 9	1 14 6 3 2	9 6 8 - 2 14	- 1 - 8 - 3 - 1 + 1 - 4	- 3 - 3 - 6 + 2 - 5 - 2
Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants	1	13	3	+ 1	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	37	48	45	- 11	- 8
Underground Surface	104 13	90 20	77 14	+ 14	+ 27
TOTAL, MINES	117	110	91	+ 7	+ 26
Quarries over 20 feet deep	4	3	4	+ 1	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS-		1			
Textile— Cotton	5 5	1	3 1	+ 4	+ 2 + 4
Wool and Worsted Other Textiles Non-Textile	1	3	- 6	- 2	+ 1
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	9	20	6	+ 5	+ 3 + 11
Marine and Locomotive	8	7	5	+ 1	+ 3
Engineering Ship and Boat Building	16	16	11	•••	+ 5
Gas	6 2	6 2 5 12	2 3		+ 4
Clay, Stone, &c	10	5 12	-8	- 1 - 2	+ 4 + 2
Laundries	2 3		8 1 3 2	+ 1 - 4	+ 1
Food	4	1 7 4	2		+ 2
Paper, Printing, &c Other Non-Textile In- dustries	32	2 45	3 32	- 13	- 1
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	126	136	86	- 10	+ 40
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5. Docks, Wharves, and Quays Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	17 3 10	5 3 19	19 4 12	+ 12	- 2 - 1 - 2
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5.	30	27	35	+ 3	- 5
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	3	5	1	- 2	+ 2
TOTAL, EXCLUDING SEAMEN.	317	329	262	- 12	+ 55
SEAMEN— On Trading Vessels— Sailing	11 306	2 270	19 •419	+ 9 + 36	- 8 -113
On Fishing Vessels— Sailing Steam	1 14	3 21	2 50	- 2 - 7	- 1 - 36
TOTAL, SEAMEN	332	296	*490	+ 36	-158
TOTAL, INCLUDING SEAMEN.	649	625	*752	+ 24	-103
	C 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		Mary Colle	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	

^{*} Includes 213 seamen lost in the s.s. Persia.

PRICES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND BREAD.

I.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Supplies.

Imports in January, 1917.—The quantity of wheat and wheat meal and flour imported into the United Kingdom during January, 1917, together with the increase or decrease compared with January, 1916, 1915 and 1914 is shown in the following Table:—

	Quantity imported during	Inc. (+)	compared	
	January. 1917.	January. 1916.	January, 1915.	January, 1914.
	WHEA	т.		
From Russia " United States " British East Indies " Australia " Canada " Argentine Republic " Other Countries	Cwts. 18,560 4,618,900 741,400 343,300 627,400 537,800 4,400 6,921,760	Cwts, + 18,560 -2,574,200 + 736,400 + 302,600 -1,259,200 + 527,300 + 4,400 -2,244,140	Cwts. + 18,460 - 851,300 - 265,000 + 343,200 - 611,700 + 496,600 + 200 - 869,540	Cwts1,024,840 +1,142,200 + 487,600 - 117,700 -1,057,300 + 512,400 - 253,200 - 310,840
W	HEAT MEAL A	ND FLOUR.		
From United States ,, Canada ,, Other Countries	327,400 203,800 142,400	- 134,500 - 213,500 + 140,600	- 750,825 - 67,780 + 70,000	- 311,300 - 198,306 + 1,800
TOTAL	673,600	- 207,400	- 748,605	- 507,806

Imports in September, 1916—January, 1917.—The quantity of wheat and of wheat meal and flour imported into the United Kingdom during the first five months of the current cereal year, together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period of the three preceding cereal years is shown below:—

<u> 2</u>	Quantity Imported during the	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with five months ended January 31st					
	five months ended Jan. 31st, 1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.			
	WHE	AT.					
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			
From Russia	18.560	- 492 640	- 331,267				
", United States British East Indies	20,792,100	- 2,791,300					
,, Australia	6,029,800 1,520,100	+ 3,441,900 + 1,479,400					
,, Canada	6,021,600	- 5,513,000		- 2,240,0 - 4,264,8			
" Argentine Republic	1,773,800	+ 1,737,700		+ 1,217,4			
., Other Countries	71,300	+ 57,800		- 460,7			
T9TAL,	36,227,260	- 2,080,140	- 8,381,970	- 3,595,19			
W	HEAT MEAL	AND FLOUR.					
Trans The Land	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			
rom United States	1,859,542	- 423,758		- 1,255,33			
, Other Countries	1,287,886 451,205		+ 204,478	- 693,77			
	101,200	+ 379,005	+ 237,005	- 232,47			
TOTAL	3,598,633	- 263,167	- 1,206,455	- 2,181,57			

Deliveries of British Wheat.—In the following Table the deliveries of wheat by farmers at the various markets of England and Wales from which returns are received by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are shown for the first five months of the current cereal year, together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period of the three previous cereal years:—

Period in 1916—17.	Quantity delivered	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with corresponding period in			
	in given period	1915—16.	1914 - 15.	1913-14.	
Seventeen weeks ended De- cember 30, 1916 Four weeks ended Jan. 27, 1917	Quarters, 1,303,555 287,755	Quarters. — 75,710 — 172,626	Quarters. — 45,453 — 10,902	Quarters. + 247,713 + 2,779	
TOTAL—21 weeks	1,591,310	- 248,336	- 56,355	+ 250,492	

Prices.

In the following Table particulars are given of the average values and market prices of wheat and wheat meal and flour during January, 1917, together with the amount of increase as compared with a month ago and a year ago:—

	January, 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on			
		December, 1916.	January, 1916.		
WHEAT:— Imported: Average declared value	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
per 480 lb. Imported: Spot price at Liverpool per 480 lb.:—	76 9	+ 2 3	+ 19 6		
No. 1 Northern Manitoba (old): Average price	86 11	+ 1 9			
age price British: Gazette average price	83 4	+ 2 6	+ 24 5		
per 480 lb. (England & Wales) English white wheat per 504	75 10	+ 2 5	+ 19 5		
Ib. (London) WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR:— Imported: Average declared value	79 11	+ 0 2	+ 19 2		
Flour: Government Regulation, Town-made, London (ex mill	21 2	+ 0 1	+ 4 6		
less usual discount), average price per 280 lb	59 1	+ 0 7	+ 8 7		

The spot price of No. 1 Northern Manitoba old wheat at Liverpool remained at about 87s. per 480 lb. throughout January; that of No. 2 hard winter (new) wheat was quoted at between 83s. and 84s. per 480 lb. up to 11th January, after which date there were no quotations for this variety.

The Gazette average price of British wheat remained steady during the month within the limits of 75s. 8d. and 76s. per quarter. English white wheat at the London Corn Exchange was priced at 77s. to 83s. per quarter of 504 lb. almost throughout the month.

The millers' "official" price in London for town-made flour was 58s. 6d. per sack (ex mill, less usual discount) in the early part of the month and 59s. 6d. in the second half. At times during the month these prices were often exceeded somewhat in actual transactions. On the 29th the millers' "official" price for the new regulation flour (under the Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order, 1917) was fixed at 58s. to 60s. 6d. (ex mill, less usual discount), according to quality. In making the comparison with a year ago in the above Table the price of "Town Households No. 1" flour has been taken for January, 1916.

II.—BREAD.

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

In preparing the statistics the predominant prices i.e. the prices at which the bulk of the bread was sold are utilised, but it will be understood that bread was also sold at both higher and lower prices. The prices quoted are per 4 lb., and in cases in which the weight of the loaf has been varied instead of the price per loaf being altered the necessary allowance has been made.

(1) Master Bakers' Associations, &c.

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

The first Table shows the average price at 1st February in each of the districts specified. This ranged from 10d. to 10½d. per 4 lb., and was the same as a month ago in every district except the Eastern Counties, where it was exceptionally low last month. As compared with a year ago the average increase was 1d. per 4 lb. in London, 1½d. in each of the other districts in England and Wales, and 1¾d. in Scotland.

		Mean Pred	ominant Price	per 4 lb.	
District.		1st February,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with		
		1917.	A month ago.	A year ago.	
London		d. 101/4	d.	d. +1	
		} 101/2		+1%	
Midlands		10	+ ¾	+11/2	
South Eastern Counties South Western Counties & Wales	-	10½ 10		+1½ +1½	
Scotland		101/2	•••	+13/4	
GREAT BRITAIN		101/4		+11/2	

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

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lb. on	pared	+) or) as com- i with	Last Change.		
Z laco,	1st February, 1917.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Amount per 4 lb.	
ondon	10 & 10 %	d. 	d. + 1	Nov.,'16	d. + 1/2	
Birmingham Bristol Gardiff Derby Hull Derby Leeds Leeds Liverpool Manchester Norwich Norwich Southampton Stoke-on-Trent Wolverhampton	10½ 10½ 10½ 10½ 10½ 10 10½ 10 10 10½ 11 10 10 10½ 10 10½ 10 10½ 10 10½ 10 10½ 10 10½ 10 10½ 10 10½ 10 10½ 10 10½ 10 10 10 10 10	 + ½ + ½ 	+ 1¾ + 2¼ + 1½ + 1½ + 1½ + 1½ + 1½ + 1½ + 1½ + 1½	Dec., '16 Dec., '16 Jan., '17 Dec., '16 Dec., '16 Dec., '16 Dec., '16 Dec., '16 Dec., '16 Nov., '16 Jan., '17 Dec., '16 Nov., '16 Nov., '16 Dec., '16	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow	10 10½ 10½ 10½	+ 1/4 + 1/2	+ 2½ + 2 + 1½ + 2½	Jan., '17 Jan., '17 Dec., '16 Dec., '16	+ 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4	
Belfast Dublin	10½ 10½		+ 2 + 1½	Nov.,'16 Dec., '16	+ 1 + 36	

(2) Co-operative Societies.

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

	Mean Pre	dominant Price pe	er 4 lb. on		
District.	1st February,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with			
	1917.	A month ago.	A year ago.		
ENGLAND AND WALES. London and Suburbs Northern Counties and Yorks,	d. 9¾*, 10¼† 10½	d. + 1/4	d. +1½ +1½		
Lancashire and Cheshire N. Midland Counties W. do. do	10¼ 9¼ 9¼ 9¼	 + ¾	+1½ +1¼ +1¼ +1¼		
B. do. do Eastern Counties South Eastern Counties South Western Counties and Wales	9¾ 10 9½		+1¼ +1¼ +1¼		
ENGLAND AND WALES	10		+1%		
SCOTLAND, Northern Counties Eastern Counties Lanarkshire	10¼ 10 9¾ 10¼	- 1/6	+2 +11/4 +11/4 +11/4		
SCOTLAND	10		+11/4		
OREAT BRITAIN	10		+11/4		

Some increases in price were reported as having occurred in January, and in a few cases, especially in Scotland, reductions in price were notified. The general average of the prices returned by the Co-operative Societies remained unchanged at 10d. per 4 lb., however. This figure is about 11d. above that for a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN JANUARY.* 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 26th January, 1917, was 2,955, 2,658, 2,861 and 2,578; a total of 11,052 claims, of which 8,950 were made in the trades insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Act, 1911, and 2,102 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 1,547, and for payment through associations of workpeople claiming under Section 105 of the Act was 691. The corresponding claims by workpeople insured under the Act of 1916 were 518 and 8 respectively.

The weekly amounts paid to workpeople under the Acts of 1911 and 1916 respectively were £529 and £47. The corresponding payments made through associations were £313 and 5s.

		Insured und Act of 1911.		Trades Ins				
Division.	Ave	Average Weekly Number of Claims made.						
	Jan., 1917.	Dec., 1916.	Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1917.	Dec., 1916.			
South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	860 175 134 52 110 159 231 24 99 29 365	693 130 116 43 51 137 225 37 64 16 361	1,729 486 491 172 176 289 718 93 373 76 487	352 23 29 20 11 36 31 3 10 1	190 13 12 7 7 7 12 16 3 8 			
United Kingdom	2,238	1873	5,090	526	279			
	Ave	rage Week	ly Amount	t of Benefit	Paid.			
South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Northern Scotland	£ † 246 68 53 16 33 45 96 23 9 237	£ + 159 42 36 8 15 22 33 9 15 6 172	£ 541 284 217 64 80 181 498 52 168 35 490	£ † 24 6 4 4 2 3 1 3	£ † 19 2 1 3 1 1 3 3 3			
UNITED KINGDOM	842	517	2,610	47	30			

BOARD OF TRADE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

FIVE WEEKS ENDED 12TH JANUARY, 1917.

THE total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers of the Board of Trade Employment Exchanges (378 in number) on 12th January was 133,154, as compared with 101,206 on 8th December, 1916, and 125,712 on 14th January, 1916. These comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations.

Excluding cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, there were on the Register at some time or other during the period 376,129 workpeople (men 132,142, women 194,743§, boys 23,959, and girls 25,285), as compared with 358,605 in the previous four weeks, and 361,295 in the five weeks ended 14th January, 1916.

The number of vacancies filled was 119,997, a daily average of 4,286, as compared with 5,067 in the previous four weeks, and with 3,892 in the five weeks ended 14th January, 1916.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register at beginning of period Registrations during period Individuals registered Re-registrations On Register at end of period	26,160	63,529	4,848	6,669	101,206
	110,436	136,663	19,485	18,966	285,550
	106,023	132,265	19,114	18,599	276,001
	4,413	4,398	371	367	9,549
	53,590	64,779	6,552	8,233	133,154
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other	71,500	71,139	11,150	10,924	164,713
	45,666	57,329	9,067	7,935	119,997
	10,677	13,663	1,520	1,290	27,150

^{*} The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on

page 46.

† The figures for Association Payments relate to periods terminating one week earlier than the periods to which the Direct Payments relate.

‡ Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (i.e. dock labourers and cloth porters).

§ Of the women on the Register over 9 per cent, were known to be in employment, and a further 14 per cent, were reported never to have been in employment.

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

Feb., 1917.

Trades.		of Vacan- o Vacancies fied.	Proportion of Vacan- cies filled to Registrations.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Insured Trades— Building, Construction of Works and Sawmilling	Per cent. 57.3	Per cent. 83·1	Per cent. 36'3	Per cent	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles	71.3	90.7	54.3	93.8	
Uninsured Trades—					
Textiles'	46.1	66.0	21.1	31.4	
Dress	29.6	82.3	6.8	18.3	
Transport	64.6	78.9	30.5	22.7	
Agriculture Paper, Prints, &c	26·3 21·2	56.7	10.8	23.7	
Chemicals, Explosives, &c.	81.7	64·4 89·7	7.0	33.6	
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	39.8	80.0	43·2 14·5	22.6 39.3	
Commercial and Clerical	63.6	75.8	11.1	17.9	
Domestic	18.4	63.3	44.5	35.2	
General Labourers	79.9	-	23.3		
TOTAL	63.9	80.6	33.4	28.8	

The average daily number of registrations and vacancies filled for the periods stated are shown

			Ins	ured Tra	des.	Unin	sured Tr	ades.
District Departm			5 weeks ended 12 Jan., 1917.	4 weeks ended 8 Dec., 1916.	5 weeks ended 14 Jan., 1916.	5 weeks ended 12 Jan., 1917.	4 weeks ended 8 Dec., 1916.	5 weeks ended 14 Jan. 1916.
				I	REGISTR	ATIONS.		
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands Fast Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Northern Sootland Wales Ireland			457 171 187 278 103 186 346 77 190 146 143	438 154 161 309 110 200 321 77 211 176 130	553 215 208 228 124 201 420 113 215 168 178	2,215 727 512 574 348 590 1,280 342 805 260 261	2,277 663 496 654 364 661 1,312 367 889 293 294	2,034 522 418 532 255 578 966 345 714 267 275
Women Boys Girls			38 2 68 9	393 81 10	139 60 7	4,499 628 668	5,329 596 718	1,482 4,149 561 714
TOTAL	•••	•••	2,284	2,287	2,623	7,914	8,270	6,906
				VA	CANCIE	S FILLE	D.	
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Northern Sootland Wales Lireland Men Women Boys Girls			247 126 142 221 101 154 227 48 190 96 57 18	262 138 124 307 1211 214 288 57 250 132 22 1,186 637 69 23	223 92 128 168 98 124 188 96 201 109 23 1,199 192 49	882 199 175 214 105 189 383 77 357 87 40 	1,007 234 170 299 121 215 475 89 387 110 45 757 1,786 289 320	797 189 167 211 96 184 328 88 248 77 57
TOTAL			1,578	1,915	1,450	2,708	3,152	2,442

INSURED TRADES.*

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 61,624 (men 49,112, women 10,392, boys 1,859, and girls 261). The total number of workpeople on the Register was 77,561 (men 59,589, women 15,258, boys 2,361, and girls 353). These figures exclude 2,335 cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed during the period, and represent separate individuals.

Of the registrations among men, 51:1 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 38.9 per cent. in engineering, and 6.3 per cent. in shipbuilding.

The number of workpeople remaining on the Register at 12th January was 24,109, as compared with 15,945 on 8th December, 1916, and 26,432 on 14th January,

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was

* The figures for these trades relate to workpeople who are insured against unemployment under the provisions of Part II, of the National Insurance Act.

61,357, a daily average of 2,191, as compared with 2,548 in the previous four weeks, and 1,980 in the five weeks ended 14th January, 1916. The number of vacancies filled was 44,183, a daily average of 1,578, as compared with 1,915 in the previous four weeks, and 1,450 in the five weeks ended 14th January, 1916.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Building and construction of works account for 47.4 per cent. of the total vacancies notified for men, and 42.3 per cent. of the total vacancies filled by men, the corresponding figures for engineering and ship-building being 43.2 and 7.0 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 48.4 and 7.2 per cent. of the vacancies filled.

UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations during the period was 214,377 (men 56,911, women 121,873, boys 17,255, and girls 18,338). The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 298,568 (men 72,553, women 179,485, boys 21,598, and girls 24,932). These figures exclude 7,214 cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate

Among men 21.1 per cent. of the total registrations were in the transport, &c., trades, and 22.6 per cent. as general labourers; while of the women registered 18.6 per cent. were in domestic offices or services, and 39.9 per cent. in explosives, &c. Commercial and clerical occupations accounted for 10.4 per cent. of the registrations among men and 6.9 per cent. among women.

The number of workpeople on the Register at 12th January was 109,045 (men 35,447, women 59,456, boys 6,014, and girls 8,128), as compared with 85,261 on 8th December, 1916, and 99,280 on 14th January, 1916.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 103,356, a daily average of 3,691, as compared with 4,079 in the previous four weeks and 3,282 in the five weeks ended 14th January, 1916. The number of vacancies filled was 75,814, a daily average of 2,708, as compared with 3,152 in the preceding four weeks and 2,442 in the five weeks ended 14th January, 1916.

Of the vacancies notified for men 25.6 per cent. were in the transport, &c., trades, and 16.7 per cent. as general labourers. The corresponding figures for vacancies filled were 26.3 per cent. and 21.2 per cent. Among women 32.9 per cent. of the vacancies notified were in domestic offices or services, 4.3 per cent. in the textile trades, and 33.3 per cent. in explosives, &c. The corresponding figures for vacancies filled were 26.8 per cent., 3.6 per cent. and 38.4 per cent.

Of the vacancies filled 5,441 (men 1,376, women 3,822, boys 148, and girls 95) were known to be for less than a week's employment, while of the 14,892 vacancies filled by boys and girls 4,327 (boys 2,036 and girls 2,291), or 29.1 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

POST OFFICE TEMPORARY CHRISTMAS WORK.

As in previous years, arrangements were made by the General Post Office to recruit through the Employment Exchanges the casual labour required to cope with Christmas pressure. The figures relating to applications and vacancies in connection with this work are not included above, but are shown separately in the Uninsured Trades Table.

The number of applicants registered solely for this work was 39,030 (men 9,938, women 27,829, boys, 1,153, and girls 110). The number of vacancies filled was 29,020 (men 7,381, women 20,630, boys 917, and girls 92).

UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

The demand for fitters, turners and other workers in the shipbuilding and engineering trades continued. There was also a shortage of chemical workers, miners, quarrymen, carpenters, navvies and general labourers.

As in previous months, there was an unsatisfied demand for women in domestic service and in the textile trades.

Conspicuous among local shortages were the demand for jewellers at Birmingham and the demand for glove workers at Yeovil.

⁺ Delivered. * Counter.

Feb., 1917.

BOARD OF TRADE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES—FIVE WEEKS ENDED 12th JANUARY, 1917. Registrations and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended 12th January, 1917.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

· A.—INSURED TRADES.

							ADU	LTS.	*		JUVEN	TILES.	
OCCUPAT	NOI	GRO	UPS.+			RE	REGISTRATIONS.			RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACAN- CIES.
				*		On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.*	On Register at End of Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.*	On Register at End of Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:— Carpenters, Joiners, &c. Bricklayers Masons Painters. Decorators, &c. Plasterers Plumbers, Glaziers Other skilled occupations Labourers						739 448 318 1,769 241 109 15 987	3,638 1,997 801 6,733 898 705 156 5,824	1,251 706 465 3,433 422 327 58 1,543	1,945 762 48 1,213 137 234 19 2,226	6 2 - 2 - 2 - 5 - - 7	39 — 12 1 12 — 52	- 8 - 2 - 4 - 19	24 -1 -7 1 16 -2 95
Works of Construction	2.					928	5,340	1,480	5,055	5	13	2	14
Sawmilling						104	618	278	224	2	27	9	42
Shipbuilding:— Platers, Riveters Shipwrights Labourers	::		=		**	191 30 247	1,161 241 1,801	312 33 515	595 178 1,222	8 1 38	28 3 109	8 - 37	19 12 65
Mechanical Engineering:— Moulders (Iron and Steel) Smiths Erectors, Fitters, Turners Metal Machinists Wiremen Other skilled occupations Labourers						127 117 1,036 516 100 634 1,506	647 491 5,468 2,307 566 2,592 7,812	225 204 1,436 841 205 1,307 2,434	260 181 3,662 1,142 274 943 6,864	2 5 156 102 14 54 69	25 7 610 400 61 162 293	6 1 165 100 23 54 90	32 9 440 292 41 151 310
Making of Vehicles Cabinet Making, &c.		-	=			212 107	940 373	399 269	286 72	12 3	29	9	30
TOTAL MALES	1					10,481	51,109	18,143	27,542	503	1,892	538	1,606
TOTAL FEMALES ‡		-				4,869	10,694	5,323	14,531	92	264	105	504
GRAND TOTAL		-				15,350	61,803	23,466	42,073	595	2,156	643	2,110

^{*} Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.
† Occupations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected.
† These figures are mainly in respect of the Engineering Trade.

B.—UNINSURED TRADES.

						ADU	ILTS.						JU	VENILE	s.
OCCUPATION GROUPS.		On Register at Registrations Beginning of Period.			trations of Period.*	luring	On En	Register d of Peri	at lod.	Vacancies Filled during Period.			Vacancies Filled during Period.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying Miscellaneous Metal Trades	117 194	11 606	128 800	622 1,487	12 1,565	634 3,052	365 537	5 630	370 1,167	299 1,055	1,289	303 2,341	17 272	15 374	32 616
Textile:— Cotton Wool and Worsted Silk, Flax, Linen, &c. Dress:—	112 45 106	419 114 522	531 189 628	1,514 369 632	1,502 548 1,374	3,016 917 2,006	1,178 158 417	462 179 504	1,640 337 921	271 126 189	614 216 720	885 342 1,009	104 42 101	85 55 268	189 97 369
Boot and Shoe Workers Tailors Dressmakers and Milliners Seamstresses Others Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c,:-	80 142 — — 28	89 286 309 645 387	169 428 309 645 415	604 828 — 439	289 1,054 815 1,538 1,083	893 1,882 815 1,538 1,522	451 631 — 368	81 368 355 540 344	532 999 355 540 712	101 31 — 13	141 319 125 406 195	350 125 406 207	59 23 — — — — 19	70 117 108 115 74	129 140 108 115 93
On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c. Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease, &c. Brick, Cement. Pottery and Glass	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 92 \\ 3,140 \\ 311 \\ 76 \\ 113 \\ 2,141 \\ 76 \end{array} \right. $	1,383 408 206 172 22,491 121	4,615 719 282 285 24,632 197	\$\begin{cases} 449 \\ 12,074 \\ 1,865 \\ 751 \\ 693 \\ 5,977 \\ 353 \end{cases}	3,629 860 639 712 50,202 264	16,152 2,725 1,390 1,405 56,179 617	\$\begin{cases} 313 \\ 6.191 \\ 1,397 \\ 628 \\ 391 \\ 3,348 \\ 264 \end{cases}\$	} 1,648 464 202 320 25,916 131	8,152 1,861 830 711 29,264 395	\$\begin{cases} 367 \\ 4,391 \\ 237 \\ 58 \\ 153 \\ 3,510 \\ 113 \end{cases}\$	} 1,139 299 284 769 16,454 87	5,897 556 342 922 19,964 200	104 1,846 67 115 200 1,026 59	} 875 11 331 124 963 47	2,825 78 446 324 1,989 106
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:— Bread and Biscuit, &c, Makers Waiters Others (Jam., Cocoa, Tobacco, &c.,	47 79 71	115 480 335	162 559 406	338 303 622	195 1,430 1,003	533 1,733 1,625	258 242 509	99 562 380	357 801 889	33 47 132	88 586 724	121 633 856	34 32 56	24 33 231	58 65 287
manufacture) Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers Precious Metals Jewels. Watches, Instruments and Games	93 50	224 84	317 134	402 350	626 229	1,028 579	283 267	228 68	511 335	58 30	194 168	252 198	51 82	114 132	165 214
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service. Commercial and Clerical	21	41	62	207	127	334	130	57	187	302 968	157 2,445	459 3,313	18 672	953	18
Domestic: Laundry and Washing Service Private Indoor Servants Other Indoor Servants Charwomen, Day Girls, Day Servants	2,536	$ \begin{cases} 4,885 \\ 318 \\ 853 \\ 2,235 \\ 5,604 \end{cases} $	7,421	2,487	8,744 935 2,086 5,448 14,678	14,896	5,123	4,904 305 919 2,205 5,064	10,027		851 606 2,530 7,334	12,054		76 144 185 665	1,625
Others General Labourers Shop Assistants Government and Professional All Others	3,015 255 1,590 396	121 1,986 7,481 5,699	3.015 2,241 9,071 6,095	13,413 2,467 2,209 1,720	303 4,307 4,674 15,098	13,413 6,774 6,883 16,818	5,363 2,145 2,115 805	2,259 3,762 6,328	5,363 4,404 5,877 7,133	3,834 71 644 499	540 1,281 2,093	3,834 611 1,925 2,592	108 226 1,843	379 271 583	487 497 2,426
TOTAL	15,679	58,660	74.339	59.327	125,969	185,296	35,447	59,456	94,903	18,124	42,798	60,922	7,461	7,431	14,892
Post Office Temporary Christmas	303	-	303	106	-	106	262		262	2,954	-	2.954		-	-
Staff Christmas		-	-	9,938	27,829	37,767	425	393	818	7,381	20,630	28,011	917	92	1,009

Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

THE number of paupers relieved in one day in January, 1917, in the thirty-five selected areas named below-corresponded to a rate of 149 per 10,000 of population, showing no change from a month ago, but a decrease of 13 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with a month ago the total number of paupers relieved increased by 1,287 (or 0.5 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers increased by 1,157 (or 0.9 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers increased by 130 (or 0.1 per cent.). The most marked changes were increases of 6 per 10,000 in the Dublin district and of 4 per 10,000 in the Central Metropolitan district. Compared with January, 1916, the total number of paupers decreased by 21,354 (or 7.2 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 6,137 (or 4.3 per cent.). The number of outdoor paupers decreased by 15,217 (or 9.7 per cent.). There were increases in the Wigan and Belfast districts and a considerable increase in the Dublin district, but a decline in every other district. The most marked decreases were in the Stockton and Tees district (31 per 10,000 of population), Paisley and Greenock district (28 per 10,000), and in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (26 per 10,000); in twenty-nine other districts the decreases ranged from 2 to 19 per 10,000.

	P	aupers or Janua	in		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in		
Selected Urban Areas.*	In- door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	per 10 Popul com	ate 0,000 of ation as pared th a	
				Popula- tion.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES.						PASS	
Metropolis. West District	9,801	1,567	11,368	140	+ 1	- 9	
North District Central District	12,211 3,623	5,292 1,269	17,503 4,892	174 351	+ 1 + 4	- 14 - 8	
East District	11,285	4,094	15,379	232	- 1	- 12	
South District	19,517	10,759	30,276	159		- 14	
TOTAL, Metropolis	56,437	22,981	79,418	176	+ 1	- 13	
West Ham	4,086	9,352	13,438	173	+ 1	- 15	
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,052	3,353	5,405	110	70.75.4	10	
Stockton & Tees District	1,064	2.503	3,567	110	+ 1	$-\frac{12}{-31}$	
Bolton, Oldham, &c Wigan District	3,791 1,803	2,778 4,347	6,569 6,150	80		- 11	
Manchester District	8,410	4,836	13,246	138	- 1	+ 3 - 17	
Liverpool District Bradford District	9,652 1,813	9,716	19,368	168	+ 1 + 1	- 14	
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,045	1,379 2,044	3,192 3,089	85 80	+ 1	- 9 - 14	
Leeds District	2,279	2,420	4,699	97	- 1	- 16	
Sheffield District	796 2,674	2,875 2,569	3,671 5,243	116	+ 3 + 1	- 4 - 19	
Hull District	1,752	4,922	6,674	208	+ 1 + 3	- 8	
North Staffordshire Nottingham District	1,954 1,936	4,214 3,439	6,168 5,375	151 114	+ 2	- 16	
Leicester District	1,363	2,206	3,569	151	+ 4	- 9 - 13	
Wolverhampton District Birmingham District	3,288 6,469	5,134 3,366	9,835	120	- 2	- 19	
Bristol District	2,645	3,195	5,840	115 148	- 1	- 13 - 13	
Cardiff & Swansea	2,178	4,896	7,074	156	+ 3	- 15	
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	56,964	70,192	127,156	126	+ 1	- 13	
SCOTLAND.	2000						
Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District	3,152	16,289	19,441	203		- 15	
Lumburgh & Leith District	715 1,300	2,131 4.670	2,846 5,970	147	+ 2 + 3	- 28	
Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen	611	1.890	2,501 2,928	124	- 1	- 6 - 8	
Coatbridge and Airdrie	450 286	2,478 1,267	2,928 1,553	174 149	+ 1	- 11 - 26	
TOTAL for the above)			-/		5, 77	25.9	
Scottish Districts	6,514	28,725	35,239	174	+ 1	- 14	
Dublin District	5,744	5,182	10,926	264	1.0	1 10	
Corl. West of	2,650	827	3,477	264 81	+ 6 + 2	+ 16 + 1	
Limerick District	3,213	3,734	6,947	280	+ 3	- 17	
Galway District	298	149	447	130	+ 2	- 2	
TOTAL for the above Irish Districts	11,905	9,892	21,797	193	+ 3	+ 1	
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in Jan., 1917	135,906	141,142	277,048	149		- 13	

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

† Exclusive of Vagrants, of Patients in the Fever and Smallpox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards, and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

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

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—IMPORTS IN JANUARY.

[Note.—Goods (other than articles of food) which, at the time of importation, were the property of H.M. Government or of the Governments of the Allies, are not included in the imports.]

The total value of the net imports (i.e. imports less reexports) in January, 1917, was £82,134,000, showing increases of £16,028,000 (or 24 per cent.) over January, 1916, and of £23,726,000 (or 41 per cent.) over January, 1914. These increases are, however, largely due to the rise in prices.

Groups.	Value of Imports (less re- exports)	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1917, compared with			
	in Jan.,	Jan.,	Jan.,	Jan.,	
	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	
	35,864	+ 3,054	+ 7,256	+13,565	
	32,915	+13,785	+12,684	+10,424	
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured Miscellaneous	13,132	- 778	+ 1,963	+ 4	
	223	- 33	- 120	- 267	
TOTAL	82,134	+16,028	+21,783	+23,726	

(b) QUANTITIES.

Principal Articles.	Quantity imported (less quantity re-ex-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1917, compared with			
	ported) during Jan., 1917.	Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1915.	Jan., 1914.	
Food, Drink and Tobacco— Grain and Flour cwts. Dead Meat cwts. Butter and Margarine cwts. Cheese cwts. Eggs Great Hundreds (120's) Cocoa, Raw cwts. Sugar cwts. Tea lb. Tobacco lb. Metals and Manufactures of Metals— Iron Ore tons	1,000's. 12,393 1,721 583 240 595 157 2,376 21,739 7,130	1,000's. - 7,094 - 107 + 142 + 118 - 551 + 54 - 9,443 + 1,065	+ 28 + 87 + 85 - 405 + 76 - 1,102 - 19,966	- 2,476 - 132 + 86 + 112 - 695 + 41 - 881 - 2,592 - 12,600	
Other Metallic Ores tons Iron and Steel Manufactures tons Copper, Lead, Tin and Zinc tons Machinery tons Textiles—	127 38 30 6	- 13 - 29 - 1 - 2	+ 38	- 26	
Raw Cotton centals of 100 lb. Sheep's or Lambs' Wool lb. Flax, Hemp and Jute tons Silk Broadstuffs, wholly of silk mixed materials yds. Miscellaneous—	2,375 80,588 33 6,967 2,046	+ 619 + 27,976 - 11 + 1,355 - 43	- 21,857 - 2 + 333	+ 22,914 - 20 + 297	
Wood, hewn, sawn or split loads Flax or Linseed qrs. Petroleum galls. Hides, wet and dry cwts. Wood Pulp tons Rubber centals of 100 lbs. Leather cwts. Paper cwts.	306 219 42,043 64 50 55 117 466	+ 16 + 95 + 12,571 + 38 - 4 - 13 + 53 - 371	+ 64 - 15,593 - 80 - 7 - 77	- 12,027	

The quantity of grain and flour imported in January, 1915, and January, 1916, had shown an increase of about 30 per cent. on January, 1914; the imports for January, 1917, showed, however, a decrease of 17 per cent. compared with 1914. Compared with 1916, there was a great decline in the receipts of wheat costs and barlow from the United States, while of wheat, oats and barley from the United States, while maize from the Argentine showed a smaller decline. Extra supplies of wheat from the British East Indies, Australia, and the Argentine partly compensated for the drop in the imports from the U.S.A. Rice showed little change compared with either 1916 or 1914, but a large decrease as compared with 1915; peas and beans showed an increase on 1914. During the five completed months of the cereal year (September-January) the receipts of wheat and wheat meal and flour have decreased by 5 per cent. compared with the previous cereal year and by 13 per cent. compared with three years

The imports of beef showed a decrease for the third January in succession, the quantity imported in 1917 being less than half that of 1914. The imports of pork and mutton were also about half those of January, 1914. Bacon, on the other hand, showed a continued increase (except as regards Denmark), the imports in January (chiefly from the United States) being 75 per cent. larger than those of January, 1914. Hams and preserved meat also showed a considerable increase over preserved meat also showed a considerable increase over

The quantity of sugar imported was much greater than in January, 1916, though much less than in 1915 or 1914. The chief source of supply was Java, which sent none in January, 1916. Butter showed an increase on 1916 and a decrease on 1914. Margarine showed a great increase and lard a great decrease as compared with January in the three previous years. The increase in cheese was mainly due to Canada, which sent more in January, 1917, than the quantities for January in the three previous years combined. Eggs declined by half compared with 1916; Egypt was the principal source of

80

supply. Oranges showed a slight increase on 1916. Apples and nuts showed an increase compared with both 1916 and 1914, while bananas, onions and tomatoes showed a decrease. The imports of brandy and wine increased. The imports of coffee, currants, raisins, refined oils, and spices were very small compared with those of January, 1916, and the imports of fish, both cured and fresh, showed some decline.

ports of fish, both cured and fresh, showed some decline.

The quantity of wool received from Australia was greater than in the corresponding month of each of the three previous years, but the receipts from other sources were less. The imports of hewn wood (pit props, &c.) showed a considerable decline, while those of sawn or split wood showed an increase. Furniture woods showed a considerable decline. The supply of linseed in January was almost wholly derived from the British East Indies. Castor oil seed, rape seed, and nuts and kernels showed an increase on both 1916 and 1914, while cotton seed and tallow showed a decrease on 1914. Petroleum, lamp oils, motor spirit and lubricating oils showed a great increase on 1916, the decrease in the total importation of petroleum compared with 1914 being due to a very great reduction in fuel and gas oils. Compared with 1914, manufactures of woollen and worsted and of cotton showed a great decline in the quantity imported; but boots and shoes showed cline in the quantity imported; but boots and shoes showed

II.-EXPORTS (BRITISH AND IRISH) IN JANUARY.

(a) VALUES.

The value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during January, 1917, amounted to £46,861,000, showing increases of £10,103,000 (or 27 per cent.) over January, 1916, and of £18,613,000 (or 66 per cent.) over January, 1915; but a reduction of £945,000 (or 2 per cent.) compared with January, 1914.

Groups.	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1917, compared with			
Groups.	1917.	Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1915.	Jan., 1914.	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Raw Materials and Articles mainly un-	£1,000 1,894 5,954	£1,000 - 363 + 1,328	£1,000 - 129 + 2,514	£1,000 - 515 - 48	
manufactured Articles wholly or mainly manufactured Miscellaneous	36,593 2,420	+ 9,183 - 45	+14,861 + 1,367	- 1,971 + 1,588	
TOTAL	46,861	+10,103	+18,613	- 946	

(b) QUANTITIES.

-	Jan.,	Ja	nuary, 19 mpared w	17,
Principal Articles,	1917.	Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1915.	Jan., 1914.
	1,000's.	1,000's.	1,000's.	1,000's.
Total of Coal, Coke and Manufactured Fuel tons	REPORT OF THE PARTY	+ 105	- 281	- 2,600
Iron and Steel and Manufactures	100000			15 2 Y
thereof:- Pig Iron tons	61	_ 1		- 21 - 70
Railroad Materials tons Plates and Sheets (except				
galvanised and tinned) tons Galvanised Sheets tons	29	- 14 - 15		$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{8}{74}$
Tinned Plates and Tinned				
Sheets tons Tubes and Pipes and Fittings,	17	- 10		
wrought and cast tons	14	-	2	- 29
Steel Bars, Angles, Rods and Shapes or Sections tons	26	- 3	2 -	4 + 5
Other Iron and Steel Manufactures tons	48	+	7 -	3 – 41
Total Iron and Steel and } tons	206	- 8	1 - 1	9 - 249
Copper and Manufactures tons	1			1- 4
Lead, Tin, Zinc and Manufac-				2 - 3
tures thereof tons Cutlery and Hardware cwts.	36		1 - 2 -	8 - 62
Machinery tons	29		3 -	1 - 36
Textiles:— Wool, Sheep's or Lambs' lb.	751			4 - 3,870
Cotton Yarn lb.	13,774	$\frac{1}{4} + 74,38$	$\frac{39}{31} + 150.0$	$ \begin{array}{r} 66 - 5,282 \\ 12 - 188,621 \end{array} $
Woollen Tissues yds.	11,652	2 + 2,0	21 + 5,6	71 - 198
Worsted Tissues yds. Jute Piece Goods yds.	5,823 11,478		67 + 3,7	16 - 3,406
Linen Piece Goods yds.			27 - 1,1	82 - 9,879
Miscellaneous :- Tobacco and Snuff lb.	2,210			32 - 1,224
Boots and Shoes dozen pairs				$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Manures (Chemical) tons Painters' Colours ewts	. 13	i -	11 +	10 - 86
Paper cwts	. 10'	7 - 1	28 – 1	07 – 230

Comparing January, 1917, with January, 1916, the decrease in the quantity of wool exported is mainly due to none having been sent to the United States. Among raw materials, linseed oil showed a considerable increase in the quantity exported.

The decrease in the quantity of pig-iron exported was in | * Including 40 women employed on piece-work, to whom £67 was paid in w

forge and foundry iron, other and more expensive kinds showing an increase, especially as regards the U.S.A. There was an increase in the supply of tinned plates and tinned sheets to France and Italy, and a decrease in bars and angles sent to France. Hoops and strips showed an increase and brass a considerable decrease.

a considerable decrease.

Cotton yarn to France showed a great decline, but there was an increase to the United States and Canada, Switzerland and Russia. The increase in cotton piece goods was mainly accounted for by Bombay, Burmah, the Dutch East Indies, Foreign West Africa, the Argentine, and Brazil. The increase in woollen tissues was chiefly in heavy woollens; there was a reduction in the quantity sent to France. The increase in worsted tissues was accounted for by Canada and the Argentine. Blankets showed a large increase; but there was a decline in wool tops and in woollen yarn. The increase in jute piece goods was to the United States, and the increase in boots and shoes was to Italy. Soap showed a large increase in the quantity exported. increase in the quantity exported.

III.—RE-EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

During January, 1917, the total value of the re-exports was £8,431,000, compared with £8,830,000, £6,895,000, and £9,597,000 in January, 1916, 1915, and 1914 respectively. Of the total in January, 1917, rubber accounted for £1,741,000, and other raw materials for £3,058,000.

and other raw materials for £3,058,000.

Comparing January, 1917, with January, 1914, there was a general decline in the quantities exported. In the case of metals and manufactures thereof, of paper, and of chemical manures, the exports in 1917 were less than half of the quantities exported in 1914, while as regards wool there was a reduction of more than 80 per cent. In textile manufactures the decrease was not so great; for cotton piece goods it was nearly 30 per cent., for worsted tissues 40 per cent., and for woollen tissues only 2 per cent. For coal the decrease was 40 per cent. There was a noticeable increase in the exports of heavy plates and sheets and of steel bars, angles, &c., to France, and also in the exports of blankets and of soap.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JANUARY.

THE total number of Distress Committees under the Unemployment Workmen Act, 1905, whose registers were open at the end of January, 1917, was 14, compared with 17 at the end of January, 1916, and with 59 at the end of January, 1914.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during January was 298, as compared with 161 a year ago, and with 3,841 in January, 1914. The aggregate duration of employment relief was 6,140 days in January, 1917, compared with 2,929 days in January, 1916, and with 51,442 in January, 1914; and the average duration for those employed was 23.8 days, compared with 18.2 days a year ago, and with 13.7 days in January, 1914. The total amount of wages paid in January, 1917, was £474, compared with £295 in January, 1916, and with £8,878 in January, 1914; and the average earnings were 31s. 10d., compared with 36s. 8d. a year ago, and 46s. 3d. in January, 1914. Those not employed on piece-work received an average of 1s. 4d. a day, compared with 2s. a year ago, and 3s. 5d. a day in January, 1914.

	No. of Apgiven E	mploy-	Aggre Duration ploymen	of Em-	Total Amount of Wages Paid.		
Districts.	Jan., 1917.	Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1917.	Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1917.	Jan., 1916.	
London:			Days.	Days.	£	£	
County Outer		4		72		9	
Total, London		4		72		9	
Northern Counties		•••		•••	•••		
Lancs. and Cheshire				""	•••		
Yorkshire	****		***				
Midlands			***				
Eastern Counties Southern Counties		28		547	***	102	
Wales and Monmouth			•••	-	•••		
ENGLAND AND WALES Scotland Ireland	32 266*	32 39 90	716 5,424	619 943 1,367	86 388	11 8 9	
UNITED KINGDOM	298*	161	6,140	2,929	474	29	

OFFICIAL NOTICES. &c.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

FINISHING, BLEACHING AND PRINTING TRADES, YORKSHIRE, LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.—Sir George Askwith had referred to him as arbitrator a number of applications for increased war grants made on behalf of various grades of workpeople in the woollen and worsted trades of Yorkshire and in the dyeing, finishing, bleaching and printing trade of Yorkthe dyeing, finishing, bleaching and printing trade of York-shire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire. Having heard the parties, Sir George issued his awards on or about 23rd January, parties, Sir George issued his awards on or about 23rd January, increasing the war grants at present payable. The effect of the awards is generally to give an increased war grant of about 3s. per week to adult men, 2s. per week to women and youths, and a lesser sum to young persons, as from the pay day nearest to 26th January, 1917.

Apart from the increased war grants, all existing agreements and awards between the parties remain unaffected.

These cases included:

These cases included:
(1) Woollen and Worsted Trades Federation (Leeds, Morley.

(1) Woollen and Worsted Trades Federation (Leeds, Morley, Yeadon and Guiseley and Huddersfield Districts) on the one part, and the General Union of Textile Workers (Leeds, Morley, Yeadon and Guiseley and Huddersfield Districts), the Leeds Willeyers' and Fettlers' Union, and the Yeadon, Guiseley and District Factory Workers' Union on the other part.

(2) The Huddersfield and District Woollen Manufacturers'

and Spinners' Association and the Fine Cloth Manufacturers' Association on the one part and the Huddersfield and Dewsbury Power Loom Tuners' Society on the other part.

(3) The Bradford Merchants' Association and the Bradford Master Makers-Up and Packers' Association on the one part and the Amalgamated Society of Stuff and Woollen Ware-busemen on the other

housemen on the other.

(4) The Woolcombing Employers' Federation and the National Society of Woolcombers.

(5) Messrs. Lister and Co., Ltd., and the National Society of Woolcombers.

(6) The Dyeing and Finishing Trade of Yorkshire (Com-

mission Dyers).

(7) The Dyeing and Finishing Trade of Leeds and Huddersfield (Manufacturing, &c., Dyers).

(8) The Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing Trade of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire.

(9) The Hebden Bridge Dyeing Trade.

(10) The Middleton (Lancashire) Dyeing Trade.

SPINNING OVERLOOKERS, WEST RIDING, YORKS.—A difference having arisen between the West Riding Spinners' Association and the Yorkshire Managers' and Overlookers' Society relative to the amount of extra payment to members of the Society undertaking additional work, the matter was referred to Sir George Advirts for each work. George Askwith for arbitration. In his award of 3rd January Sir George granted to spinning overlookers undertaking the additional work of another overlooker withdrawn for military service or other cause, three-fifths of the wages of the absent overlooker, or of the difference between the wages of such absent overlooker and the wages of any improver or assistant who may be provided; but if only a portion of an extra share be so minded by an overlooker, a proportionate payment shall be made to him, based upon the three-fifths rate. This award is not to affect the position of combing overlookers.

Beigian Turners and Fitters, Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Alexandria.—A difference that had arisen between the firm and their Belgian turners and fitters respecting an application for an advance of 2d. per hour, or failing that, that the men should be given facilities for departure to work elsewhere, was referred to Sir George Askwith for settlement. In his award of 3rd January the arbitrator decided that the men concerned had received the advances given on the Clyde subsequent to their engagement, and that as regards leaving work they were subject to the ordinary conditions on which certificates are given. certificates are given.

DOCK LABOURERS, TREDEGAR DRY DOCK AND WHARF Co., LTD.—A claim was made to the company that a higher rate than the tariff should be paid to the labourers unloading pyrites from the s.s. Parklands, or that 37½ per cent. should be paid beyond the tariff, and the matter was referred to Sir George Askwith for arbitration. The rate paid was the amount claimed by the men in March, 1915, and put in the revised tariff of August, 1915, signed on behalf of both parties by their representatives, and in his award of the 19th January Sir George found against the claim.

Sir George found against the claim.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, SOUTHAMPTON.—A difference having arisen between the Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society and General Union of Carpenters and Joiners in connection with the interpretation of one of the working rules, the matter was referred to Sir George Askwith, as arbitrator, who in his award of the 23rd January confirmed the extra payment of 6d. per day given in the rule to men employed on certain repair work, whether on day or night shift, irrespective of the hours worked; this interpretation of the rule to apply only during the continuance of the war, and to be without

prejudice to further discussion and settlement of the matter hereafter.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. BRAZIL STRAKER & Co., LTD., BRISTOL.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Brazil Straker & Co., Ltd., and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union relative to an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Sir George Askwith, who issued his award on the 30th January, granting a war wage advance of 3s. per week to the men concerned as from the beginning of the first full pay week ending on, or about, 10th January.

ENGINEERS, STANTON IRONWORKS Co., LTD., NOTTINGHAM .-Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the company and the Nottingham Joint Board of the Engineering Allied Trades respecting an application for an advance of wages of 5s. per week made on behalf of men employed in the engineering trades by the firm. In his award issued the 29th December the arbitrator granted ber the arbitrator granted a war wage advance of 7s. in lieu of all bonuses and advances given since the outbreak of war.

EMPLOYEES OF FIAT MOTOR Co., LTD.—A difference having arisen between the firm and two men formerly in their employ, relative to a question of arrears of wages claimed by the latter, the matter was referred to Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., for arbitration, and in his award of 30th December the arbitrator decided that the claim made had not been established.

AEROPLANE FITTERS, PHŒNIX DYNAMO MANUFACTURING CO. AEROPLANE FITTERS, PHŒNIX DYNAMO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., BRADFORD.—A difference having arisen between the company and the National Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' and Braziers' Society out of an application made by the latter that the firm should recognise and pay the district rates for sheet metal workers to their members employed by the firm on aeroplane work, and the firm contending that they were liable to pay them the fitters' rate only, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and in his award of 8th January found that the claim made by the Society had not been established. established.

LABOURERS, H.M. FACTORY.—A difference having arisen in connection with an application made by the Workers' Union and the National Union of General Workers for the payment of an advance of 3s. per week to labourers employed at one of H.M. Projectile Factories, as recently awarded by the Committee on Production to unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the London engineering trade, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and in his award of 13th January decided that the Unions had not established their claim.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. JOHN AINSCOW & CO., LOSTOCK, AND MESSRS. W. T. TAYLOR & Co., LTD., HORWICH.—A difference existing between the Bolton and District Cotton Manufacexisting between the Bolton and District Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Operative Bleachers', Dyers' and Finishers' Association, in respect of a claim for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of certain operatives in the employ of the above firms, Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on 18th January, granting a war wage advance of 5 per cent. to the workers concerned as from the 1st January. the 1st January

ROLLING MILL STOCKTAKERS, JOHN LYSAGHT, LTD., SCUN. ROLLING MILL STOCKTAKERS, JOHN LYSAGHT, LTD., SCUNTHORPE.—Application for an advance of wages and certain other claims was made by the National Union of Clerks to the firm on behalf of their members employed as rolling mill stocktakers. Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine the matter, issued his award on 19th January, deciding that the Union had not established their claims; this decision to be without prejudice to any negotiations which may take place hereafter in connection with proposals for the establishment of scales or rates of pay and working conditions.

Working conditions.

Steel Workers, Messrs. Walter Scott, Ltd., Leeds.—
Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the firm and the National Steelworkers' Association Engineering and Labour League in connection with an application for an advance of wages of 20 per cent. made by the latter on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, and in his award of 20th January granted a war wage advance of 15 per cent. on the base rates of the men concerned.

ENGINEERS, &c., MANCHESTER DRY DOCKS Co., LTD.—The Minister of Munitions having withheld his consent to a proposed advance of 2s. per week to the men in the engineering and kindred trades in the company's employ, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., who issued his award on 22nd January, giving his consent to the advance, the decision to be without prejudice to the firm's right to claim after the war the observance of the relative proportion of the firm's rate to the Manchester district rate. district rate

EMPLOYEES OF THE BRITISH TOOL & ENGINEERING Co., Ltd., WOLVERHAMPTON.—Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., the arbitrator

appointed to determine a difference that had arisen in connection with an application for an advance of 20 per cent. on existing piece rates made by the Workers' Union on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, issued his award on 23rd January, deciding that the claim had not been established.

COTTON TRADE OPERATIVES.—A difference existing between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd., and the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association on the one hand, and the Amalgamated Association of Card-Room and Blowing-Room Operatives on the other, in regard to rates of wages and working conditions, the matter was referred to a Court of Arbitration, consisting of Mr. W. Mackenzie, K.C. (chairman), Sir Thomas R. Ratcliffe-Ellis, and Mr. J. P. Clynes, for determination. The Court issued their award on 26th January, granting a war wage advance of 10 per cent. to the workers concerned.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSES. LANG PROPELLER Co., Ltd., Wey-Bridge.—Certain employees having made an application to the firm for an advance of wages of 2d. per hour and certain alterations in working conditions, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., who in his award issued the 29th January decided that the claim for an advance had not been established, but decided that bonuses should be paid as outlined in the scheme detailed in the award.

Nail Casters and Stump Moulders, Thomas Francis & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Workers' Union on behalf of nail casters and stump moulders in the firm's employ. An agreement was reached so far as the nail casters are concerned, by which they receive a conditional advance of 6d. per cwt. on all nails cast, underhands 6d. per day for every full day worked. The arbitrator issued his award on 5th January embodying this agreement, but making no other change or alteration in the wages paid by the Company.

EMPLOYEES OF M. Mole & Son, BIRMINGHAM.—A difference having arisen between M. Mole & Son and the men and boys in their employment respecting an application for an advance of wages and a war bonus, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on 5th January, giving war wage advances ranging from 1s. to 4s. per week to a number of employees, but making no other alteration in the wages, bonus or conditions of work.

EMPLOYEES OF THE MIDLAND ELECTRIC WIRE Co., LTD.—A difference having arisen between the Company and the Workers' Union in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of the men and boys employed by the Company, the matter was referred to Mr. Charles Doughty for arbitration. At the hearing on the 4th January an amicable settlement was arrived at, abolishing the previous bonus of 5 per cent., and granting a new war bonus of 5s. per week to men of 21 years of age, and granting certain increases to the boys concerned. By his award of 5th January the arbitrator declared the agreement to be his award.

HASLAM FOUNDRY & ENGINEERING Co., Ltd.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the firm and the United Operative Plumbers' Association as to whether the firm had employed upon a pipe-bending machine a man who was not a plumber by trade, in contravention of an agreement existing between the Association and the firm, and in his award dated the 6th of January decided that the Union had established their claim.

BOATMEN, WALSALL.—A difference existed between the Dock, Wharf and General Workers' Union on the one hand, and J. Russell & Co., Ltd., Walker Bros., G. & R. Thomas, Lester, Ltd., and Tolley, Son & Bostock on the other, respecting an application for an advance of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members employed as boatmen by these firms. Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed to determine the matter, issued his award on 6th January, granting certain advances varying according to the length of the trip as from the 30th October.

GLASS WORKERS, BIRMINGHAM.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Jukes Bros. and P. Branscomb, both of Birmingham, and Messrs. Samuel Pearson, West Bromwich, on the one hand, and the National Federation of Glass Workers and Kindred Trade Unions on the other, in connection with an application for an advance of wages, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and in his award of 6th January decided that the price list in force on the 4th August, 1914, at each firm should be taken as a basis of wages, and allowed an advance of 20 per cent. on that basis. The arbitrator also awarded full journeyman's rates to all men over 21 on condition that if required by the employer they should take their place in the chair to make or to learn to make bottles, and in lieu of retrospective payment granted a sum of £1 to each workman benefited by the award.

UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS, LAURENCE SCOTT & Co., Norwich.—The National Union of General Workers having made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of unskilled and semi-skilled workers employed by

the firm, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and in his award of the 10th January granted an advance of 3s. per week to men rated at less than 34s., and decided that men earning more than 34s. per week should receive the benefits of an output bonus scheme instituted by the firm, that men working in the shell shops should only receive the advances of this award if they are working on day rates at less than 34s. a week. The arbitrator also granted an advance of 2s. per week to youths between 18 and 21, and of 1s. to boys.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. HEPBURN GALE & Ross, LIMITED., BERMONDSEY.—Application for an advance of wages having been made by the Military Cork Head-Dress Trade Union to the above firm on behalf of their members engaged in the making of Wolseley helmets, Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 13th January, granting the Union's claim that the rate of pay shall be 10s. per dozen exclusive of the extra shilling awarded by the Committee on Production on the 11th January, 1916, the advance to date from the 1st July last.

EMPLOYEES OF THE AVON INDIA RUBBER Co., LTD.—A difference having arisen between the Workers' Union and the above firm respecting an application for an increase of time rates made on behalf of the men and boys employed by the firm, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on the 15th January, granting various war wage advances to the men and boys concerned, and instead of retrospective payment certain lump sums proportionate to the advance granted.

Women Employees of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Leeds.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference which had arisen between the United Garment Workers' Trade Union and the above Society with reference to the prices to be paid to women making "prisoner of war" suits at the Society's Leeds factory. At the hearing on the 17th January an agreement was arrived at by which the women and girls employed on this work are to be paid 7d. per hour and 15 per cent. war bonus in addition, and the arbitrator issued his award on the 20th January, declaring the terms of the agreement to be his award.

ELECTRICIANS, MESSRS. BELL BROS., LTD., MIDDLESBROUGH.

—A difference having arisen between the Electrical Trades
Union and Messrs. Bell Bros., Ltd., with reference to a claim
made by the Union on behalf of one of their members for
thirty hours' wages alleged to be due from the firm, Mr.
Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the
matter, and issued his award on the 20th January, deciding
that the claim had not been established.

EMPLOYEES OF THE HEBDEN BRIDGE FUSTIAN MANUFACTURING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.—A difference having arisen between the United Garment Workers' Trade Union and the above Society with reference to an application for an advance of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the above Society, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 21st January, giving varying advances as war bonuses to the workpeople concerned.

ENGINEERS, MESSRS. HUTCHINSON HOLLINGWORTH & Co., LTD., DOBCROSS.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers as to whether the rates of wages paid to the members of the above Society working at Dobcross should be the Oldham rate or the Huddersfield rate, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the difference, and issued his award on the 21st January deciding that the rates of wages and conditions of labour are rightly governed by the rates and conditions of the Huddersfield district, and that these rates should accordingly be paid by the firm.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLD, LTD., DOWLAIS.—An agreement for an increase in the wages of certain employees made between the firm and the National Union of General Workers, was submitted to the Minister of Munitions, who referred it to arbitration. Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on the 29th January, giving his consent to the proposed advance as from the 18th December, 1916.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. VIVIAN & SONS, LTD., SWANSEA.—A difference having arisen between the Workers' Union and Messrs. Vivian & Sons, Ltd., respecting an application for an advance of wages, and for time and a half for night work, made by the Union on behalf of their members employed at the firm's White Rock Works, Swansea, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 30th January, giving varying advances to the workers concerned, and a sum of £2 10s. in lieu of retrespective payment.

GARMENT WORKERS, W. FRAME & Co., READING.—An application for an advance of wages having been made by the United Garment Workers' Trade Union on behalf of their members employed by the firm, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. The application was for an increase of 4s. per week to men and 3s. to women workers of 18 years and over, and of 2s. per week for all workers under 18. In his award of 2nd January the arbitrator approved the offer made by the firm of a war wage advance of 12½ per cent. to male workers on their existing wages as from the 2nd December, and granted a war bonus of 6d. per day

or part of a day to women workers of 18 years and over, and of 3d. per day to those under 18, to be paid as from the 2nd December.

French Polishers, London.—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., having been appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages of 2d. per hour made to the Cabinet Trades Federation by the United French Polishers' London Society, issued his award on the 6th January, deciding that the men concerned shall receive a war wage advance of 1d. per hour.

Engineers, the Wallpaper Manufacturers, Ltd., Anaglypta Branch, Darwen.—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers made an application on behalf of certain of their members in the firm's employ for the payment of a war wage advance of 3s. per week granted by a finding of the Committee on Production of the 9th November to employees of firms in the Blackburn District Engineering Trades Employers' Association, of which Association the firm in question were not members, and Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. In his award of the 20th January the arbitrator found that the firm should comply with the terms of the finding referred to, and that the men concerned should accordingly receive the advance as from the first full pay following the 9th November, 1916.

EMPLOYEES OF THE PLYMOUTH AND STONEHOUSE GAS, LIGHT AND COKE Co.—A difference having arisen between the company and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union in respect of an application made by the latter in regard to wages, overtime rates and holidays to their members in the company's employ, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Certain items in the claim were agreed upon by the parties before and at the hearing, and the arbitrator accordingly only dealt with the application for an increase of wages, granting in his award, issued on the 22nd January, an increase on the permanent wages of 3d. per shift to shift-workers and 3d. per day to all timeworkers over 18 years of age doing men's work, and in addition similar advances, to be regarded as war wages, to those entitled to the above increased wages. These advances are to be in addition to, and independent of, the bonus of 7s. and 4s. per week now being given by the company to men and youths respectively.

Woodworkers, (1) Farringdon Engineering Co., West-minster, (2) Aldam, Heaton & Co., Ltd., Hampstead.—Differences having arisen between the firms and the London District Committee of the Aircraft Industry in regard to payment by the firms of certain increases of wages by way of war wages to woodworkers employed in the manufacture of aeroplanes in the London area, the cases were referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., who issued his awards on the 25th January, deciding that the firms should pay advances to their woodworkers in accordance with the scale set out in the agreement between the London District Association of Engineering Employers and the National Aircraft Committee on the 19th October, 1916.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS, MESSRS. MUIRHEAD & Co., Ltd., Elmers End.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Muirhead & Co., Ltd., and the Mathematical, Optical and Philosophical Instrument Makers' Trades Society in respect of the computation and payment of overtime rates to their members employed by the company, Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 31st January, deciding that as from the 5th February overtime rates be paid to the workers concerned at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, and time and a half for following consecutive hours worked on the same day.

Moulders, Woolton Bros., Coalville.—The Friendly Society of Ironfounders having made an application for an advance of wages on behalf of moulders in the firm's employ, a conference was held on the 5th January under the chairmanship of Mr. Alderman T. Smith, when an agreement was arrived at between the parties, giving a war wage advance of 3s. per week to the men concerned.

MALE EMPLOYEES OF DOVER, LTD., NORTHAMPTON.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Dover, Ltd., and the Workers' Union as to the payment of a war bonus, a conference between the parties, under the chairmanship of Mr. Alderman T. Smith, was held on the 9th January, when an agreement was arrived at by which all male time-workers of 21 years and upwards shall receive a war bonus of 3s. per week as from the 11th November, 1916, those under 21 years of age 2s. per week as from the 13th January, 1917; but any increases given by the firm since the 13th October, 1916, are to be taken into account, provided that no employee's weekly wage is reduced in consequence of any such adjustment. All male piece-workers shall also receive not less than an advance of 10 per cent. on pre-war rates,

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, BRISTOL.—Differences having arisen as to the fixing of piece-work prices for making and finishing the British Army Regulation Boot B5 in conjunction with machinery, and the Bristol Board of Arbitration being unable to agree, Alderman T. Smith was appointed umpire to determine the matter, and in his award of the 18th January fixed the rates to be paid for various processes of the manufacture, within the area covered by the above Board, as from the 24th November.

Building Trades, Torquay.—Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the Torquay Association of Building Trades Employers and the United Building Trades Committee in connection with an application for a war bonus of 6s. per week made by the Committee on behalf of the whole of the building trades' employees in Torquay, and issued his award on the 17th January, giving a bonus, as from the 1st December, of 9d. for each day of at least four hours actual work, and of 6d. for each day of less than four hours.

Brassworkers, Messrs. Willey & Co., Ltd., Exeter.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Willey & Co., Ltd., of Exeter, and the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics in connection with an application for an advance of wages made on behalf of their members in the company's employ, Mr. W. Addington Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 18th January, granting war wage advances varying from 2s. to 4s. per week.

EMPLOYEES OF THE NORTHERN RUBBER Co., LTD., RETFORD.—The National Union of General Workers having made an application for an advance of wages of 5s. per week on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and in his award of the 22nd January granted a war wage advance of 3s. per week of 50 hours to adult employees and 1s. per week to boys and girls.

COACHBUILDERS, LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.—A Court of Arbitration was appointed, consisting of Mr. William Burton, Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., and Mr. Ernest Moon, C.B., K.C. (Chairman), to determine a difference that had arisen between the Employers' Federation of Carriage and Motor Body Builders and the United Kingdom Society of Coachbuilders respecting an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of their members employed in Lancashire and Cheshire. In their award issued in December the Court granted a war wage advance of 4s. per week to the workers concerned from and after the 5th November, 1916.

Boilermakers, Prince of Wales Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Swansea.—Mr. Walter Dodd was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers respecting the division of work at the Company's works at Swansea—the point in dispute being the cutting of holes in ships' sides for portlights—and in his award of 9th January determined that the engineers had not established their claim, and that the work in dispute should be done by boilermakers.

Moulders, William Foster & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Ironfounders' Society as to whether certain castings (made by moulders whose employment thereon has been discontinued) proved faulty owing to the negligence or bad work of the men, or owing to the nature or quality of the material used, Mr. H. Courthope Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 8th January, deciding that as agreed between the parties the loss in respect of the faulty castings be borne equally.

EMPLOYEES OF THE EXPLOSIVES LOADING Co., LITD.—Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine a difference that had arisen between the Explosives Loading Co., Ltd., and the Workers' Union, in connection with an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of about four hundred of their members employed by the Company, issued his award on the 12th January, fixing the night-shift rates at time and a quarter, but making no other changes.

Woodworkers, Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the London District Committee of the Aircraft Industry in connection with an application made by the Committee that members of various Trades Unions employed by the firm as woodworkers should receive an advance agreed to at a Conference held on 19th October between representatives of the London District Association of Engineering Employers and the Committee, Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. In his award of 20th December the arbitrator decided that the Company concerned were not parties to and are not bound by the agreement of 19th October, and are not within the London area within the meaning of that agreement, and granted a war bonus of 5 per cent. to the men concerned.

men concerned.

(1) PLATELAYERS, CARTMEN AND GRANARYMEN, (2) CHARGE-WHEELERS, CONSETT IRON Co., LTD.—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine claims with reference to (1) holiday payments, (2) wages and terms of employment made by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour on behalf of the above classes of men in the firm's employ. The arbitrator issued his award on the 11th January, granting to the platelayers, cartmen and granarymen payment at the rate of time and a quarter for work done on the 8th August last in addition to the extra quarter shift paid by the firm for August Bank Holiday. With regard to the chargewheelers the arbitrator made no general award on the lines suggested by the Union, but confirmed certain modifications made in their favour by the Company; also decided that a minimum wage of 5s. per shift be paid to each man available for work during the whole of any shift.

Brassworkers, W. Singer & Son, Ltd., Frome.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics' Society respecting an application made by the latter for an advance of wages to the skilled hands, Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 12th January, deciding that the wages paid for the we were reasonable, and accordingly making no change.

EMPLOYEES OF MR. H. E. AMBROSE AND MR. W. SAINT, CAMBRIDGE.—Application for an advance of 3d. per hour having been made to Mr. H. E. Ambrose and Mr. W. Saint by the Cambridge Working Builders' Federation on behalf of their members, the matter was referred to Sir William Robinson for arbitration, who in his award of the 12th January granted a war wage advance of 3s. and 1s. 6d. per week respectively to the men and youths concerned.

EMPLOYEES OF WILLIAM KENYON & KENYON BROS., LTD., SHEFFIELD.—An application having been made by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour to the firm for a special advance of wages or war bonus on behalf of the men and boys in their employ, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Sir William Robinson, who issued his award on the 26th January, directing that as from the 24th November the present bonus be increased to bring them up to the amounts as sent bonus be increased to bring them up to the amounts as follows:—Wages 18s. per week and under, 3s. 6d. per week bonus; above 18s. per week to 22s. per week, 5s. per week bonus; above 22s. per week, 7s. per week bonus. The advances are to be regarded as war wages, and are to be calculated on pre-war wages, time rate, and it was also agreed that certain previous advances were not to be taken into account.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. G. & J. Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. G. & J. Hall, Ltd., Sheffield, and the National Steel Workers' Association, Engineering and Labour League respecting an application for an advance of 15 per cent. on their wages made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the above firm, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 26th January, giving a war wage advance of 12 6d, nor wask on time rates to continue war wage advance of 1s. 6d. per week on time rates to youths between 16 and 18 years of age, and 2½ per cent. to men and youths working on piece-work, this advance to operate as from the 23rd day of September, 1916.

COOPERS, GLASGOW.—A difference having arisen between the Glasgow and West of Scotland Master Coopers' Association and the Glasgow and District Journeyman Coopers' Protection and the Glasgow and District Journeyman Coopers' Protection and the Coopers' Protection and the Coopers' Protection and and the Glasgow and District Journeyman Coopers' Protection Society respecting an application made by the latter in regard to wages and the rate of payment for work on holidays, Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., was appointed arbiter to determine the matter, and issued his award on the 6th January, increasing the time rate of wages by ½d. per hour and the piece-work rates by 5 per cent., and deciding that time and a half shall be paid for work on the first two days (excluding Sunday) of January, on Glasgow Fair Saturday and the following Monday, on the Trades holiday, on the spring holiday, and on the autumn holiday.

ELECTRICIANS, DUNDEE.—Sheriff A. J. Louttit-Laing was appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages and the establishment of working rules made to the Electrical Contractors' Association by the Electrical Trades Union on behalf of their members employed in the Dundee district, and in his award of the 9th January, with the consent and consumers of both parties greated a way work. sent and concurrence of both parties, granted a war wage advance of 1d. per hour, and arranged for a conference to be held between the parties within one month of the conclusion of peace, for the purpose of drawing up a set of working rules.

STOKERS, VALE OF LEVEN GAS Co.-Sheriff A. J. Louttit-STOKERS, VALE OF LEVEN GAS CO.—Sherin A. J. Botton-Laing was appointed arbiter to determine a difference that had arisen between the firm and the stokers in their employ respecting an application made by the latter for an advance of wages and for time and a half for overtime and Sunday work, and in his award of the 27th December decided that the claims in respect of advance of wages and overtime had not been established, but that in lieu of time and a half for Sunday work an additional 5d. per shift should be paid as from the 16th November, unless the stokers as a body should at any time prefer to be paid time and a half for Sunday work, when the company shall be entitled to cease paying the

EMPLOYEES OF W. N. BRUNTON & SON, MUSSELBURGH.—Differences having arisen between the firm and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour with regard to an application for an advance of wages and the establishment of a minimum wage of 7d. per hour made by the Union on behalf of their members, the matter was referred to Sheriff A. J. Louttit-Laing for arbitration. In his award of the 30th December the arbiter granted a war bonus of 3s. 6d. per week, to date from the 4th November, but decided that it was inexpedient to establish a minimum wage of 7d. per hour. a minimum wage of 7d. per hour.

Packing Case Makers, Jas. Watson & Co., Ltd., McTavish, Ramsay & Co., and Langlands & McAinsh, Ltd., Dundee.—A RAMSAY & Co., AND LANGLANDS & McAinsh, Ltd., Dunder.—A difference having arisen between the above firms and the Amalgamated Society of Packing Case Makers in connection with an application for an advance of wages of 2d. per hour made by the latter on behalf of their members in the three firms' employment, Mr. James Allison was appointed arbiter, and issued his award on the 3rd January, deciding that the wages of the men concerned shall be increased as from the 4th November, 1916, by 1d. per hour on the existing rate.

EMPLOYEES OF THE RIVET, BOLT AND NUT Co., LTD., GLASGOW —A difference having arisen between the firm and the Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the latter on behalf of certain of their members in the firm's employ, Sir Thomas Munro was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and in his award of the 5th January granted a war matter, and in his award of the 5th Jahuary granted a war wage advance of 15 per cent. to workers receiving wages of £2 per week and over, and of 10 per cent. to those receiving less than £2 per week, and decided that overtime should be paid at time and a half on week-days and double time on Sundays.

Dyers, &c., Glasgow.—Application having been made by the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Kindred Trades for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed by a number of Glasgow firms, the matter was referred to Sir Thomas Munro, who issued his award on the 10th January, deciding that in lieu of the existing war grants there shall be paid a war wage advance to time-workers of 8s. per week to all men of 18 years of age and over, and 5s. per week to all women, girls and youths under 18 years of age, and to piece-workers earning up to 35s, are increased of 221. age, and to piece-workers earning up to 35s. an increase of 22½ per cent.; over 35s. and up to 45s. an increase of 17½ per cent., and over 45s. an increase of 15 per cent.

SMITHS AND STRIKERS, DUNDEE.—The Associated Blacksmiths SMITHS AND STRIKERS, DUNDEE.—The Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society having made an application to the Dundee Shipbuilders' Association for an advance of 1d. per hour to their members employed on repair work by firms in the Association, and the parties having agreed to 1d. per hour advance for all rudder work, steering gear, and davits, chains and blocks and cable chains, and of ½d. per hour on all other repair work, the matter was referred for arbitration by the Minister of Munitions under Section 4 (2) of the Munitions of War Act, 1915. In his award of the 8th January Mr. Condie

Sandeman, K.C., allowed the proposed advances as agreed.

IEONFOUNDERS, LONDONDERRY.—Mr. James Andrews was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had between the Friendly Society of Ironfounders and the Londonderry Ironfounders' Association respecting an application for an advance of 5s. per week made by the Society on behalf of their members employed in Londonderry, and in his award of the 13th January granted a war wage advance of 3s. per week to the men concerned.

LABOURERS AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS, MESSRS. BABCOCK & WILCOX, LTD., RENFREW.—Mr. Condie Sandeman was appointed WILCOX, LTD., RENFREW.—Mr. Condie Sandeman was appointed arbiter to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Workers' Union on behalf of the labourers in the firm's employ, and issued his award on the 22nd January, finding that all labourers who were, prior to the 4th August, 1916, in receipt of wages amounting to less than 13/4d. per hour advance upon pre-war wages, shall receive such increase as may be necessary to raise the rate to that level. The arbiter further fixed the rates to be paid subsequent to the 4th August, 1916.

LABOURERS, BOYD & FORREST, STEVENSTON.—A difference having arisen between the Workers' Union and the firm in having arisen between the Workers' Union and the firm in connection with an application for an advance of wages made by the Union on behalf of their members employed by the firm at Messrs. Nobel's factory, Stevenston, Professor Richard Lodge was appointed arbiter to determine the matter. In his award, dated the 30th January, the arbiter decided that the men who are employed as bricklayers or masons' labourers are entitled to 8½d. per hour from the date of this award. No advance was granted to general labourers.

WHACON BUILDINGS &C. HURST NELSON & CO. MOTHERWELL.—

WAGON BUILDERS, &C., HURST, NELSON & Co., MOTHERWELL.—
Professor Richard Lodge, the arbiter appointed to determine a
claim for an advance of 4s. per week on time rates, and 10
per cent. on piece rates, made by the Amalgamated Society of
Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and
Machanics on babals of the margon brilders. per cent. on piece rates, made by the Amaigamated Society of Railway Vehicle Builders, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Mechanics on behalf of the wagon builders, wagon repairers, painters, colourmen and brake fitters in the firm's employ, issued his award on the 31st January, giving an advance of 2s. per week on time rates and 5 per cent. on piece rates to the painters, colourmen and brake fitters, but making no other

EMPLOYEES OF A. WELSH & Co., AYR.-Mr. W. W. Lackie EMPLOYEES OF A. WELSH & Co., AYR.—Mr. W. W. Lackie was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference existing between Messrs. A. Welsh & Co., Ayr, and the West of Scotland Brass Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Instrument Makers' Association in connection with an application for deferred holiday payment made by the latter on behalf of their members in the Company's employ, and issued his award on the 8th January, deciding that Glasgow Fair Monday being a recognised holiday in Ayr, the employees concerned were entitled to payment at the rate of time and a half for time wrought on that day.

WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS .- The Minister of Labour has referred to the Special Arbitration Tribunal constituted under Sections 6 and 8 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 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. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; (2) Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; (3) National Shell Factory, Llanelly; (4) Rochdale Engineering and Machine Makers Employers' Association, and by the National Federation of Women Workers and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on behalf of their members employed by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd.

Other claims referred were made by the Workers' Union and the Scottish Oil Workers' Association to Messrs. Hooper

& Co., Ltd., Chelsea, and the Scottish Mineral Oil Association. respectively.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

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

Female Employees, Salford Corporation Tramways (Issued 3rd January, 1917).—The Committee had referred to them an application for a war bonus made by the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers to the Corporation on behalf of the female conductors and other female employee the Corporation Tramways. Their finding is that the beginning of the pay commencing on or nearest to 21st December, 1916, and on the same conditions as appertain to the Manchester employees, a war bonus shall be given of 2s. per week to the female employees of ?1 years of age and upwards and of 1s. per week to those under 21 years of age.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, MESSRS. WILLIAM BEARDMORE & CO., Ltd., Dalmuir (Issued 3rd January).—In respect of a question which arose at the establishment of Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., Ltd. (a "controlled establishment" under the Munitions of War Acts), upon a proposal by the firm that the members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in their employ should work under a system of payment other than time-work, the finding of the Committee is that the practice of carpenters and inipers to work time work that the practice of carpenters and joiners to work time-work only is a rule, practice or custom tending to restrict produc-tion within the meaning of Section 4 (3) of the Munitions of

SHIPWRIGHTS, WILLIAM BEARDMORE & Co., LTD., DALMUIR (ISSUED 3RD JANUARY).—A difference having arisen between the above firm and the Ship-constructors and Shipwrights' Association in regard to the former's proposal to introduce a system of payment other than time-work, the matter was referred to the Committee on Production in accordance with Section 4 (3) of the Munitions of War Act, 1915. The finding of the Committee is that the practice of shipwrights to work time-work only is a rule, practice or custom tending to restrict production, and should therefore be suspended.

TRAMWAY WORKERS, LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE (ISSUED 3RD JANUARY).—The Committee had referred to them applications for advances of wages and certain alterations of working conditions made by the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers on behalf of their members employed by the following tramway authorities: Corporations of Accrington, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Bury, Birkenhead, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport and Wigan; the Stalybridge, Hyde, Mossley and Dukinfield Tramway and Electricity Board, and the Oldham, Ashton and Hyde Electric Tramway, Limited. The Committee awarded as from the 21st December, 1916, such further war wage increase as will bring the advance already given since the outbreak of war up to 6s. 6d. per week in the case of male employees, and 3s, 3d. per week in the case of youths under 18 years of age, but made no change in the wages or war bonus at present being paid to female employees. TRAMWAY WORKERS, LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE (ISSUED 3RD being paid to female employees.

ENGINEERING TRADE (SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS) KILMARNOCK (ISSUED 3RD JANUARY).—Application for an advance of wages was made to the Kilmarnock District Engineering Employers' Association by the Workers' Union. The matter was referred to the Committee, who awarded a war wage advance of 3s. per week to the men concerned

SHIFT MEN AND LABOURERS, SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MOND GAS (Power and Heating) Co. (Issued 9th January).—The Committee awarded a war wage advance of 1d. per hour in respect of applications for advances of wages made to the company by the shiftmen and labourers in their employ.

J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd., Cowes (Issued 12th January).

—A difference arose between the above firm and the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society respecting a claim by the latter that in accordance with the agreement of April, 1915, the guaranteed rates should continue. The finding of the Committee is that the existing conditions at the firm's works differ from those in existence at the time of the agreement, and accordingly steps shall be taken by the parties to fix piece rates for operations to which piece rates can be applied, such rates lists to be fixed within two months from the date of this award.

Engineers Messes Bourson & Park Ley Napyron (Issued)

ENGINEERS, MESSES. BOULTON & PAUL, LTD., NORWICH (ISSUED 18TH JANUARY).—An application for an advance of wages of 9s. per week was made to Messes. Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich, by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Steam Engine Makers' Society, and the Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers, Engineers and Machinists. The matter was referred to the Committee, who awarded a war wage advance of 1d. per hour to the men concerned, in lieu of the existing war bonus of 4s. 6d. per week.

between the firm and the National Amalgamated Society of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers relative to claims of the Society that (1) "the wages of sheet metal workers in the employ of the firm be advanced 1d. per hour, and (2) the rates of pay to men engaged in the metal tipping of propellers shall be the sheet metal workers' rate by whom the work has been customarily done," it was referred to the Committee, who decided that with regard to the first claim a war wage advance of 1d. per hour, in lieu of the existing war bonus of 4s. 6d. per week, should be paid to the men concerned, and that the second claim had not been established, but recommended that an endeavour should be made to come to an amicable agreement as to a proper rate of wages to be paid to these men.

MESSRS. G. D. PETERS & Co., LTD., SLOUGH (ISSUED 18TH MESSRS. G. D. PETERS & Co., LTD., SLOUGH (ISSUED INTEGRAL).—A difference having arisen between the London and District Association of Engineering Employers and the Workers' Union relative to an application made by the Union for an advance of wages to the unskilled and semi-skilled men employed by Messrs. G. D. Peters & Co., Ltd., Slough, the matter was referred to the Committee, who awarded a war wage advance of 3s, ner week to time-workers only. wage advance of 3s. per week to time-workers only.

FEMALE INSPECTORS, SALFORD CORPORATION TRAMWAYS (ISSUED Female Inspectors, Salford Corporation Tramways (Issued 19th January).—A difference arose between the Tramways Committee of the Salford Corporation and the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers relative to the employment of women to carry out certain specified duties as inspectors on the cars. A strike of the male and female employees, members of the above Union, occurred, and the matter was referred to the Committee for decision. The finding of the Committee is that under the conditions arranged by ing of the Committee is that under the conditions arranged by the corporation and as a temporary and supplementary measure during the period of the war, the objection raised by the Union to the employment of female inspectors has not the Union to th been established.

ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, ENFIELD (ISSUED 22ND JANU-ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, ENFIELD (ISSUED 22ND JANUARY).—An application for an advance of wages and certain alterations of working conditions having been made by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on behalf of their members employed at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, the matter was referred to the Committee. Their finding is that matter was referred to the Committee. Their finding is that the war wage advance of 3s. per week given by the Com-mittee on November 7th last (with the amendment as regards the computation of overtime), together with the offer of the management to consider any claim made specially on behalf of individual classes, should be accepted in settlement of the present application.

BLACKSMITHS AND HAMMERMEN, SHIP-REPAIRING TRADE, LONDON (ISSUED 23RD JANUARY).—A difference having arisen between the River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors and Ship-repairers' Association and the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society in connection with an application for an advance of wages to blacksmiths and hammermen employed in the ship repairing words of the Birch Electronic Control of the Size Electronic Control of Contr in the ship-repairing yards of the River Thames, the matter was referred to the Committee for decision, and their finding is that the claim has not been established.

ENGINEMEN, &C., MESSRS. MACFIE & SONS, LIVERPOOL (ISSUED 23RD JANUARY).—In respect of an application for an advance of wages and alteration of working conditions made to Messrs. Macfie & Sons, Liverpool, by the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers on behalf of the firemen, water-tenters, and trimmers (or ashmen) in the firm's employ, the Committee decided that the rates of wages be 8d. per hour for firemen and water-tenters, any war grant at present being paid to merge in the rate now awarded. The Committee also granted time and a half for overtime in excess of 53 hours per week, double time on Sundays, and made certain other alterations. With regard to the trimmers (or ashmen) the Committee are giving ENGINEMEN, &c., MESSRS. MACFIE & SONS, LIVERPOOL (ISSUED regard to the trimmers (or ashmen) the Committee are giving further consideration to their claim.

Tool Setters, Messrs. John M. Henderson & Co., Aber DEEN, ALTERATION OF MEAL HOURS (ISSUED 23RD JANUARY).—In respect of a claim made to the firm on behalf of certain members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers employed by them as tool setters, for extra pay in circumstances resulting from a change of meal hours, the Committee's finding is that the claim advanced has not been established.

ENGINEERS, MESSRS. JOHN M. HENDERSON & Co., ABERDEEN, POSTPONED HOLIDAY PAY (ISSUED 23RD JANUARY).—A difference having arisen between the firm and certain members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in their employ in regard to extra pay for night-shift work during the July holiday period of last year, the matter was referred to the Committee, who decided that the claim had not been established.

ELECTRICAL WIREMEN, MESSRS. VICKERS, LTD., ERITH AND CRAYFORD (ISSUED 29TH JANUARY).—The Electrical Trades Union made a claim to Messrs. Vickers that the electrical wiremen employed at their establishments at Erith and Craywiremen employed at their establishments at Erith and Crayford should be paid the rate of wages agreed upon by the London Electrical Masters' Association. The Committee's finding is that the claim has not been established in respect of work incidental to the ordinary business of the firm, but if, and while, the men concerned are employed by the firm on the erection and installation of new buildings or extensions to existing buildings, the rate paid shall be not less than that agreed upon between the Electrical Masters' Association and the Union.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, MESSRS. BOULTON & PAUL, Ltd.,
NORWICH (ISSUED 18th JANUARY).—A difference having arisen

Engineers and Allied Trades, North Staffs (Issued 29th January).—This finding is in respect of a difference between the North Staffordshire Engineering Employers' Association

and the Joint Committee of Engineering Societies relative to an application for an advance of wages of 10s. per week on time rates and a proportionate advance in piece-work prices. The Employers' Association consists of two firms, Messrs. Kerr, Stuart & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Billington & Newton, Ltd. During the course of the negotiations the former firm offered a further advance of 3s. per week on the time rates of the boilermakers. In regard to the latter firm application was also made by the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics. The Committee decided that in the case of any trades or grades of employees included in the present application where the advances given since the 31st December, 1914, amount to less than 1½ per hour, or 7s. per week, there shall be such further advances on time rates as shall bring the aggregate advances up to those amounts.

Sheet Iron Workers, Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., Dalmuir (Issued 29th January).—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Sheet Iron Workers and Light Platers' Society in respect of the system of payment under which the members of the Society should work in the firm's establishment, the matter was referred to the Committee for decision. Their finding is that the "premium bonus" system of payment proposed by the firm shall be put into overstion.

decision. Their finding is that the "premium bonus" system of payment proposed by the firm shall be put into operation on the 12th February, 1917, and shall continue for a period of three calendar months from that date.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS. 1911 to 1916.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. Applications to the Umpire.

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received applications for decisions as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of persons:—

489x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of cardboard

boxes for use in war.

(This may involve a modification of Decision 1632).

490x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of tanning

extracts.

491x. Workmen engaged in recovering and reconverting soda, &c., from the spent liquor resulting from paper manu-

facture.
492. Workmen engaged in cleaning locomotives or other mechanically propelled vehicles.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

Workmen engaged in the manufacture of compressed

2109x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of compressed raw hide blanks, hammers and mallets, round leather banding for sewing machines, and leather machine belting.
2110x. All workmen engaged in the manufacture (including assembling) of portable refrigerators and similar articles which are intended for use in war.
2113x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making up fur coats or other garments for use in war (except in so far as covered by the Exclusion Order made by the Board of Trade dated the 29th August, 1916).
2115x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in working wood on machines driven by foot power. (Application 486x.)
2116x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in sawing, barking and chopping wood by machinery for use in the manufacture of paper.

barking and chopping wood by machinery for use in the manufacture of paper.

2119x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in collecting and compressing carbonic acid gas.

2121x. All workmen (other than those covered by Decision B2120 below) engaged in the manufacture of alcohol for use wholly or mainly in the manufacture of explosives.

2122x. Gatemen employed in connection with insured trades and engaged wholly or mainly by way of manual labour. e.g.

2122x. Gatemen employed in connection with insured trades and engaged wholly or mainly by way of manual labour, e.g., in such work as opening and shutting gates, taking in and handing out checks, operating a weighing machine, keeping the yard tidy, carrying messages.

2124. Workmen employed in the construction, reconstruction, or alteration of groynes, whether of timber, concrete, or other materials, for the protection of sea coasts.

2125x. Workmen employed in the production of charcoal for use in the manufacture of explosives. (Application 450x.)

2126x. Workmen employed in the distillation of wood for wood spirit, liquors for calico printers, wood tar, and in the manufacture of acetate of lime. (Application 450x.)

2127x. Workmen engaged in the repair of casks and barrels when carried on in immediate connection with munitions work.

This decision modifies decision B1988 (Board of Trade Labour Gazette for November, 1916). In accordance with section 3 (2) of the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914, contributions in respect of workmen covered by this section 3 (2) of the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment)
Act, 1914, contributions in respect of workmen covered by this
decision, but previously excluded by virtue of decision B1988,
are payable as from the 8th February, 1917.

2128x. Labourers employed at timber ponds which are part
of the premises of sawmills or other establishments engaged
wholly or mainly in carrying on any insured trade or muni-

2129x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manu-

2131x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in engraving or etching jewellery, gold and silver-ware, or plated goods.

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

payable in respect of:—
2111. Workmen (other than those engaged in sawmilling, machine woodwork, or the making of metal parts) engaged in the manufacture of portable refrigerators and similar articles (not being machinery) which are not intended for use in war.
2114. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in cutting out, lining, stitching, and making up fur coats, rugs, muffs, collarettes, &c. (not intended for use in war).
2117. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in crushing granite or stone.

2118. Inspectors, examiners, &c., whose work consists wholly or mainly in supervision and involves the use of tools or measuring instruments only in connection with such super-

2120. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in handling or otherwise dealing with yeast after it has been separated from the alcohol.

2123. Gatemen when not employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour, e.g., in clerical work, watching persons passing in and out and noting times, examining passes, keeping records of traffic, &c.

This decision modifies decision No. A1869X (BOARD OF TRADE

This decision modifies decision No. A1869X (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1916).

2130. Workmen (other than those employed in the manufacture of chemical ingredients) engaged wholly or mainly in mixing and preparing compounds for case hardening.

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

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

graph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

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

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

PAPER BOX TRADE. GREAT BRITAIN.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW TRADE BOARD.

The Minister of Labour has established a new Trade Board The Minister of Labour has established a new Trade Board in Great Britain for the Paper Box Trade, in the place of the Board whose term of office recently expired. The Trade Board consists of three appointed members, namely, Mr. Ernest Aves, Mr. Alderman Thomas Smith, J.P., and Mrs. Margrieta Beer, together with nineteen members representing employers in the trade and nineteen members representing workers in the trade. The representatives of employers and the representatives of workers have been chosen by the Minister of Labour after considering names supplied by employers and workers respectively. The Trade Board has been established for the period of four years commencing 29th January, 1917, and thereafter until dissolved by the Minister of Labour.

Mr. Ernest Aves has been appointed Chairman of the Trade

Mr. Ernest Aves has been appointed Chairman of the Trade Board, and Mr. G. T. Reid, Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., has been appointed Secretary.

IRELAND

FILLING OF ANNUAL VACANCIES ON THE TRADE BOARD. FILLING OF ANNUAL VACANCIES ON THE TRADE BOARD. In accordance with the Regulations as to the constitution and proceedings of the Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland), two representatives of employers and two representatives of workers retired on 8th February. After considering names supplied by employers and workers respectively, the Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. J. Keown and Mr. J. McGuffin to be representatives of employers, and Miss J. Fisher and Mr. J. Mallon to be representatives of workers on the Trade Board for a further period dating from 8th February, 1917.

TAILORING TRADE.

. GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) have determined to vary the minimum rates of wages at present in operation for male and female workers (other than female workers employed in cutting, trimming and fitting-up), as follows:—

For female workers, other than learners, from 3½d. to 4d.

For male workers, other than learners, from 6d. to 7d. Increases will also be made in the minimum rates payable to

The statutory notice of the above-mentioned variation of minimum rates will be given by the Trade Board on 26th February, on which date the rates as varied will come into SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING

Feb., 1917.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made an order, dated 15th February, 1917, making obligatory, in cases in which they are applicable, the minimum rates of wages for female workers, as varied by the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain), which came into limited operation on 14th August,

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 15th February at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Minister of Labour is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates.

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

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain) gave notice on 27th January that they propose to vary the minimum rate of wages for male workers of 24 years of age and upwards from 26s. to 30s. 4d. per week of 52 hours, and to vary the minimum rate of wages for female

52 hours, and to vary the minimum rate of wages for female workers of 18 years of age and upwards from 14s. 1d. to 16s. 3d. per week of 52 hours.

The Trade Board also propose to vary the minimum rates for male learners and for male workers of 22 years of age who have had less than 12 months' experience in the trade, and the minimum rates for female learners and for female workers of 18 years of age and upwards who have had less than 12 months' experience in the trade.

Thus there information respecting the proposed variation of

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

FILLING OF ANNUAL VACANCIES ON THE TRADE BOARD AND DISTRICT TRADE COMMITTEES.

In accordance with the Regulations as to the constitution and proceedings of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain), seven of the representatives of employers and seven of the representatives of workers retired on 11th February.

After considering names supplied by employers and workers

After considering names supplied by employers and workers respectively, the Minister of Labour has selected the following persons to be members of the Trade Board for the period com-

persons to be members of the Trade Board for the period commencing 11th February, 1917:

Representatives of employers: †Mr. A. Barratt, †Mr. F. Bovill, †Mr. A. H. Dence, †Mr. R. M. Leonard, †Mr. S. W. Pascall, †Mr. F. H. Reeve, †Mr. J. Robertson.

Representatives of workers: †Miss Edith G. Bell, †Miss Emily G. Bell, †Miss E. M. Harris, †Miss E. S. Holden, †Miss M. James, †Mr. R. McDonald, †Mrs. A. E. Moore.

One-third of the representatives of local employers and one-third of the representatives of local workers on the five District Trade Committees established by the above Trade Board were drawn to retire on 21st January, in accordance with the regudrawn to retire on 21st January, in accordance with the regulations as to the constitution of District Trade Committees, and, after considering names supplied by employers and workers respectively, the Minister of Labour has appointed members of the Committees for the period commencing 21st January, 1917, to fill the vacancies thus caused.

SHIRTMAKING TRADE. GREAT BRITAIN.

VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.\$\ddot\$

The Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued The Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain) have issued a notice, dated 12th February, 1917, stating that they have varied the minimum rate of wages for female workers (fixed on 5th July, 1915, and made obligatory by order of the Board of Trade on 6th January, 1916) from 3½d. to 4d. per hour. Corresponding increases have been made in the minimum rates for female learners.

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

TIN BOX TRADE. GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain) have determined

* See Labour Gazette for August, 1916, page 309.

† Retiring member re-appointed. ‡ See LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1916, page 399

to vary the minimum rates of wages for male and female workers as follows:—

MALE WORKERS.

Age.	Present Kate.	New Rate.
Under 15 years	No variation.	No variation.
15 years	8s. per week.*	9s. per week.*
16 years	10s. ,,	11s. 6d. ,,
17 years	12s. ,,	13s. 6d. ,,
18 years	15s. ,,	. 16s. 3d. ,,
19 years	18s. 6d. ,,	19s. 6d. ,,
20 years	22s. 6d. ,,	23s. 6d. ,,
21, with less than		
12 months' ex-		
perience	22s. 6d. ,,	26s. ,,
21 years	26s. ,,	27s. 6d. ,,
22 years and over	26s. ,,	30s. 4d. ,,

FEMALE WORKERS.

Age.	Pr	esent	t Rate.			Rate.
Under 15 years	No	var	iation.	No	var	iation.
15 years	8s.	per	week.*	9s.	per	week.*
16 years	10s.	268	,,	11s.	6d.	,,
17 years	12s.		,,	13s.	6d.	,,
Over 18, with less						
than 12 months'						
experience	12s.		,,	13s.	6d.	,,
18 years and over	14s.	1d.		16s.	3d.	,,

The statutory notice of the above-mentioned variations of minimum rates will be issued by the Trade Board on 1st March, on which date the rates as varied will come into operation. Further particulars may be obtained by persons affected from the Secretary of the Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

LINEN AND COTTON EMBROIDERY TRADE. IRELAND.

Proposal to Fix Minimum Rates of Wages for Female Workers.

The Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland) have issued a notice, dated 8th January, 1917, stating that they propose to fix minimum time-rates of wages for female workers as follows:—

For	Thread Dra	wing					per hou
	Drawn Thi					$2\frac{1}{2}d.$,,
	Top Sewing					$2\frac{1}{2}d.$,,,
	Hand Embr	oidery,	excep	t Spar	ring		"
	Sparring					3d.	,,,
	Nickelling					31d.	. ,,
,,	Clipping					3d.	"

The Trade Board also propose to fix general minimum piece-rates of wages for thread drawing, drawn thread work,

sparring and top sewing.

Further information respecting the above-mentioned proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

TANHARY 1917

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination. †
City of London Harrogate (Yorks, West Riding) Hull (Yorks, East Riding) Louth (Lincs)	Dr. E. H. Ross, 207, Piccadilly, W. Dr. A. Roberts, 13, Park View, Harrogate Dr. J. Cumming, 289, Beverley Road, Hull Dr. E. Sharpley, Upgate House, Louth	96, Queen Street, Cheapside E.C., Wednesday, 3-4 p.m Public Health Offices, Har rogate, Wednesday, 9.30- 10 a.m. Monday and Thursday, 9- 9.30 a.m. Surgery, Cornmarket, Louth Thursday, 10-11 a.m.

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

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED **DURING JANUARY.**

[All the United Kingdom Official Publications may be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C., and 28, Abingdom Street, London, S.W.; 37. Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Carafif; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Dominions and Dependencies, the United States of America and other foreign countries of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C.]

UNITED KINGDOM.

Board of Trade Journal. The Board of Trade Journal is published weekly and is the principal medium through which

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

commercial intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The Journal may be obtained through the above-mentioned sources, price 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom; the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

Agricultural Statistics, 1916. Part I. Acreage and Live Stock Returns of England and Wales. With Summaries for the United Kingdom. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 8436: price 3d.]

[Cd. 8436: price 3d.]

Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Local Government Board,
1915-16. Supplement containing the Report of the Medical
Officer. [Cd. 8423: price 9d.]

Report of the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis for
the year 1915. Strength of the force, pay, &c. [Cd. 8405:

National Health Insurance. Final Report of the Departmental Committee on Approved Society Finance and Adminis-

ration. [Cd. 8451: price 3d.]

Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Hospitals, 1915-16. Contains prices of food, &c., supplied. [Cd. 8390: price 3d.]

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

CANADA.-The Labour Gazette, December, 1916. Industrial conditions, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, trade disputes, industrial accidents, prices, &c.

—Census and Statistics Monthly, November, 1916. Field crops, prices of agricultural produce, &c. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.]

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Monthly Summary of Aus-

ralian Statistics, September, 1916. Trade unions, unemployment, changes in wages, disputes, rents and cost of living, &c. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co., Printers.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Industrial Gazette, October, 1916. Price levels, dislocations in industries, employment and un-employment; Wages Rates under Industrial Arbitration, 1902-1915—an historical review; adult women workers—by wage classes, 1902-1913, labour exchanges, arbitration proceedings,

classes, 1902-1913, labour exchanges, arbitration proceedings, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

—The Industrial Arbitration Reports, 1916. Vol. XV. Parts 5 and 6. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

VICTORIA.—(1) Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories on Anti-Strike Legislation in operation throughout the Australasian States, and recommendations regarding such Legislation for Victoria, 1915. (2) Report on the Feasibility of adopting the practice of baking Bread by day in Victoria and the operation of Day Baking in other States, 1916. Labour Department.

(3) Report on some of the Effects of Labour Legislation and suggestions for attaining Greater Industrial Efficiency, 1916. Labour Department. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Government

-Wages Board Determinations, 1916, showing in brackets the dates of those cancelled thereby. Paper Bag Trade, 6th November (12th May, 1916). Printers, 9th November (27th July, 1916). Nailmakers, 29th November (15th September, 1913). Perambulator Trade, 23rd November (17th April, 1916). Sewer Builders, Industrial Appeal, 16th November (17th Industrial Appeal, 16th November (17th Industrial Appeal).

QUEENSLAND .- The Industrial Gazette, November, 1916. Female labour exchange operations, supply of and demand for labour, industrial awards, &c.—Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for year ended 30th June, 1916. Number of factories and shops, with persons employed, industrial awards in operation, overtime worked, &c. Department of Labour. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.]

—Industrial Peace Act Awards, 1916, showing in brackets the dates of those cancelled thereby. Brisbane Daily Newspapers, 2nd October. Sawmilling Industry, Central Division, 31st October (13th May, 1914). Flour Millers, 3rd November

(25th June, 1915).
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year ended 31st December, 1915. Average wages paid, determinations in force, inspection, accidents, &c.—Determinations of Wages Boards. Brickmakers, dated 27th October, 1916, altering that of 17th August, 1915. Carriers and Drivers (Additional), dated 8th November, 1916. Fruit Preserving, dated 5th October, 1916. Patternmakers, Fitters, Turners and Machinists, dated 13th October, 1916. Tinsmiths, Sheet and Metal and Galvanised Iron Workers (memorandum of agreement), dated 17th November, 1916. of agreement), dated 17th November, 1916. Tug Boats, dated 25th October, 1916.

NEW ZEALAND.—Journal of the Department of Labour, November, 1916. Condition of trade and employment in October, persons assisted to employment, co-operative works, retail prices and cost of living, &c. [Wellington: Marcus F.

Marks, Government Printer.]

-Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial

—Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XVII. Part 9. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.] —Reports of the Board of Trade, 1916. (1) First Interim Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Prices of Wheat, Pollard, Flour and Bread, &c. (2) Report on Butter Trade. (3) Report regarding Coal Prices at Auckland. (4) Selling Price of Petrol. (5) Synopsis of the Work of the Board since inception, 1st March, 1916. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, December, 1916. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]

—Bulletin de l'Office International du Travail, Nos. 11, 12, 1915. [Paris e Porcer Levrent]

—Bulletin de l'Office International du Travail, Nos. 11, 12, 1915. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.]

UNITED STATES.—Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, January, 1917. Retail prices of food in October and November, strikes and lock-outs January to November, 1916, conference on labour disputes and public service corporations, &c.—Bulletins of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 200, July, 1916. Wholesale Prices, 1890 to 1915. No. 206, October, 1916. The British System of Labour Exchanges. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

Printing Office.]

New York.—The Bulletin, December, 1916. The labour market, bureau activities, New York Safety Congress, &c. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., Printers.]

Germany.—Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, December, 1916. Employ-

ment in November, employment of women during the war, wages of miners in the third quarter of 1916. Die Verbände der Arbeitgeber, Angestellten und Arbeiter im Jahre 1914. (Supplement to Reichs-Arbeitsblatt.) Department of Labour Statistics, Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Carl Heymann]

Austria.—Soziale Rundschau, September-October, 1916. Unemployment in May, June, July and August, labour exchanges in July and August. Orders relating to early closing of shops, the establishment of a Food Control Board, the pro-

shops, the establishment of a Food Control Board, the provision of necessaries of life, regulations as to trade and consumption of fats, meat, beer, milk, sugar, and venison. Department of Labour Statistics. Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

ITALY.—Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro (fortnightly series), 1st and 16th January, 1917. Labour disputes in November, retail prices in November. Labour Department of Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. [Rome: Fratelli Treves]

Fratelli Treves.]

Holland.—Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de

Statistick, December, 1916. Employment, labour disputes, labour exchanges, retail and wholesale prices. Central Bureau of Statistics. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante.]

Denmark.—Statistics, wages and hours of labour, trade unions, household budgets, &c. Danish Statistical Department. household budgets, &c. Danish Statistical Department.
[Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag.]

—Social Forsorg, December, 1916. Unemployment in September, labour exchanges in November. Council for Workmen's Insurance and the Department of the Inspector of Unemployment. [Hellewin 7] nployment. [Hellerup.]
Norway.—(1) Sociale Meddelelser, No. 5. Retail prices in

Norway.—(1) Sociale Meddelelser, No. 5. Retail prices in August-November, 1916, employment in August-October. Department of Social Affairs. (2) De Offentlige Jernbaner. (3) Norges Fiskereer, 1914. (4) Norges Skibsfart, 1913. (5) Folketællingen i Norge i december 1910 (Hovedoversigt). (6) Norges Postvæsen, 1915. (7) Skolevæsenets Tilstand, 1913. (8) Folkenængdens Bevægelse, 1914. Norges Officielle Statistik. [Christiania: Aschehoug & Col.]

Sweden.—(1) Skogsarbetarnas Levnads och Arbetsförhållanden i Värmland, Dalarna och Norrland. (2) Arbetstidens Längd vid Frisersalonger och Badinrättningar i Sverige. (3)
Arbetartillgång, Arbetstid och Arbetslån inom Sveriges Jordbruk år 1915. (4) Olycksfall i Arbete, 1913. (5) Sociala Meddelanden, No. 11, 1916. Employment in October, labour exchanges, retail food prices in October. (6) Sociala Meddelanden, No. 12, 1916. State and communal measures during war,

cost of living, retail food prices in November. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

Russia (Finland).—(1) Statistisk Arsbok för Finland, 1915.

Labour disputes, 1907-1914, labour exchanges, 1907-1914, earnings of workpeople, 1908-09, cost of living, 1908-09. (2) Arbetsstatistisk Tidskrift, No. 5, 1916. Number of workpeople employed in Finish in India. ployed in Finnish industries in 1914, value of production, 1913-14, total wages, &c. (3) Olycksfallen i Arbetet, 1913. (4) Emigrationen under år 1915. (5) Sjöfart år 1913. (6) Försäkringsväsendet i Finland, 1914. (7) Finlands Folkmängd den 31 December 1910, II. Delen. (8) Befolkningens Fördelning efter Yrke öch Naring i Helsingfors, &c. (9) Understödskassor, 1914. (10) Postsparbanken, 1915. (11) Sparbankernas Tillstånd och Förvaltning, 1914. (12) Rättsväsendet, 1914. (13) Industristatistik, 1914. All issued by the Finnish Central Bureau of Statistics. [Helsingfors.] Finnish Central Bureau of Statistics. [Helsingfors.]

SPAIN.—Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, Decem-

ber, 1916. Labour disputes, cost of living (April to September and resume 1909-1916), regulations for carrying out law of 11th November on maintenance of supplies of food and raw materials. Institute of Social Reforms (Labour Department).

[Madrid: D. V. Suarez.]

Portugal.—Boletim de Previdencia Social, October-Decem ber, 1916. (First issue). Population by occupations, 1890-1911, retail prices of commodities in September and October, law

retail prices of commodities in September and October, law of 16th March, 1916, creating a Ministry of Labour. Ministry of Labour and Thrift. [Lisbon.]

Brazil (St. Paul State).—Boletim do Departamento Estadual do Trabalho, 3rd Quarter of 1916. Industrial accidents and retail prices of commodities in St. Paul City. January-September, 1916. State Department of Labour. [St. Paul,

Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office by Cassell & Co., Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, E.C.—Price 1d.—February, 1917.

SUPPLEMENT

Board of Trade Labour Gazette

for FEBRUARY, 1917.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, January, 1917.

Accoutrements, Leather: Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.—Accoutrements, Web: Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, Loughborough.—Anchors: Fellows Bros., Cradley Heath, Staffs; W. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs; W. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Toradley Heath, Staffs.—Badges, Metal: P. G. Allday & Co., 117/9, Northwood St., Birmingham; Bent & Parker, Ltd., I, Northwood St., Birmingham; Botill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Albion Works, Gt. Hampton Row, Birmingham; Biss Bros., 50/2, Alston St., Ladywood, Birmingham; Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Albion Works, Gt. Hampton Row, Birmingham; T. W. Broughton & Co., Ltd., I, High Park St., Nechells, Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Portland St., Birmingham; W. J. Dingley, 77, Warstone Lane, Birmingham; W. Dwoler & Sons, Ltd., Graham St. Works, Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Forson, 120, Pope St., Birmingham; Hassett & Harper, Ltd., 60, Regent Place, Birmingham; E. Hughes & Co., 65, Caroline St., Birmingham; H. Jenkins & Sons, Ltd., Unity Works, Vittoria St., Birmingham; Jennens & Co., Ltd., Deritend, Birmingham; Mappin & Webb., Ltd., Sheffield; Marklew Bros., Smith St., Birmingham; J. Moore, 13, Pitsford St., Birmingham; H. Onions, Ltd., 56, Gt. Hampton St., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brearley St., Birmingham; Thornby Stamping Co., Ltd., 58, Caroline St., Birmingham; Thornby Stamping Co., Ltd., 58, Caroline St., Birmingham; Thornby Stamping Co., Ltd., 180, Noxford St., W.—Bags, Sleeping: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 180, Oxford St., W.—Bags, Sleeping: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 180, Oxford St., W.—Bags, Sleeping: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 180, Oxford St., W.—Bags, Sleeping: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 180, Oxford St., W.—Bags, Sleeping: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 180, Oxford St., W.—Bags, Sleeping: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 180, Oxford St., W.—Bags, Sleeping: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 180, Oxford St., W.—Bags, Sleeping: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 180, Oxford St., W.—Bags, Sleeping: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 180 WAR OFFICE. & Co., Tollesbury, Essex; Graham & Morton, Bingham Factory, Stirling; Green Bros., Hailsham, Sussex; C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.; Hollington Bros., Black Horse Yard, Aldgate, E., and Colchester; W. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., 151/7, Goswell Rd., E.C.; J. Hunter & Son, Ltd., 35, Hardman St., Liverpool; Josselson & Beskin, 8/10, Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C.; P. Lloyd Rees, Ltd., Ancoats, Manchester; Marsh, Jones & Cribb, Ltd., 48, Boar Lane, Leeds; Milton Mfg. Co., 3, Victoria Avenue, Bishopsgate, E.C.; Mourne Clothing Co., Ltd., Fairfax St., Belfast; Oetzmann & Co., Ltd., 62/79, Hampstead Rd., N.W.; W. F. Pattison & Son, Waterside, Brightlingsea; Pettigrew & Stephens, Ltd., 148, Bath St., Glasgow; E. H. Price & Co., Brett Works, Hadleigh, Suffolk; G. F. Rea & Co., 10, Brunswick St., Belfast; Redford Linen Co., Ltd., 10, Donegal Sq. South, Belfast; J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Glengall Rd., Millwall, E.; T. Somerset & Co., Ltd., Hardcastle St., Belfast; Spaul & Barnes, Bunyan Rd. Works, Bedford; J. & R.

War Office—continued.

Taylor & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Park Rd., Golborne, Newton, Lancs; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 180, Oxford St., W.; J. Wilson & Son (Belfast), Ltd., Downshire House, Belfast.—Bedstead Boards and Trestles: Cork Timber and Iron Co., Ltd., Kyrl St., Cork; Eustace & Co., Leitrim St., Cork; Muirhead & Sons, Ltd., Saw Mills, Grangemouth; H. Newsum, Sons & Co., Ltd., 16, St. Helen's Place, E.C.; F. Shepherd & Son, Lead Mill Lane, York.—Bedsteads, Folding: H. Marlow, Excelsior Works, Dudley; A. Phillips, Ltd., Eyre St., Spring Hill, Birmingham; S. F. Turner, Ltd., Wellington Works, Dudley; Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., 109/25, Watery Lane, Birmingham.—Benches, Saw: J. Pickles & Son, Hebden Bridge, Yorks; J. S. Richardson, Royal Exchange Buildings, Glasgow; T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Railway Works, Rochdale.—Blankets: J. S. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Castle Bank Mills, Wakefield; H. Dickinson, Northumberland St., Huddersfield; J. Fenton & Sons, Ltd., Springwell Mills, Batley, Yorks; J. Glover, Ltd., Westfield Mills, Ossett, Yorks; J. Hoyle & Son, Prospect Mills, Longwood, Huddersfield; A. & J. McNab, Ltd., Slateford, Midlothian; Marriott & Sons, Ltd., Witney, Oxon; W. Milroy, Waulkmills, Kirkcowan, Wigtownshire; T. & A. Naylor, Ltd., Kidderminster; Portree Wool Mill Co., Ltd., 13, High St., Inverness; Priestly Bros., Grove Mills, Halifax; G. & J. Stubley, Ltd., Hick Lane Mills, Batley, Yorks; J. Tattersfield & Sons, Ltd., Moor End Mills, Dewsbury; J. T. & J. Taylor, Ltd., Batley, Yorks; Taylor, Livesey & Co., Ltd., Paddock Mills, Huddersfield; Wilford & Johnson, Ltd., Calder Bank Shed, Dewsbury; J. J. & W. Wilson, Ltd., Castle Mills, Kendal; Wrigley & Parker Bros., Ltd., Batley, Yorks.—Blocks, Tackle: R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd., Spittlegate Ironworks, Grantham.—Boilers, Vertical: Farrar Boilerworks, Ltd., Newarkson-Trent.—Bolts and Nuts, &c.: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Bag Lane, Atherton, Manchester; F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Atlas Works, Darlaston; J. Haywood & Co., Foundry Lane, Smethwick, Birmin Taylor & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Park Rd., Golborne, Newton, Imperial Works, Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd., Vulcan Works, West Bromwich; J. Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Eagle Works, Darlaston; Wilkes, Ltd., Grand Junction Works, Darlaston.—Boots, Knee: F. Cook, Ltd., South Place Shoe Works, Long Buckby; J. Marlow & Sons, Ltd., Phœnix Works, Northampton.—Boots, Rubber and Materials For Repair: New Liverpool Rubber Co., Ltd., Rice Lane, Walton, Liverpool; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Castle Mills, Edinburgh; Redferns Rubber Works, Ltd., Hyde; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Leith Walk, Edinburgh; Waverley Rubber Co., Ltd., Russell Rd., Edinburgh.—Boxes, Horse-shoe (Term Contracts): J. E. Butt & Sons, Baltic Wharf, Brighton; J. S. Downing & Sons, Ltd., Commercial St., Birmingham; H. Lebus, Tottenham Hale, Middlesex; J. McMahon, Ltd., St. Alphonsus St., Limerick; Meagher & Hayes, Travers St., Cork; Messenger & Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Murray & Son, Youghal, Co. Cork; T. H. Sawyer & Son, Roxley Rd., Lewisham, S.E.; F. Troy & Co., Iverson Rd., West Hampstead, N.W.—Boxes, Tin: Four Coin Meter Co., Ltd., Seacote Works, Leith, S. Gregson & Sons, 13/15, Clerke St., Bury.—Brick Burrs (Term Contract): Smeed, Dean & Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne.—Brushes: M. A. Cook & Sons, Victoria Rd., Bletchley; Hopkins Bros., 72A, Brownlow Rd., Dalston, N.E.; H. W. Jones & Sons, 32/4, Gt. Dover St., Borough, S.E.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Newton & Cook, 64, Grange Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.; S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Norwich; Star Brush Co., Ltd., Eden Grove, Holloway, N.; Vale & Bradnack, Green Lane, Walsall; Wire Brush Co., Ancoats, Manchester.—Brushes (Term Contract): British Xylonite Co., Ltd., Hale End, Chingford, N.E.—Bunting: J. Clough & Son, Baildon Green Mills, Shirley, Bradford.—Buoys, Anchor: Estler Bros., South Molton Rd., Victoria Docks, E.; Parkinson & W. & B. Cowan, Ltd., Bell Barn Works, Birmingham.—Cable and Wire, Electric: British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Warrington; Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.; Craigpark E Imperial Works, Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd., Vulcan Works, West Bromwich; J. Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Eagle Works, Darlaston;

War Office-continued.

General Electric Co., Ltd., 67, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; A. Green, Ltd., New Normanton Mills, Derby; Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd., Millwall Docks, E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Lipagra Laga, Pools, Lipagra Laga, Lipagra Laga, Pools, Lipagra Laga, Lipagra Lag Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Linacre Lane, Bootle, Liverpool; Midland Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Lutterworth; St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd., Warrington; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Telegraph Works, Woolwich, S.E.—Calcium Carbide: British Carbide Factories, Ltd., Manchester; Imperial Light, Ltd., Webster's Wharf, Bromley-by-Bow, E.; Lockerbie & Wilkinson Carbide Carbide St. Carbide Carbide St. Tipton), Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Phos Co., Phos Works, Dalstor Lane, N.E.; Thorn & Hoddle Acetylene Co., Ltd., Harris St. Camberwell, S.E.; O. Wilkins & Co., Ltd., Traffic St., Derby.—
Candles: Broxburn Oil Co., Ltd., Broxburn, West Lothian;
Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., St. Rollox Soap Works, Renfrew;
Price's Patent Candle Co., Battersea, S.W.; J. G. Rathbone, Ltd.,
Castleknock, Co. Dublin; E. Ryan & Co., Ltd., Pope's Quay, Cork.
—Candles (Term Contracts): Broxburn Oil Co., Ltd., Brox-Castleknock, Co. Dublin; E. Ryan & Co., Ltd., Pope's Quay, Cork.—Candles (Term Contracts): Broxburn Oil Co., Ltd., Broxburn, West Lothian; J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., Upper Marsh, Lambeth, S.E.; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Battersea, S.W.; J. L. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Exeter; Wilkie & Soames, Ltd., Thames Soap and Candle Works, Greenwich, S.E.; Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Co., Ltd., Addiewell, West Calder, Midlothian.—Canvas: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee; Brookfield Linen, Ltd., Belfast; Edinburgh Roperie & Sailcohn Co., Ltd., Bath St., Leith; A. Lowson, Ltd., Baltic Works, Arbroath; Milfort Weaving & Finishing Co., Ltd., Waterford St., Belfast: Milfort Weaving & Finishing Co., Ltd., Waterford St., Belfast New Smithfield Weaving Co., Ltd., Smithfield, Belfast; Richards Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; J. Stott, Ltd., Werneth Mills Oldham; Tavanagh Weaving Co., Ltd., Tavanagh Factory Portadown, Ireland; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; F Webster & Sons, Alma Works, Arbroath.—Canvas, Waterproof Webster & Sons, Alma Works, Arbroath.—Canvas, Waterprool: Woods, Son & Co., Lucas St., E.—Cases, Bags, Holdalls, &c., Leather: W. Atkins, Trafalgar Rd., Old Kent Rd., S.E.; G. Battle & Co., Martin's Yard, Endwell Rd., Brockley, S.E.; W. Brock & Co., Ltd., 174, Weston St., Bermondsey, S.E.; Cole Bros., 24a, Floral St., Covent Garden, W.C.; J. Cripps, 314, City Rd., E.C.; J. Dawson & Son, Ltd., Boultham Works, Lincoln; Hathaway, Son & Co., Station Rd., Walsall; J. & A. Hillman, Hathaway, Son & Co., Station Rd., Walsall; J. & Sons, 154/64 Ltd., Castle Leather Works, Dudley; Hobson & Sons, 154/64 Tooley St., S.E.; D. T. Jackson & Co., Ltd., Shand St. Tooley St., S.E.; D. T. Jackson & Co., Ltd., Shand St., Tooley St., S.E.; Martins-Birmingham Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham; Oak Leather Goods Co., 1/4, School Terrace, St. Paul's, Walsall; R. W. Stiby, 41/5, Old St., E.C.; W. Swart, 235, Victoria Park Rd., South Hackney, N.E.; Walsall Saddlery Co., 38, Ablewell St., Walsall; J. E. Wesley, 26, Gopsall St., Leicester; Whitehouse & Hartley, Navigation St., Walsall; A. Wood, 66a, South St., Walsall; W. Wood & Son, Ltd., Kelvin Works, Highbury, N.—Cases, Rum (Term Contracts): F. W. Bunt & Co., Ltd., Horseferry Branch Rd., Stepney, E.; Capjon & Hoare, Blackhorse Rd., Deptford, S.E.; M. Erdman & Son, Rollins St., S.E.; A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., Pier Wharf Dept. Capjon & Hoare, Blackhorse Rd., Deptford, S.E.; M. Erdman & Son, Rollins St., S.E.; A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., Pier Wharf, Deptford Green, S.E.; Priddy & Hale, Ltd., Plough Rd., Rotherhithe, S.E.—Cases, Wood, Packing, &c.: F. W. Bunt & Co., London St., Stepney, E.; M. A. Castell, 41, Rivington St., Shoreditch, E.C.; C. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Crown Wharf, Grove Rd., Bow, E.; M. Erdman & Son., Rollins St., S.E.; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., 3a, Upper Thames St., E.C.; J. B. Fraser & Co., Ltd., Phœnix Saw Mılls, Glasgow; C. H. Glover & Co., Ltd., Ormside St., Old Kent Rd., S.E.; J. Glover & Co., 264/6, St. John St., Clerkenwell, E.C.; Herman & Phillips, Ltd., Acton St., Kingsland Rd., N.E.; J. B. Kind, Ltd., Shobnall St., Burton-on-Trent; C. Lamb & Sons, Palmer's Rd., Bethnal Green, E.: A. Lloyd & C. Lamb & Sons, Palmer's Rd., Bethnal Green, E.; A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., Pier Wharf, Deptford Green, S.E.; W. Lusty & Sons, Upper North St., Poplar, E.; Priddy & Hale, Ltd., Plough Rd., Rotherhithe, S.E.; Saunders & Sons, Ltd., Ashcroft, Cirencester; Stephings, Son & Byers, Adelina Grove, Mile End Rd., E.; Stotesbury & Co., Colwick St., Evelyn St., Dept-Eng Rd., E.; Stotesbury & Co., Colwick St., Evelyn St., Deptford, S.E.; Toogood & Son, 40, Philip St., Bedminster, Bristol; Venesta, Ltd., North Woolwich Rd., E.; War Refugees' Camp, Earl's Court, S.W.—Cells, Electric: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—Cement: Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Northfleet.—Chemicals: Adcocks, Drayton Park Works, Highbury, N.; A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Carpenters' Rd. Stratford E. Cieterus Galvanied: Boldwick, Ltd. Rd., Stratford, E.—Cisterns, Galvanised: Baldwin's Ltd., 35, Or chard Place, Blackwall, E.; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Stafford Rd. Wolverhampton; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., Woolwich Rd., S.E.; S. M. Wilmot & Co., Ltd., St. Philip's Marsh Bristol.—Clippers, Horse & Parts: Barton-Gillette Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Co., Queen's Rd., Reading; Brown's Clipper Co., Ltd., Summer Row, Birmingham; Burman & Sons Leebank Works, Birmingham .- Cloth, Cotton, Proofing of Ltd., Leebank Works, Birmingham.—Cloth, Cotton, Proofing of: J. Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester.—Cloth (Dyeing Only): J. & J. Longbottom, Birstall, Leeds.—Cloth, Lasting: Sutcliffe & Co., Holmfield Mills, Halifax.—Cloth, Proofed: Harrods, Ltd., Brompton Rd., S.W.; A. Ramsay, Ltd., 49, Queen St., Glasgow.—Cloth (including Serge and Tartan): Armitage Bros., Milnsbridge, Huddersfield; Athlone Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Shannon Mills, Athlone; D. Ballantyne & Co., March St. Mills, Peebles; J. Banks & Sons, Fartown Mills, Pudsey, Leeds; Booth Bros. (Drighlington) Ltd., Drighlington; H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, Leeds; I. Bower & Sons, Ltd., Dover Mills, Holmfirth, Huddersfield: Bower & Sons, Ltd., Dover Mills, Holmfirth, Huddersfield; Briggs, Pollit & Co., Ltd., Briggella Mills, Bradford; Brooke, Wilford & Co., Ltd., Carlinghow Mills, Batley, Yorks; Brown Bros., Buckholm Mill, Galashiels; Brown, Hepworth & Co., Highcliffe Mills, Morley, Leeds; T. Casson & Brother, Commercial Mills, Elland; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot,

War Office-continued.

Yorks; A. L. Cochrane & Bros., Ltd., Netherdale Mill, Galashiels; Crowther, Bruce & Co., Ltd., New Mills, Marsden, Huddersfield; J. Crowther & Sons., Union Mills, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield; J. E. Crowther, Bank Bottom Mills, Marsden, Huddersfield; W. Edleston, Asquith Bottom Mills, Sowerby Bridge; S. & C. Firth, Holme Mills, Marsden, Huddersfield; Bridge; S. & C. Firth, Holme Mills, Marsden, Huddersfield; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; E. Gardiner & Son, Ltd., Tweed Mills, Selkirk; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Broom Mills, Farsley, Leeds; Gaunt Bros. & Orr, Ltd., Silver Royd Mills, Wortley, Leeds; Gibson & Lumgair, Ltd., St. Mary's Mills, Selkirk; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley, Leeds; L. Harwood & Co., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; Hattersley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Haworth, Keighley; W. Hird, Sons & Co., Ltd., Wyke Mills, Bradford; W. & T. Huggan, Bramley, Leeds; Inverness Tweed Mill Co., Ltd., Muirtown Mills, Inverness; W. & E. Jackson, Peel Mills, Morley, Leeds; Kaye & Stewart, Broadfield Mills, Huddersfield; G. & G. Kynock, Isla Bank Mills, Keith, N.B.; Laidlaw Bros., Allars Mills, Jedburgh, N.B.; C. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Blackrock Mills, Linthwaite, Huddersfield; J. Murgatroyd & Son, Oats Royd Mills, Luddenden, dersfield; J. Murgatroyd & Son, Oats Royd Mills, Luddenden, Yorks; R. Noble & Co., Glebe Mills, Hawick; M. Oldroyd & Sons., Ltd., Queen's Mills, Dewsbury; Ovens & Shaw, Abbot's Mill, Galashiels; Peel Bros. & Co., Globe Mills, City Rd., Brad-Yorks; R. Noble & Co., Glebe Mills, Hawick; M. Oldroyd & Sons., Ltd., Queen's Mills, Dewsbury; Ovens & Shaw, Abbot's Mill, Galashiels; Peel Bros. & Co., Globe Mills, City Rd., Bradford; J. Rayner & Co., Ltd., Water Royd Mills, Tunbridge Rd., Huddersfield; J. C. Rennie & Co., Millerden, Mintlaw Station, Aberdeenshire; J. & S. Rhodes, Ltd., Prospect and Queen's Mills, Morley, Leeds; C. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Victoria and Park Lane Mills, Batley; Scoon & Hood, Teviotdale Mills, Hawick; W. Scott & Sons, Troqueer Mills, Dumfries; Shaw Bros., Ltd., Larchfield Mills, Firth St., Huddersfield; Sime, Williamson & Co., Dean Mills, Hawick; J. Smith & Co., North Dean Mills, Greetland, Halifax; J. Smith & Sons (Brighouse), Ltd., Rastrick, Brighouse; Smith & Wood, Ltd., Parkwood Mills, Longwood, Huddersfield; Standeven & Co., Ltd., Ladyship Mills, Halifax; W. Sugden & Co., Aycliffe Mills, Gt. Horton, Bradford; J. T. & J. Taylor, Ltd., Batley, Yorks; T. W. Thorpe, Ltd., Heath House Mill, Golcar, Huddersfield; Wade & Glyde, Hubert Shed, Leeds Rd., Bradford; Wade Mfg., Co., Dunkirk Mills, Halifax; J. Walton & Son, Lydgate Mills, Calverley, Yorks; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Washpit Mills, Holmfirth, Huddersfield; J. Wright, Prospect Mill, Ingrow, Keighley.—Clothing, Drill: Bottomley's, Ltd., 26, King St., Blackburn; J. R. Bousfield & Co., Ltd., 126, Houndsditch, E.; City Tailors, Ltd., 226/8, Old St., E.C.; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., 410, Old Ford Rd., E.; Co-operative Wholesale Socy., Ltd., Trippett Lane, Sheffield; County Tailoring Co., Ltd., 1, Hoxton Sq., N.; R. Gaunt, Hollywell Lane Factory, Armley, Leeds; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., 1/5, Brick Lane, E.; Goldberg, Levine & Co., 69, Bridge St., Leeds; Gould & Gould, Templar St., Leeds, J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Baronia Works, Nantwich; Hipps, Ltd., Hipsley Works, Grace St., Leeds; Hope Mfg., Co., Ltd., Sheepscar Works, Leeds; P. Horsfield & Co., 7, Duncan St., Leeds; M. Hyam Wholesale Clothing Co., Ltd., Emerson St., Southwark, S.E.; Jacques Bros. & Co., Mount St., Nottingham; Kling J. Barran & Sons, Ltd., Chorley Lane, Leeds; Bertish, Mothersill & Co., Ltd., Sun Court, Golden Lane, E.C.; Bullock & Co., Adelaide St., Belfast; J. Cowen & Co., 4, Vestry St., N.; J. Crook & Son, Ltd., Irlam St., Newton Heath, Manchester; Devas, Routledge & Co., Ltd., 196, Burdett Rd., E.; A. B. Dobell & Co., Ltd., 22, Castle St., Finsbury, E.C.; Drake & Joel, Ltd., 9, Wellclose Sq., Cable St., E.; W. A. Hicks & Co., Lawford St., Bristol; Huggins, Son & Co., Ltd., Newfoundland Rd., Bristol; J. Ireland & Son, 12/13, Ellis' Quay, Dublin; Jones & Co., 255/57, Katherine Rd., Forest Gate, E.; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., Upton Park, E.; G. M. McKay & Co., Ltd., Aynam Mills, Kendal; Pegg & Chapman, 35, Minories, E.; S. Schneiders & Son, 39, Durward St., E.—Clothing, Oilskin: E. MacLean & Co., Ltd., 123/25, Howard St., Glasgow.—Clothing, Plain Clothes: Baird, Lewis & Co., Ltd., 194, Aldersgate St., E.C.; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Swindon; Dickie, Parsons & Co., 133/9, Lawrence Hill, Bristol; Firth & Carr, 2, St. John's Rd., Huddersfield; J. S. Goldstein & Sons, 96, Bethnal Green Rd., E.; Hollington Bros., Middlesex St., Aldgate, E.; Horrocks & Sons, Greaves St. Mills, Blackburn; J. Hunter & Son, Ltd., 35, Hardman St., Liverpool; J. Ireland & Son, 12/13, Ellis's Quay, Dublin; H. Leaning & Co., Ltd., Mersea Rd., Colchester; J. & E. Lichtenstein, Ltd., Gordon St. Works, Browelter, Marshacter, Liverpool; Towards St., 2002. Ellis's Quay, Dublin; H. Leaning & Co., Ltd., Mersea Rd., Colchester; J. & E. Lichtenstein, Ltd., Gordon St. Works, Broughton, Manchester; Lyons Bros., Templar St., Leeds; A. H. Mills & Co., 9, Grace St., Leeds; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.; E. Osborne & Co., Ltd., Wick Lane Clothing Works, Old Ford, E.; J. & B. Pearse & Co., 812, Old Ford Rd., Bow, E.; Pilling Bros. & Noar, 22, New Brown St., Manchester; Proudfoot, Willis & Sons, 8/22, Johnson St., Commercial Rd., E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., 134/5, High St., Shoreditch, E.; C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd., Fenchurch Wharf, Burdett Rd., E.; Wholesale Bespoke

War Office-continued.

Tailoring Co., St. Peter's Buildings, York St., Leeds.—Clothing, Special: H. & A. Alvarez, Brunswick Clothing Works, Poplar, E.; S. H. Cliff & Co., Washington St., Leeds; S. Deyong, 31, Houndsditch, E.C.; J. Ireland & Son, 12/13, Ellis's Quay, Dublin; Lyons Bros., Lyons Works, Templar St., Leeds; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., 134/35, High St., Shoreditch, E.; T. Sutcliffe & Son, Ltd., Regent Works, Hebden Bridge.—Clothing, Uniform: Benjamin Bros., 101/2, Dean St., W.; J. R. Bousfield & Co., Ltd., 126, Houndsditch, E.; T. Brown, 48, Conduit St., W.; City Tailors, Ltd., 226/8, Old St., E.C.; E. Clark & Sons, 9, Savile Row, W.; E. P. Clarke & Co., Byron St. Mills, Leeds; Clifton Clothing Co., 41, Camp Rd., Leeds; Clothing Manufacturers, Ltd., 1/2, Sandy's Row, Bishopsgate, E.C.; I. Cohen & Co., Ltd., 1/16, Aldgate East Chambers, E.; Colchester Manufacturing Co., Stanwell St., Colchester; J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Swindon, Wilts; Coop & Co., Dorning St., Wigan; County Tailoring Co., Ltd., 1, Hoxton Sq., N.; Davies, Jamieson & Wood, 15, Maddox St., W.; Eridge: Compton & Sons, Ltd., Swindon, Wilts; Coop & Co., Borning St., Wigan; County Tailoring Co., Ltd., 1, Hoxton Sq., N.; Davies, Jamieson & Wood, 15, Maddox St., W.; Eastwood Bros. (Hebden Bridge), Ltd., Croft Mill, Hebden Bridge; Frazer Bros., St. Peter's Buildings, Leeds; Gardam & Sons, Byron St., Leeds; A. G. Garments, Ltd., Blossom St., Ancoats, Byron St., Leeds; A. G. Garments, Ltd., Blossom St., Ancoats, Byron St., Leeds; George Manchester; R. Gaunt, 'Hollywell Lane, Armley, Leeds; George House, Ltd., 343, Wick Rd., Hackney Wick, N.E.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., 1/5, Brick Lane, E.; Goldberg, Levine & Co., 69, Bridge St., Leeds; Gould & Gould, Templar St., Leeds; Grainger & Smith, Ltd., Town Mills, Dudley, Worcester; J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs; J. Harding, Son & Co., Baronia Works, Nantwich; Harman Bros., 42, Mortimer St., W.; F. W. Harmer & Co., St. Andrew's Works, Norwich; Hart & Levy, Ltd., Wimbledon Works, Leicester; Hipps, Ltd., Grace St., Leeds; Hobson & Sons, Tooley St., S.E.; Hope Manufacturing Co., Sheepscar Works, Leeds; P. Horsfield & Co., 7, Duncan St., Leeds; Hutchisons, Ltd., Leonard St., Finsbury, E.C.; M. Hyam Wholesale Clothing Co., Ltd., Emerson St., Southwark, S.E.; Ideal Clothiers, Ltd., Mill Rd., Wellingborough; J. Ireland & Son, 12/13, Ellis's Quay, Dublin; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; M. Kruszinski & Co., 111/2, Shoreditch, E.; Lancashire Clothing Factory, 65, Renshaw St., Liverpool; Lee & Whatmoor, Hillhouse Mills, Ellerby Lane, Leeds; Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick; Lloyd, Attree & Smith, Shacklewell Lane, N.E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., 4/8, St. Mary St., N.E.; Lybro, Ltd., Cable St., Liverpool; J. Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd., Cheetham, Strangeways, Manchester; A. Pearce & Sons, New York Rd., Leeds; Pettigrew & Stephens, Ltd., 206, Sauchiehall St., Glasgow; B. Prager & Co., Ltd., 42, Dock St., E.; Premier Clothing Co., 32, Hanover Lane, Leeds; Rains & Co., 6/8, Sedley Place, Oxford St., W.; Reveley & Haggart, 63/64, New Broad St., E.C.; J. Rhodes & Co. (Clothiers), Ltd., Temple Works, Marshall St., Leeds; E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Providence St. Mills, Leeds; J. L. Rowse & Co., 268, Bishopsgate, E.C.; J. Snowden & Co., 129, Leeds Rd., Bradford; T. Sutcliffe & Scanding St., W.; H. Smith & Co., 268, Bishopsgate, E.C.; J. Snowden & Co., 129, Leeds Rd., Bradford; T. Sutcliffe & Co., 268, Bishopsgate, E.C.; J. Snowden & Co., Manchester; R. Gaunt, Hollywell Lane, Armley, Leeds; George House, Ltd., 343, Wick Rd., Hackney Wick, N.E.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., 1/5, Brick Lane, E.; Goldberg, Levine & Co., Leeds; J. L. Rowse & Co., 38, Bethnal Green Rd., N.E.; Samuel Bros., Ltd., 6, Gt. Prescot St., E.; S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St., Whitechapel, E.; Simpson & Son, 63, South Audley St., W.; H. Smith & Co., 268, Bishopsgate, E.C.; J. Snowden & Co., 129, Leeds Rd., Bradford; T. Sutcliffe & Son, Regent Works, Hebden Bridge; Tannen Military Equipment Co., 18, Olid Montague St., Whitechapel, E.; Thexton & Wright, 28, Gt. Pulteney St., Golden Sq., W.; United Welsh Mills, The Hayes, Cardiff; Walton Bros., Darnley Works, Hackney, N.E.; C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd., Burdett Rd., Limehouse, E.; H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., Gy. London Rd., Plaistow, E.; Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Co., St. Peter's Buildings, York St., Leeds; P. Wilson, 44/49, Clyde Place, Glasgow; Wood, Harris & Co., Bedford St. North, Halifax; Woodrow & Co., 20, Prince's St., Hanover Sq., W.—Clothing, Uniform (Term Contract): Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.—Clothing, Working: J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Swindon, Wilts; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., 1/5, Brick Lane, E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.—Clothing, Table, Medicine, Pudding, Towels, &c.: Bessbrook Spinning Co., Ltd., Bessbrook, Co. Armagh; A. Blyth & Co., Hawklymuir Factory, Kirkcaldy; Broadway Damask Co., Broadway, Belfast; D. & R. Duke, Denburn Works, Brechin, N.B.; W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Crumlin Rd., Belfast; J. Gunning & Son, 35, Adelaide St., Belfast; C. Jackson & Sons, Ltd., Falkland, Fife; J. Jeffrey & Co., Blasusney Works, Kirkcaldy; J. Lambert & Co., Ltd., Auchtermuchty, Fife; N. Lockhart & Sons; Linktown Works, Kirkcaldy; W. Lumsden & Son, Pachead Factory, Kirkcaldy; H. Matier & Co., Ltd., May St., Belfast; D. M. Stenhouse, Stratheden Linen Works, Cupar, Fife; Stevenson & Sons, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone; W. Thomson & Son, East Bank Works, Strathmiglo, Fife; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Steam Cooperage, Button-on-Trent; Clyde Cooperage, Co., Ltd., Steam Cooperage, Easter Rd., Leith; Dunbar's Cooperage, Edinburgh; W.

War Office—continued.

Ltd., 342, Commercial Rd., E.; C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.; W. Hammill, Ltd., Carlton, Wakefield; Hanson, Scott & Co., Ltd., Stockport; J. Holmes & Son, Kirk Royd, New Mill, Huddersfield; Jackson, McConnan & Temple, Ltd., 405, Edge Lane, Liverpool; W. Terrell & Sons, Ltd., Arno's Vale, Bristol; W. Waites, Sons & Atkinson, Ltd., Philips Park Mills, Manchester; J. West, 555, Commercial Rd., E.; G. J. Young & Co., Ltd., Hatter's Lane, High Wycombe.—Cottons, Place Goods: Armitage & Picker High Wycombe.—Cottons, Mills, Manchester; J. West, 555, Commercial Rd., E.; G. J. Young & Co., Ltd., Hatter's Lane, High Wycombe.—Cottons, Piece Goods: Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., 95, Portland St., Manchester; Arnold, Clayton & Co., Ltd., 57, Major St., Manchester; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Portland St., Manchester; T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., 16, Newton St., Manchester; J. Booth & Co., Ltd., 1, Dickinson St., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., 31, Cooper St., Manchester; R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester; G. Howarth & Co., 40, Bloom St., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Brooksbottom Mill, Summerscat, Manchester: Hoyle & Smith, Ltd., 103, Portland St., Manchester. J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Brooksbottom Mill, Summerscat, Manchester; Hoyle & Smith, Ltd., 103, Portland St., Manchester; T. Johnson & Sons, 11, Marsden Sq., Manchester; J. H. Kippax & Co., 58, George St., Manchester; J. Moorhouse & Son, Ltd., 10, Charlotte St., Manchester; N. P. Nathan's Sons, Lower Mosley St., Manchester; R. & J. Partingdon, Ltd., 40, Portland St., Manchester; E. Spinner & Co., 11, Albert Sq., Manchester; D. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., Lower Mill, Rawtenstall, Manchester, H. Whitworth Ltd., 11, Princept St., Manchester, H. Whitworth Ltd., 12, Princept St., Ma Manchester; D. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., Lower Mill, Rawtenstall, Manchester; H. Whitworth, Ltd., 115, Princess St., Manchester.—Covers, Waterproof, Canvas: Lane & Neeve, Ltd., Britannia Works, Millwall, E.—Cranes: J. Smith (Keighley), Ltd., Crane Works, Keighley.—Curtains, Cap: M. Grant & Sons, Ltd., 22, Gt. Alie St., Aldgate, E.; A. Morris & Co., 36, Middlesex St., Aldgate, E.; B. Prager & Co., Ltd., 42/2a, Dock St., E.; Reese & Bonn, Ltd., Fashion St., E.; S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St., E.—Discs, Fibre: Sutcliffe (of Crumpsall), Ltd., Crumpsall Mills Manchester —Disinfectants: British Cappides Co. Mills, Manchester.—Disinfectants: British Cyanides Co., Ltd., Oldbury.—Disinfectors and Parts: Holder-Harriden, Ltd., Chiswell St., E.C.; Thresh Disinfector Co., Phœnix Foundry, Keighley.—Dowlas: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; New Northern Spinning Co., Northumberland St., Belfast.—Drabbett: Broadway Damask Co., Ltd., Belfast; Tavanagh Weaving Co., Ltd., Tavanagh, Portadown.—Dubbin: Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd., Lincoln.—Duck, Tent, &c.: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee; A. Blyth & Co., Sinclairtown, Kirkcaldy; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., 62, St. Andrew's St., Dundee; Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Crumlin Rd., Belfast; D. & R. Duke, Denburn Linen Co., Ltd., Crumlin Rd., Belfast; D. & R. Duke, Denburn Works, Brechin; J. Jeffrey & Co., Balsusney Works, Kirkcaldy; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Caldhame Works, Brechin; J. Normand & Sons, Ltd., Dysart, Fife; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; J. & J. Smart, Valley Works, Brechin; D. M. Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar, Fife.—Duck, Tent (Dyeing Only): H. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., Peel Dye Works, Newton Heath, Manchester; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; Waterdale Dyeing and Einiching Co. Ltd. Mare Clough Prestwich Manager Charles and Einiching Co. Ltd. Mare Clough Prestwich Manager Charles and Einiching Co. Ltd. Mare Clough Prestwich Manager Charles and Einiching Co. Ltd. Mare Clough Prestwich Manager Charles and Einiching Co. Ltd. Mare Clough Prestwich Manager Charles and Einiching Co. Ltd. Mare Clough Prestwich Manager Charles and Einiching Co. Ltd. Mare Clough Prestwich Manager Charles and Charles a chester; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; Waterdale Dyeing and Finishing Co., Ltd., Mere Clough, Prestwich, Manchester.—Dyes: British Dyes, Ltd., Turnbridge Works, Huddersfield; Kennesette Oil Syndicate, Ltd., Short Rd., Stratford, E.—Earthenware: Booths, Ltd., Church Bank Pottery, Tunstall, Staffs; British Anchor Pottery Co., Longton, Staffs; Burgess & Leigh, Middleport Pottery, Burslem, Staffs; Burslem Pottery Co., Overhouse St., Burslem, Staffs; Cartwright & Edwards, Ltd., Borough Pottery, Longton, Staffs; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem, Staffs; S. Ford & Co. (Burslem), Ltd., Lincoln Pottery, Burslem; Furnivals (1913), Ltd., Cobridge, Stoke-on-Trent; W. Gill & Sons, Providence Pottery, Castleford; Grimwades, Ltd., Winton Potteries, Stoke-on-Trent; Hollinshead & Kirkham, Unicorn Pottery, Tunstall, Staffs; C. W. McNay & Sons, Bridgeness Pottery, Bo'ness, West Lothian,; Poulson Bros., & Kirkham, Unicorn Pottery, Tunstall, Staffs; C. W. McNay & Sons, Bridgeness Pottery, Bo'ness, West Lothian,; Poulson Bros., Ltd., West Riding Pottery, Ferrybridge, Yorks; Wedgwood & Co., Ltd., Tunstall, Staffs; F. Winkle & Co., Ltd., Colonial Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent.—Ebonite, Rod and Sheet: India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Peel Works, Adelphi, Salford, Lancs.—Electric Lighting Sets: Aster Engineering Co., Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex.—Enamelled Ware: Welsh Tinplate and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Cambrian Works, Llanelly.—Engines and Parts, Oil: W. J. Bates & Co., Ltd., Denton, Manchester; Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Rutland Engineering Works, Stamford; R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd., Grantham; Ingersoll-Rand Co., 165, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne; Petters, Ltd., Nautilus Works, Yeovil.—Engines, Petrol: Bergius Launch and Yeovil.--Engines, Petrol: Bergius Launch and Engine Co., Ltd., 254, Dobbie's Loan, Glasgow; Parsons Motor Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Engines, Steam: R. Garrett & Sons, Ltd., Leiston Works, Suffolk; Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich; Robey & Co., Ltd., Globe Works, Lincoln.—Evaporator: Ipswich; Robey & Co., Ltd., Globe Works, Lincoln.—Evaporator: Mirrlees Watson Co., Ltd., 45, Scotland St., Glasgow.—Felt, Roofing: Asbestos Building Material Co., 11, John St., Minories, E.C.—Fenders: T. Adshead & Sons, Ltd., Paragon Works, Angel St., Dudley; C. Hufton, Conybere Works, Birmingham; Robbins & Co., Ltd., Fountain Works, Dudley; G. L. Wilson & Co., Ltd., High Rd., Tottenham, N.—Flannel: W. Anderson & Co., Ltd., Princes Sq., Glasgow; E. Denison, Westfield Mill, Yeadon, Leeds; W. Hastings & Sons, Ltd., Morningside Mills, Rochdale; T. V. Hoyle & Co., Milnrow, Rochdale; J. Ives & Co., Leafield Mills, Yeadon, Leeds; J. F. & C. Kenworthy, Ltd., Buckley New Mill, Uppermill, Yorks; J. King, West Lane Mills, Keighley; J. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Crawford St., Rochdale; Leigh Mills Co., Ltd., Stanningley, Leeds; S. Lloyd Jones, Mile End Mills, Llangollen; T. Mills & Sons, Holmes St., Rochdale; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., 4, Dale St., Milnrow, Rochdale; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Tunwell Mills, Eccleshill, Bradford; H. Topper & Co., Hamer Vale Mills, Rochdale.—Flannelette: Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Ltd., 107, Piccadilly, Manchester.—Flare-lights and Parts: Imperial Light, Ltd., New Rd., Battersea, War Office-continued.

S.W.; A. C. Wells & Co., Midland Rd., St. Pancras, N.W.— Furniture: E. Atkins, Church Row, Bethnal Green, E.; W. Barrett, Newland St., High Wycombe; W. Bartlett & Son, Sheraton Works, High Wycombe; R. H. Baveystock & Nephew, Sheraton works, High Wycombe; R. H. Baveystock & Repnew 121/7, Gt. Cambridge St., Hackney Rd., N.E.; J. Cox & Son Ltd., Oxford Rd., High Wycombe; J. Elliott & Sons, Desborough Rd., High Wycombe; S. Emanuel, Ltd., 56, Park St., Camder Town, N.W.; H. Goodearl & Sons, West End Rd., High Wycombe; Gordon & Co., Bradford St., Birmingham; A. Janes & Sons, 91, West End Rd., High Wycombe; G. A. Large & Son, Jubilee Rd., High Wycombe; B. North & Sons, Piddington, West Wycombe; E. & O. Quitmann, 18, City Rd., E.C.; R. Smith & Co., Lane End, High Wycombe; West & Collier, Ltd., Frieth, Henley-on-Thames.—Galvanised Ware: Bradley & Co., Ltd. Albion Works, Bilston; S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs; Darlaston Galvanised Hollow Ware Co., Ltd. Booth St., Darlaston; Sheet Iron Workers, Ltd., Cradley, Cradley Heath.—Gauze, Wire: G. Baker, Cecil St. Wire Works, Birmingham; G. Christie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Firth Co., Ltd., Florence Mills, Warrington; Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Manchester; T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington; J. Staniar & Co., Sherborne St., Manchester.—Generating Sets: Austin Motor Co. (1914), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham; Coventry Simplex Engines, Ltd., Paynes Lane Works, Coventry; W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford; Heatly-Gresham Engineering Co., Ltd., Letchworth; A. Lyon & Wrench, Ltd., Victoria Rd., Willesden Letchworth; A. Lyon & Wrench, Ltd., Victoria Rd., Willesden Junction, N.W.; Record Engineering Co., Ltd., Eccles, Manchester.—Gloves, Cloth-lined: Olivier & Co., Mill Hill, N.W.—Gloves, Leather, &c.: Atherton & Clothier, Ltd., Court Ash, Yeovil; F. Bryan, 195/7, Long Lane, Borough, S.E.; T. Ensor & Sons, Kingsbury, Milborne Port, Sherborne; Whitby Bros., Ltd., 31, Middle St., Yeovil.—Glue: Grove Chemical Co., Ltd., Appley Bridge, Wigan.—Goggles: H. W. Landon & Bros., 10, Bartholomew Row, Birmingham; H. Vale & Son, 219/20, Summer Lane, Birmingham.—Grindery, Boot: J. W. Bond & Co., Ltd., Union Works, Balsall Heath, Birmingham; G. Care, Ltd., 54/5, Broad St., Bloomsbury, W.C.; C. Cooper & Sons, Ltd., Darnall, Sheffield; W. Creese & Co., Ltd., South Bond St., Leicester; Hall & Rice, Ltd., Junction Works, West Bromwich; Leicester; Hall & Rice, Ltd., Junction Works, West Bromwich Cook, Princip St., Birmingham; Lowe & Brookes Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham: G. Skelton & Son, George St Parade, Birmingham.—Grindstones, Complete: J. T. Clark & Co., 63, Norfolk St., Sheffield; J. H. Harrison, 13, Maling St., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Hughes & Son, Trafalgar Wharf, Church Row, Limehouse, E.—Handcuffs: Hiatt & Co., Ltd., Masshouse Lane, Birmingham; Security Mfg. Co., Barker St., Oldbury.— Handkerchiefs and Scarves, Silk: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Handkerchiefs and Scarves, Silk: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek, Staffs; Caldwell, Young & Co., Ltd., Larkhall, Lanarkshire; J. Dunkerley & Son, Ltd., Oxford Rd. Mill, Macclesfield; S. Kain & Co., Argyle Works, East Ham, E.; Silk Neckwear Mfg. Co., 31, Cank St., Leicester; J. Smale & Sons, Bollin Mills, Macclesfield.—Handles, Mop: Leif Sundt & Co., 62, New Broad St., E.C.—Harness & Saddlery: W. Bennett, Lower Rushall St., Walsall; Ellis & Co., Ltd., Warwick Rd., Banbury; Brace, Windle, Blyth & Co., Ltd., Goodall St., Walsall; T. H. Crumpton & Co., 48, Stafford St., Walsall; A. Davis & Co., Eagle St., High Holborn, W.C.; J. Dawson & Son, Ltd., Boultham Works. Co., 48, Stafford St., Walsall; A. Davis & Co., Eagle St., High Holborn, W.C.; J. Dawson & Son, Ltd., Boultham Works, Lincoln; A. J. Garnett, 50, Goswell Rd., E.C.; W. & H. Gidden, Ltd., Streatham St., Bloomsbury, W.C.; J. H. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., 16, Station St., Walsall; J. Leckie & Co., London Saddlery Works, Walsall; R. Ling & Son, 123/5, Chrisp St., Poplar, E.; Martins—Birmingham, Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Bath Row, Birmingham; F. Mosseley, Ltd., 47/0, Bath St., Walsall, Haddlessee, M. mingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Bath Row, Birmingham; F. Moseley, Ltd., 47/9, Bath St., Walsall.—Head-dresses: M. & A. Currie, 53, High St., Kilmarnock; A. Edwards & Co., 175, Blackfriars Rd., S.E.; I. Goldman, Saville St., Leeds; Hobson & Sons, High St. Factory, Woolwich, S.E.; Leathercutters, Ltd., 28, Poland St., W.; R. Mackie & Co., Annick Vale Factory, Stewarton, N.B.; B. Prager & Co., Ltd., 42, Dock St., E.; R. Sim, Nether Robertland, Stewarton, N.B.; B. Sterling & Co., 14/15, D'Arblay St., W.; Tautz, Curtis & Co., 175, Bermondsey St., S.E.; T. Webster & Co., Ltd., East Bond St., Leicester.—Heads, Broom, Bass: Cottam & Co., Lambton St., Sunderland; United Institution for the Blind, Deaf and St., Sunderland; United Institution for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Upper Albion St., Leeds.—Heads, Brush, Sweeping: J Dumb, Upper Albion St., Leeds.—Reads, Brush, Sweeping, J. Avons & Sons, Ltd., Castle Court Factory, Trowbridge; J. Dawson & Son, Eldon Brush Works, Leeds; Harbach & Young, Union St., Lye, Stourbridge; D. Hayward, Ltd., Excelsior Works, Bloxwich; W. Kilmister & Co., Ltd., Magpie's Sq., Lincoln; Knight & Son, Ltd., Lansdown Hill, Southampton; Lincoln; Knight & Son, Ltd., Lansdown Hill, Southampton J. Palmer, Ltd., Somers Rd. North, Portsmouth; F. Smith & Co., 169a, High St., Borough, S.E.; Vale & Bradnack, Green Lane, Walsall; S. D. Warren & Co., Stanhope St., Euston Rd., N.W.; Workshops for the Blind, Belfast.—Helves, Pickaxe N.W.; Workshops for the Blind, Belfast.—Helves, Pickaxe (Term Contracts): Appleton Saw Mills, Ltd., Halton View Rd. (Term Contracts): Appleton Saw Mills, Ltd., Halton View Rd., Widnes; G. Dickie & Son, Chester St., Birkenhead; R. Groom, Sons & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Shropshire; H. Lebus, Tottenham Hale, Middlesex; Leif Sundt & Co., Chesham; J. Nicholls & Sons, All Saints' Rd., Wolverhampton; W. M. Winton & Co., Ltd., Hemp Row, Chatham St., Walworth, S.E.—Hides: J. & F. J. Baker & Co., Ltd., Colyton, Devon; Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd., Chalton St., Euston Rd., N.W.; Gardiner Bros. Co., Alvin St., Gloucester; H. Gilling & Sons, Barnet, Herts Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., 239, Long Lane, Borough, S.E.; J. Isle & Son, Hamerton Leather Works, Horncastle; Nobes & Hunt, Ltd., 75, Rockingham St., S.E.; S. E. Norris & Co., St. Paul's Leather Works, Shadwell, E.; Sextys, Ltd., Winchcombe, Glos.; J. Vassie, Tan Works, Lanark; Wiggins, Thomas & Rudd, Ltd., Ratcliffe Sq., Stepney, E.—Hinges, &c., Iron:

War Office-continued.

Carter & Aynsley, Ltd., St. Paul's Sq., Birmingham; T. Crompton, North Ashton, Wigan; J. Sadler, Ltd., Spring Hill, Birmingham; United Hinges, Ltd., Spen Lane, Smethwick.

—Hoists: British Ropeway Engineering Co., Ltd., 34, Fenchurch St., E.C.; Holman Bros, Ltd., Camborne, Cornwall.

—Hose, I.R.: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Cambridge St., Manchester.—Hosiery (including Drawers, Jerseys, Socks, Gloves, Sc.): Aberdeen Clove Co., Ltd., 70, Chapel St., Aberdeen: Albiton chester.—Hosiery (including Drawers, Jerseys, Socks, Gloves, &c.): Aberdeen Glove Co., Ltd., 70, Chapel St., Aberdeen; Albion Shirt and Clothing Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 72, Gt. Bridgewater St., Manchester; Allen & Bastick, 29, Newarke St., Leicester; Babb, Hoare & Co., Ltd., 31/2, Foley St., W.; J. Barclay & Co., Stewarton, N.B.; A. Baum, Ltd., Southgate St., Leicester; Beale & Herbert, Ltd., Causeway Lane, Leicester; Bird & Yeomans, Charnwood, Earl Shilton; E. W. Bryan, Gt. Central St., Leicester; E. R. Buck & Sons, Poynton, Stockport; W. Buckler & Co., Ltd., Crown Mills, Walnut St., Leicester; F. Caldwell & Co., Ltd., Church Gate, Loughborough; Co-operative Buckler & Co., Ltd., Crown Mills, Walnut St., Leicester; F. Caldwell & Co., Ltd., Church Gate, Loughborough; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Huthwaite, Mansfield, Nottingham; N. Corah & Sons, St. Margaret's Works, Leicester; J. & J. Cryer, Ltd., Littleborough, Manchester; A. Cunningham, Ltd., Holm St., Stewarton, N.B.; R. Currie & Son, Milburn Hosiery Factory, Selkirk; S. Davis & Sons, Hinckley; Derwent Hosiery Co., Ltd., Castle Factory, Belper; Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., 96, Rutland St., Leicester; A. B. Dobell & Co., Ltd., 22, Castle St. Finshury, F. C.: Drewry & Edwards, Ltd., Stanford Castle St., Finsbury, E.C.; Drewry & Edwards, Ltd., Stanford St., Nottingham; H. L. Driver, Ltd., King St., Leicester; Ernst, Samuel & Elliott, Elephant & Castle Buildings, S.E.; Excelsior Manufacturing Co., 115, Upper Brook St., Manchester; W. Forrest & Co., Ltd., Stewarton Lace Works, Stewarton, N.B.; Fraser, Frasers & Co., Lovat Works, Kilmarnock; F. G. Frederick, Ltd., 13, Bayer St., Golden Lane, E.C.; Freeman & West, Leicester Rd., Syston, Leicester; Garton & Smith, Syston, West, Leicester Rd., Syston, Leicester; Garton & Smith, Syston, Leicester; H. E. Godkin & Co., Ltd., Rendell St., Loughborough; Gordon & Co., Spring Gardens, Aberdeen; Goswell Clothing Works, Ltd., 154, High St., Stratford, E.; H. T. Greenlaw & Co., Ltd., 83/5, Golden Lane, E.C.; Gunn & Co., Grafton St. and Wheat St., Leicester; J. Haines & Co., Western Rd., Leicester; W. Hall & Co., Reddans Works, Stewarton, N.B.; Hall & Earl, Leicester; Hanford & Miller, Long Whatton, Loughborough; J. Henderson & Co., Victoria Rd., Hawick; Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ballot Rd., Irvine, N.B.; Hubbard & Kenning, Woodboy St. Works, Leicester; A. P. Innes & Co., Victoria Rd., Hawick; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Kilgour & Walker, Ltd., Berrydon Mills, Aberdeen; Yarmouth; Kilgour & Walker, Ltd., Berrydon Mills, Aberdeen; Kirkby-in-Ashfield Manufacturers, Ltd., East Kirby, Nottingham; A. Knight & Co., Thoroton St., Nottingham; Krenkow & Almond, Burley's Lane, Leicester; C. Lewin, Wigston Magna, Leicester; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Haydn Rd., Nottingham; H. Lloyd & Sons, 28, Church St., Manchester; W. Lockie & Co., Westfield Works, Hawick; Lyle & Scott, Ltd., Lothian St., Hawick; J. & D. McGeorge, Nithsdale Hosiery Factory, Dumfries; G. Mee, 99, Higheross St., Leicester; Moore, Eady & Murcott-Goode, Ltd., 89, Granby St., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, 18, Wood St., E.C., and Fletcher Gate, Nottingham; J. L. Morley (Leicester), Ltd., Queen St., Leicester; T. Morley & Son, High Cross St., Leicester; J. Nairn & Son, Annick Bank Works, Stewarton, N.B.; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Moor Lane, Loughborough; G. Padmore, Braunstone Gate, Leicester; Lane, Loughborough; G. Padmore, Braunstone Gate, Leicester; J. Partridge & Son, Mansfield St., Leicester; J. Pick & Sons, Dover St., Leicester; W. H. Plant & Co., 39, Welford Rd., Leicester; R. Pringle & Son, Walter's Wynd, Hawick; Riddlestone & Herbert, 27, Albion St., Leicester; R. Rowley & Co., Ltd., Queen St., Leicester; M. Safier, 146/7, Houndsditch, E.C.; Salmon & Welch, Gt. Central St., Leicester; P. Scott & Co., Ltd., Buccleuch St., Hawick; J. Smedley, Ltd., Lea Mills, Matlock; A. Smith, Brown & Co., Ltd., Howard Mills, Matlock; C. Smith & Brothers Charles St. Leicester; S. Smith nock; C. Smith & Brothers, Charles St., Leicester; S. Smith, King Richard's Rd., Leicester; W. Spence & Son, Gordon St., Huntly, N.B.; Stevenson & Co., Regent Factory, Newtownards, Co. Down; Strand Knitting Co., Douglas, Isle of Man; ards, Co. Down; Strand Knitting Co., Douglas, Isle of Man; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Southgate St., Leicester; J. Sweeney & Co., Newton Buildings, Foyle St., Londonderry; H. G. Swift & Co., 2, King's Newton St., Leicester; F. & E. Tarrett, Watling St., Leicester; Toller & Lankester, Jarrom St., Leicester; J. Toon & Sons, Earl Shilton, Hinckley; Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Lower Brown St., Leicester; United Welsh Mills, The Hayes, Cardiff; R. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Rutland St., Leicester; Woodford & Wormleighton, Langton St., Leicester; Wooding & Teasdale, Church Gate, Leicester; Woolpack Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Godalming; Worsley Manufacturing Co., Walkden, Manchester.—Hut, Tents (Term Contract): G. Blay, New Malden, Surrey.—Huts, Sectional (Term Contracts): R. Blackett & Son, Borough Rd. Saw Mills, Darlington; R. Cook & Sons, Crawley, Sussex; Rd. Saw Mills, Darlington; R. Cook & Sons, Crawley, Sussex; Frazer's Joinery Co., Ltd., Palace Plain, Norwich; J. H. Fryer, Gt. Northern Rd., Derby; W. Gladding & Co., Byfield Works, Whitechapel Rd., E.; G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Pembroke Works, Kilburn Lane, W.; Hibberd Bros., Ltd., 146, Vauxhall Walk S.E.; J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd., 253, Hackney Rd., E.; J. B. Kilburn Lane, W.; Hibberd Bros., Ltd., 146, Vauxhall Walk, S.E.; J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd., 253, Hackney Rd., E.; J. B. Kind, Ltd., Shobnall St., Burton-on-Trent; McCormick & Sons, Northampton St., Essex Rd., N.; T. W. Palmer & Co., 371, Church Rd., Merton, S.W.; Parnall & Sons, 44, Broadmead, Bristol; J. Sadd & Sons, Ltd., Maldon, Essex.—Instruments, Musical: Besson & Co., Ltd., 196/8, Euston Rd., N.W.; Boosey & Co., 110, Pratt St., Camden Town, N.W.; Hawkes & Son, Ashbrooke Rd., Highgate, N.; H. Keat & Sons, 103/5, Matthias Rd., N.; H. Potter & Co., 36, West St., Charing Cross Rd., W.C.—Irons, Branding: J. Meerloo & Sons, Cleveland St., Mile End, E.; E. Verity, Edver Works, Hammerton St., Bradford; H. A. Ward & Co., 99, Snow Hill, Birmingham.—Ironwork for War Office—continued.

Forms: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bostwick Gate & Shutter Co., Ltd., Hythe Rd., Willesden, N.W.; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Butterworth & Dickinson, Ltd., Saunder Bank Works, Burnley; Chatham & Son, Ltd., Ablow Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Butterworth & Dickinson, Ltd., Saunder Bank Works, Burnley; Chatham & Son, Ltd., Ablow St., Wolverhampton; S. Flavel & Co., Ltd., Old Town Foundry, Leamington; J. Harper & Co., Ltd., Albion Works, Willenhall; Hatherton Works Co., Ltd., 23, Hatherton St., Walsall; S. Lewis & Co., Ltd., Withymoor, Dudley; Lockerbie & Wilkinson (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Malcast Foundry, Ltd., Pleck Rd., Walsall; Male & Jordan, Drayton St., Wolverhampton; W. Miller & Sons Ltd. Monmore Green, Wolverhampton; Miller & Sons, Ltd., Monmore Green, Wolverhampton Parker Foundry Co., Ltd., Derby; T. Pedley & Co., Ltd., Lich field St., Willenhall; J. Perks & Son, Crown Works, Lye Parker Foundry Co., field St., Willenhall; J. Perks & Son, Crown Works, J. Stourbridge; Rudge, Litley, Ltd., Swan Village, West Bromwich Stones Bros., Ltd., Vulcan Works, West Bromwich Stones Bros., Ltd., Vulcan Works, West Bromwich wich; Stones Bros., Ltd., Vulcan Works, West Bromwich; J. Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Eagle Works, Darlaston.—Jackets, Furlined, Making Up of: Debenham & Co., 91, Wimpole St., W.—Joinery: Austins (East Ham & Ilford), Ltd., Barking Rd., East Ham, E.; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Rose Lane Works, Norwich.—Knives, Clasp: I. & J. Barber, Wheeldon St. Sheffield; Ford & Medley, Ltd., 137, Arundel St., Sheffield J. Hatfield & Co., 217, Rockingham St., Sheffield; Wheatley Bros. & Co., Wheat Sheaf Works, Sheffield; B. Wood & Sons 68, West St., Sheffield.—Knives and Forks: Atkinson Bros., Ltd. Milton Works, Sheffield.—Laces, Leather: C. H. Averill, Vincent Parade, Balsall Heath, Birmingham; E. B. Balmforth, 4, Meanwood Rd., Leeds; Bland & Co., Hare Park, Liversedge; City Leather Co., City Rd. Mills, Derby; D. Cox & Sons, Atlas Leather Works, Aylestone Park, Leicester; J. Dawbarn & Sons, 73, Bermondsey St., S.E.; F. Fox, Horton Kirby, Dartford; Foxton Bros & Co., Town St. Mills, Armley, Leeds; M. Gaunt, Spring Well Tannery, Armley, Leeds; Hunt & Co., Ltd., Progress Works, Hart St., Southport; Kay & Wilkinson, Ltd., Paradise Leather Works, Bury; North British Boot Lace Co., 53, Bothwell St., Glasgow; H. Partington & Co., 22, High St., Manchester; W. Paton, Ltd., 9, Nicoll Sq., E.C.; G. Thompson, Clevedon Rd., Balsall Heath, Birmingham.—Lamps and Lanterns, Oil: J. Hinks & Son, Ltd., Gt. Hampton St., Birmingham; W. Redman & Co., Ltd., Temple St., Wolverhampton; Rippingille's Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Aston Rd., Birmingham.—Leather: ilton Works, Sheffield.-Laces, Leather: C. H. Averill, Redman & Co., Ltd., Temple St., Wolverhampton; Rippingille's Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Aston Rd., Birmingham; W. Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Aston Rd., Birmingham.—Leather: Pocock Bros., 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.—Leather, Dressed: F. Armfield & Son, Bombay St., Bermondsey, S.E.; T. Bayley & Co., Ltd., Lenton, Nottingham; J. Beach & Sons, Ltd., 53, Bermondsey St., S.E.; W. Beale & Co., 2, White's Grounds, Bermondsey, S.E.; Bevingtons & Sons, St. Thomas St., S.E.; Blackmore & Co., Ltd., Wellington St., Kettering; Brewer & Hardy, Ltd., Bulwell, Nottingham; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., 91, New Oxford St., W.C.; W. Doggett, 215/21, Weston St., Bermondsey, S.E.; G. Dutton & Sons, Weaver Leather Works, Northwich; Epstein Bros., 10, Hosier Lane, E.C.; P. E. Fisher, Basingstoke; E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton Tanneries, Taunton; J. Garner & Sons, The Grange, Bermondsey, S.E.; George & Co., 21a, Noel St., Berwick St., Soho, W.; H. Gibbs & Son, 29, St. Bride's St., E.C.; Goldcroft Glove Co., Ltd., Yeovil; S. H. & W. Hart, Tower Bridge Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.; G. R. Herron & Son, Ltd., 25, St. Thomas St., S.E.; H. Holland & Sons, Dane Leather Works, Northwich; Horsfield, Sons & Mackrell Bros., Ltd., Meanwood Rd., Leeds; Ivy Tannery Co., Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; E. Kipps & Co., Ltd., 151/53, Bermondsey, St. S.E.; W. Lawson & Son, The Tannery Looked. Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; E. Kipps & Co., Ltd., 151/53; Bermondsey St., S.E.; W. Lawson & Sons, The Tannery, Leeds Rd., Otley; Lewis & Son, Newtown, Montgomeryshire; S. Litton, Ltd., Vale St., Heywood; D. Meredith & Sons, Lower Tan Yard, Dolgelley; J. Meredith-Jones & Sons, Ltd., Cambria Leather Works, Wrexham; E. Miller & Co., Clifton Works King Arthur St., S.E.; E. Mills, Llanrwst, Denbigh; Nickerso King Arthur St., S.E.; E. Mills, Llanrwst, Denbign; Nickelson, Bros., Alscot Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.; R. Noblett, Audenshaw, Manchester; Nuneaton Leather Co., Nuneaton; Parry & Jones, Oak St. Tannery, Oswestry; Parry & Rocke, Ltd., Strand, Swansea; S. Patrick, Union St., Kettering; Pavlova Leather Syndicate, Ltd., Abingdon, Berks; C. W. Pittard & Co., Ltd., Swansea; S. Patrick, Union St., Kettering; Pavlova Leather Syndicate, Ltd., Abingdon, Berks; C. W. Pittard & Co., Ltd., 51, Middle St., Yeovil; H. Price & Co., Bridge St. Tannery, Wrexham; T. Pryce-Hamer, Spring Mills, Llanidloes, Mont.; E. & J. Richardson, Elswick Leather Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Roberts & Son, Three Springs, Canal Side, Worcester; G. W. Russell & Sons, 74, Bancroft, Hitchin; W. & J. Sagar, Ball Grove Leather Works, Colne; J. Salomon & Co., 15, Rothsay St., Bermondsey, S.E.; H. G. Smith, Bridewell Lane, Kettering; S. Smith & Sons (Colne), Ltd., Colne, Lancs.; C. F. Stead & Co., Ltd., Sheepscar Leather Works, Leeds; Stimpson Stead & Co., Ltd., Sheepscar Leather Works, Leeds; Stimpsor Bros., Ltd., 104, Abington St., Northampton; Tebbitt Bros., 40, St. Thomas St., S.E.; Turney Bros., Ltd., Trent Bridge Leather Works, Nottingham; J. Vicary & Sons, Bradley Mills Newton Abbot; Wade & Co., Ltd., Whitemoor Leather Works, Nottingham,—Linen: Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Crumlin Rd. Belfast; W. M. Kirk & Partners, Ltd., Donegall Sq. West Belfast: Redford Linen Co., Ltd., Donegall Sq. West Belfast; W. M. Kirk & Partners, Ltd., Donegan Sq. West, Belfast; Redford Linen Co., Ltd., Portadown, Belfast; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield Factory, Belfast.—Locomotive: Hudswell, Clarke & Co., Ltd., Railway Foundry, Leeds.—Machines, Bread-Cutting and Mincing: Follows & Bate, Linking Corton Machines, Preservices. Manchester; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich & Co., 63a, St. George's Rd., Camberwell, S.E.-Gorton, Manchester; A. Kenrick C.
S. Nye & Co., 63a, St. George's Rd., Camberwell, S.E.
Machines, Horse-Clipping and Parts: Cooper-Stewart Engineering Co., Ltd., 11, Broad St., Bloomsbury, W.C.—Machines, Washing: T. Bradford & Co., Salford, Manchester.—Machines, Weighing: F. Barnett, 45, Woodcock St., Birmingham; G.
Wast Bromwich.—Matches: Vulcan Weighing: F. Barnett, 45, Woodcock St., Birmingham; G. Salter & Co., Ltd., High St., West Bromwich.—Matches: Vulca.

Barking.—Mattresses. Spring Match Agency, Ltd., High St., West Bromwich.—Matches. Videal Match Agency, Ltd., Town Quay, Barking.—Mattresses, Spring: J. Nesbit-Evans & Co., Adderley St., Birmingham.—Medicines: F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., Bell Wharf, E.; Burgoyne, Burbidges

War Office-continued.

& Co., Ltd., High St. South, East Ham, E.; Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Dartford; W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Asn Grove, Hackney, N.E.; W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, Leeds; Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60, Bartholomew Close, E.C.; C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., Emmett St., Mile End, E.; Hough, Hoseason & Co., Ltd., Holland St., Pendleton, Manchester; Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex; Johnson & Sons, (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd., 22 Cross St. Einsbury Manchester; Howards & Sons, Ltd., Illord, Essex; Johnson & Sons (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd., 23, Cross St., Finsbury, E.C.; H. & T. Kirby & Co., Ltd., Belton Rd., Willesden Green; May & Baker, Ltd., Battersea, S.W.; Parke, Davis & Co., Heston Mills, Hounslow; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Lower Priory, Birmingham; United Alkali Co., Ltd., 30, James St., Liverpool; St. Helens, and Fleetwood.—Methylated Spirit: Bellingham & Co., Ltd., 23, Laburnum St., Deleton F. L. Burrough, Ltd. Cale Dictillery, Hutton Rd. Dalston, E.; J. Burrough, Ltd., Cale Distillery, Hutton Rd., Lambeth, S.E.; Sutton, Carden & Co., Ltd., Hill St., Finsbury, E.C.; Waters & Co., Ltd., 7/10, Bateman's Row, E.C.—Mixers, Concrete: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Muslin:/Mills & Co., 1, Minshull St., Manchester.—Nails, &c.: D. Bennie Concrete: Stothert & Lindson Co., I, Minshull St., Manchester.—Nails, &c.: D. Democrete: Sons, Ltd., Petershill Rd., Glasgow; J. Capewell & Sons, Dewsbury Rd., Leeds; Clyde Nail Co., Ltd., Newton, Glasgow; Cordes (Dos Works), Ltd., Dos Works, Newport, Mon.; R. Cradley Heath; J. Hayward & Green, Ltd., Cokeland Works, Cradley Heath; J. Hayward & Co., Foundry Lane, Smethwick; C. & E. Roberts, Hunslet, Leeds; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E.; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Globe Iron Works, Stalybridge; D. Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Wilkes, Ltd., Grand Junction Works, Darlaston.—Nails, Horse-shoe: Mustad Manufacturing Co. (British), Ltd., Portishead, Bristol.—Nails, Wire (Term Contracts): Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Rogerstone, Newport, Mon.; J. Reynolds & Sons, Ltd., Newtown Row, Birmingham.—Naphtha (Term Contract): W. H. Brown & Co., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.—Neckerchiefs and Ties: R. Atkinson & Co., Hanbury Lane, Dublin; H. T. Greenlaw & Co., Ltd., 83/5, Golden Lane, E.C.; Pim Bros. & Co., 22, William St., Dublin.—Netting, Mosquito: Taylor Bros. (Sandiacre), Ltd., Sandiacre, Nottingham.—Netting, Wire: Barnards, Ltd., Norfolk Iron Works, Norwich; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Rose Lane Works, Norwich; H. T. Dobson, Ltd., 84, Borough, S.E.; Firth Co., Ltd., Florence Mills, Warrington; Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., 24/26, Lever St., Manchester; J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent's Ironworks, Bristol; Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., 96, Baltic St., Bridgeton, Glasgow; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Milner St., Warrington.—Oils: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet; J. Arnott & Sons, Ltd., 21, Dean St., Newcastleon-Tyne; Bowring Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Leonard's Wharf, Poplar, E.; F. How & Co., Trogan Wharf, Stratford, E.; J. Hurst, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Huxley & Co., Denbigh St., Gt. Howard St., Liverpool; London Lubricants, Ltd., Old Ford, E.; Prices' Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; Pumpherston Oil Co., E.; Prices' Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; Pumpherston Oil Co., Ltd., Midcalder, Midlothian; Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., Minoco Wharf, West Silvertown, E.; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Vulcan St., Liverpool; H. Wells Oil Co., Imperial Oil Works, Salford, Manchester; Younghusband, Barnes & Co., Lower King and Queen Wharf, Rotherhithe, S.E.—Oils (Term Contract): F. How & Co., Trogan Wharf, Stratford, E.—Padlocks, Iron: Lowe & Fletcher, Church St., Willenhall.—Pads, Collar: British Stamped Metal Ceiling Co., 415, Old Ford Rd., E.; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., Woolwich Rd., East Greenwich, S.E.; Sellman & Hill, Stewart St., Wolverhampton.—Pads, Horse-shoe: R. Surridge, Lomond Grove, Camberwell, S.E.—Paint: L. Berger & Sons, Ltd., Homerton, N.E.; Foster, Blackett & Wilson, Ltd., Tyne Lead Works, Hebburn-on-Tyne; J. Line & Sons, Ltd., Southall; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. J. Line & Sons, Ltd., Southall; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., 306, Burdett Rd., Limehouse, E.; Lydbrook Chemical Co., Lydbrook, Ross, Hereford; Pilchers, Ltd., Morgan's Lane, Tooley St., S.E.—Pins, Split, Steel: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., King's Norton, Birmingham; T. P. Hawkins & Son, Dean St., Birmingham; Tower Manufacturing Hawkins & Son, Dean St., Birmingham; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Central Works, Worcester.—Piping & Fittings, Metal: E. Bennett & Son, Ltd., 45/51, Leman St., E.; British Steam Specialities, Ltd., 79/80, Turnmill St., E.C.; J. Russell & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Dalmarnock Bridge, Glasgow.—Plant, Generating: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Longbridge Works, Northfield, Birmingham.—Plant, Ice Stores: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford Ironworks, Kent.—Plants, Water Raising: A. Goodwin & Son, Ltd., Sumner St., Southwark, S.E.—Plates, Trough: J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., Napier Yard, Millwall, E.—Poles, Telegraph, Wood: Davey & Armitage, Elmer Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.—Poles, Tent, &c.: H. E. Ambrose, Gwydir St., Cambridge; J. Glanville, 1/2, Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; H. J. Gray & Sons, Playfair Works, Cambridge.—Pumps and Parts: G. Allsebrook & Co., Reading; Ashwell & Nesbit, Ltd., Barkby Lane, Leicester; J. Blakebrough & Sons, Woodhouse Ironworks, Brighouse; S. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Moor St., Burton-on-Trent; E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., 676, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Farringdon Works & H. Pontifex & Sons, Ltd., Shoe Lane, E.C.; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., Woodfield Mills, Liversedge; Four Oaks Spraying Machine Co., Sutten, Coldfeld Birmingham; W. T. French & Son St. March Sons, Ltd., Shoe Lane, E.C.; Fleming, Birkby & Goodal, Ltd., Woodfield Mills, Liversedge; Four Oaks Spraying Machine Co., Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham; W. T. French & Son, St. Mary St., Ladywood, Birmingham; G. Gilkes & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Hayward-Tyler & Co., Ltd., Crawley Green Rd., Luton; Holden & Brook, Ltd., West Gorton, Manchester; Lee, Howl & Coatle Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Llewellins & James, Ltd., Castle Green, Bristol; Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., Greenwich Rd., S.E.; New Polapone Engine Co., Ltd., Carr Bridge Works, Batley Carr, Dewsbury; F. Pearn & Co., Ltd., West Gorton, Manchester; Phænix Engineering Co., Ltd., Phænix Works, Chard; Shand, Mason & Co., 75, Upper Ground St., BlackWar Office-continued.

friars Rd., S.E.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E.; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Walton-on-the-Naze; G. J. Worssam & Son, Ltd., Wenlock Rd., City Rd., N. -Puttees: T. & J. Tinker, Bottoms Mill, Holmfirth, Huddersfield.-Railway Plant, &c.: Church Iron Works Co., Ltd., Ince Tinker, Bottoms Mill, Holmfirth, Wigan; R. Hudson, Ltd., 38a, Bond St., Leeds; Midland Iron Co., Ltd., Midland Iron Works, Rotherham; Thornhill Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Thornhill Iron Works, Dewsbury.—Ranges, Stoves and Boilers (Term Contract): Albion Iron Co. (London), Ltd., 181, Upper Thames St., E.C.—Razors: Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Milton Works, Sheffield; Baum Bros. (Sheffield), Ltd., 42, Nursery St., Sheffield; Brookes & Crookes, Ltd., Atlantic Works, Sheffield; J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Mowbray Works, Sheffield; T. Ellin & Co., Ltd., Sylvester Works, Sheffield; Ford & Medley, Ltd., 137, Arundel St., Sheffield; C. Johnson & Co., Western Works, Sheffield; S. Pearson & Co., 61, Eldon son & Co., Western Works, Sheffield; S. Pearson & Co., 61, Eldon St., Sheffield; J. & W. Pitchford, 10, Shude Lane, Sheffield; F. Revitt, 53, Kenyon Alley, Sheffield; F. Reynolds, Gell St., Sheffield; J. Rodgers, 8, Clun St., Sheffield; J. Sellers & Sons, 151, Arundel St., Sheffield,—Respirators, Antiseptic: Robinson & Sons, Ltd., 168, Old field.—Respirators, Antiseptic: Robinson & Sons, Ltd., 168, Old St., E.C.; H. Terry & Sons, Ltd., Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C.—Ridgings, Steel: Pontnewynydd Sheet and Galvanising Co., Ltd., Pontypool, Mon.—Rope, Wire: Allan, Whyte & Co., Rutherglen, Glasgow; E. Ellis & Co., Ltd., Alpha Road, Millwall, E.; Excelsior Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Hendon Rd., Sunderland.—Ropes, Heel: J. Broughton & Sons, Spring Head Works, Wednesbury; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; Jones & Rowley, Algernon St., Walsall; J. More & Co., Wolverhampton St., Walsall; F. Moseley, Ltd., 47/9, Bath St., Walsall.—Ropes, Picketing: Gowen & Co., Tollesbury, Essex; J. Hawley & Co., 17/18, Goodall St., Walsall; W. Holmes & Son, Ltd., 151/57, Goswell Rd., E.C.; C. J. Pegley & Co., 169a, Campbell Rd., Bow, E.—Rubber-proofed Goods: Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., Gibbon St., Manchester; Campbell, Achnach & Co., Ltd., Commerce St., Bow, E.—Rubber-proofed Goods: Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., Gibbon St., Manchester; Campbell, Achnach & Co., Ltd., Commerce St., Glasgow; M. Fidler & Co., 16a, Barker St., Strangeways, Manchester; E. Glassberg & Co., 31, Julia St., Strangeways, Manchester; Goldstone, Davies & Co., Ltd., 12, Brewery St., Strangeways, Manchester; S. L. Gotliffe & Sons, Ltd., Ancoats, Manchester; J. G. Ingram & Son, Hackney Wick, N.E.; Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., 29, Brown St., Manchester; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Cambridge St., Manchester; D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Ardwick, Manchester; Premier Waterproof and Rubber Co., Ltd., Bromley St., Manchester: R. W. Stewart and Rubber Co., Ltd., Bromley St., Manchester; R. W. Stewart & Co., Elgin Mills, Dunfermline; Waring & Gillow, 180, Oxford St., W.—Rubbers, Horse: N. Lockhart & Sons, Linktown Works Kirkcaldy.—Sandals, Leather: Adams Bros., Raunds, Welling gh; G. Knight, Finedon, Wellingborough; Pocock Bros Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.—Screening, Coir: J. 1 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.—Screening, Coir: J. B. Champion & Sons, Reliance Works, Dursley, Glos; J. Clifford & Son, 25, Bank St., Maidstone.—Screws, &c., Brass: Acme Screw Co., Bath St., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.—Screws and Washers, Roofing: Cross Smethwick, Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Smethwick, Birmingham.—Screws and Washers, Roofing: Bros., Working St., Cardiff.—Sewings: H. Campbell & Co. Mossley, Belfast; W. Paton. Ltd. Ichnotose Mossley, Belfast; W. Paton, Ltd., Johnstone, N.B.—Sheets Corrugated, Steel: Neath Steel Sheet and Galvanising Co., Ltd. Neath, S. Wales; Pontnewynydd Sheet and Galvanising Ltd., Pontypool, Mon.; Raven Tin Plate Co., Glanamman Wales; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Shotton, Chester.—Sheets, Cotton: G. & I. Sidebottom & Co., 12, Chorlton St., Manchester. —Shelters, Corrugated Steel: J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Shelters, Sectional (Term Contracts): W. Bellerby, Hungate Saw Mills, York; R. Cook & Sons, Oak Rd., Crawley, Sussex.—Shirts, Flannel: Barnett & Wilson, 32, Dutton St., Manchester; Bertish, Mothersill & Co., Ltd., Sun Court, Golden Lane, E.C.; G. Brenner, 13/14, Gt. Sutton St., E.C.; Bryce & Woston, Clarendon, Factory, Londonderry, and Thampse Factory. Weston, Clarendon Factory, Londonderry, and Thames Factory, Hammersmith, W.; Bullock & Co., Adelaide St., Belfast; W. Burns & Co., Foyle Rd., Londonderry; Burton, Vowles & Co., Ltd., 11, Milk St., E.C.; E. J. Caldicott & Co., 112/13, Fore St., E.C.; Central Committee on Women's Employment, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.; G. Cooper & Co., Ltd., Coburg Rd., Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Dearden Bros., West Ham Lane, Stratford, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Dearden Bros., West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.; J. Desmond & Co., Claudy, Londonderry; Dixon & Co., Crescent Factory, John Gate, Bradford; A. B. Dobell & Co., Ltd., 22, Castle St., Finsbury, E.C.; Elsmere, 146/48, Brompton Rd., S.W.; F. G. Frederick, Ltd., 13, Bayer St., E.C.; Gallagher Egan & Co., Abercorn Factory, Strabane; J. Hamilton & Co., Lohn St. Londondergy: Henry & Co., 40, Fann St. Aldersgate 22, Castle St., Finsbury, E.C.; Elsmere, 140/48, Brompton Rd., S.W.; F. G. Frederick, Ltd., 13, Bayer St., E.C.; Gallagher Egan & Co., Abercorn Factory, Strabane; J. Hamilton & Co., John St., Londonderry; Henry & Co., 49, Fann St., Aldersgate St., E.C.; Hibernian Shirt Mfg. Co., 10, Fishamble St., Dublin; J. Jamieson & Co., Sunbeam Factory, Londonderry; Jones & Co., 253/57, Katherine Rd., Forest Gate, E.; Josselson & Beskin, 55, Whitecross St., E.C.; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Vale Mills, John St., Rochdale; Kirk & Kirk, Ltd., 20½, Upper Brown St., Leicester; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., City Factory, Queen St., Londonderry; J. McLaughlin & Co., Buncrana, Co. Donegal; Mann, Byars & Co., Ltd., 34, Gt. Clyde St., Glasgow; A. Mills & Co., Strand Rd., Londonderry; D. A. Mooney & Co., Foyle St., Londonderry; W. Neilson & Co., 82, Gallowgate, Glasgow; P. Peerless & Co., 1/2, Temple Bar, Dublin; E. Richards & Co., William St., Londonderry; Sindall Bros. & Co., 37, John Campbell Rd., Dalston, N.E.; M. Supran, 54, Commercial St., E.; J. Sweeney & Co., Foyle St., Londonderry; A. Taberner & Co., Norfolk St., Works, Globe Rd., E.; Tillie & Henderson, Ltd., 17, College St., Glasgow, and Foyle Factory, Londonderry; War Refugees Camp, Earl's Court, S.W.; Welch, Margetson & Co., Ltd., Derry Factory, Londonderry; West of England Collar Mfg. Ltd., Derry Factory, Londonderry; West of England Collar Mfg. Co., Old Town Mills, Chard; Young & Rochester, Ltd., Ebrington Factory, Londonderry.—Shoes, Horse: B. Baker, King St.,

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Lye, Stourbridge; J. Golcher, Kings Hill, Wednesbury; J. Perks & Sons, Ltd., Monmore Green Works, Wolverhampton.—Shutters, Folding: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C.; G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E.; Maple & Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Rd., W.; T. T. Nethercoat & Co., Ltd., The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch.—Slippers, Leather: Batson & Webster, Fishergate, Norwich.—Soap: J. Kay & Sons, Britannia Webster, Fishergate, Norwich.—Soap: J. Kay & Sons, Britannia Works, Ramsbottom, Manchester.—Soap (Term Contract): Wilkie & Soames, Thames Soap Works, East Greenwich, S.E.—Soda, Crystals: Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich, Cheshire.—Soles, Boot: Freeman, Hardy & Willis, Ltd., Rutland St., Leicester.—Solution, Rubber: J. G. Ingram & Son, Hackney Wick, N.E.—Spikes, Dog: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., West Bromwich; J. Price Hoden Rd. Helecower Spaces Forks & Doglin & Dogl Price, Hagley Rd., Halesowen.—Spoons, Forks, &c.: Deykin & Harrison, Ltd., 3/6, Jennens Row, Birmingham; Harrison Fisher & Co., Trafalgar Works, Sheffield; H. Hobson & Sons, 28, Eyre Lane, Sheffield; F. Mills & Co., Ltd., 51, Division St., Sheffield; R. Richardson, Ltd., Cornwall Works, Sheffield.—Staples, Fencing: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Iron Works, Coatbridge; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Bradford Iron Works, Manchester, Steel, Constructional: Norton, Harty Engineering Co., Gre Bridge, Tipton, Staffs.—Steelwork For Huts: W. Bain Bridge, Tipton, Staffs.—Steelwork For Huts: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Iron Works, Coatbridge; J. Elwell, Ltd., Phœnix Ironworks, Birmingham; Fleming Bros., 65, Bath St., Glasgow; Foster Construction Co., Ltd., 127, Corporation St., Stratford, E.; F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool.—Stocks, Whip: J. Carver, Ltd., Eldon St. Walsall; E. V. Pledge & Sons, 43, Aston Rd. North, Birmingham.—Stoves, Portable, and Parts: E. Camelinat & Co., Ltd., Tenby St., Birmingham; Estler Bros., South Molton Rd., Victoria Docks, E.; S. Flavel & Co., Ltd. (Imperial Branch), Imperial Works, Leamington; Fletcher, Russell & Co., Ltd., Palatine Works, Warrington; Forth and Clyde and Sunny-Ltd., Palatine Works, Warrington; Forth and Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd., Sunnyside Iron Works, Falkirk; R. Hookside Iron Cos., Ltd., Sunnyside Iron Works, Faikirk; R. Hookham, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Howes & Burley, Ltd., Holloway Head, Birmingham; Parkinson & W. & B. Cowan, Ltd., Bell Barn Rd., Birmingham; J. Shaw & Sons, Wolverhampton Rd., Wolverhampton; W. Soutter & Sons, Ltd., Farm St., Birmingham; Stirlingshire Iron and Stove Co., Ltd., Bonnyside Foundry, Bonnybridge, N.B.; G. Wright, Ltd., Burton Weir Works, Rotherham.—Strappings, &c., Leather: George & Co., St. Anne's Court Soho, W. S. H. & W. Hart Tower, Bridge Rd. S. F. Court, Soho, W.; S. H. & W. Hart, Tower Bridge Rd., S.E.—Surgical Materials: A. Barton & Sons, Ltd., Albion Mills, Hasel Grove, Stockport; British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Elverton St., Westminster, S.W., and Saltley, Birmingham; Broadhurst, Clarkson & Co., Ltd., 63, Farringdon Rd., E.C.; Carnegie Bros., 227/29, Essex Rd., N.; Coxeter & Son, 171/75, Pancras Rd., N.W.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Neptune St. Works, Hull; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Charford Mills, Saltley, Birmingham; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Penwortham Mills, Preston.—Switchboards: Tanks and Cisterns: Baldwins, Ltd., Orchard Place, Blackwall, E.; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Ida Works, Deptford, S.E.; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Crown Works, Wolverhampton; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., Greenwich Metal Works, Woolwich Rd., S.E.; J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent's Iron Works, Bristol; Walls, Ltd., St. Deptford, S.E.; J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent's Iron Works, Bristol; Walls, Ltd., St. Deptford, S.E.; J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent's Iron Works, Bristol; Walls, Ltd., St. Deptford, S.E.; J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent's Iron Works, Bristol; Walls, Ltd., St. Deptford, S.E.; J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent's Iron Works, Bristol; Walls, Ltd., St. Deptford, S.E.; J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent's Iron Works, Bristol; Walls, Ltd., St. Deptford, S.E.; J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent's Iron Works, Bristol; Walls, Ltd., St. Deptford, S.E.; Deptford, S.E.; Deptford, S.E.; Deptford, S.E.; Davies Bros. Ltd., Fazeley St., Birmingham; S. M. Wilmot & Co., Ltd., St. Philip's Marsh, Bristol.—Tape and Tubing, Rubber: Associated Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd., Almagam Mills, Harpenden; G. MacLellan & Co., Maryhill, Glasgow; India Rubber penden; G. MacLellan & Co., Maryhill, Glasgow; India Rubber Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; J. G. Ingram & Son, Hackney Wick, N.E.; Irwell & Eastern Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Rubber Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Forthvale Works, Stirling; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—Tapes, Tracing: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2/4, Southgate Rd., N.; T. French & Sons, Lower Moss Lane Mills, Manchester; Woods, Sons & Co., Lucas St., Commercial Rd., E.; G. J. Young & Co., Ltd., Easton St., High Wycombe.— Tar, Dehydrated: Gas Light & Coke Co., Ltd., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.—Tarmacadam: J. Smart & Son, Station Quarries, Matlock.—Tents and Parts: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2/4, Southgate Rd., N.; H. James & Smith, Salmon Wharf Lane, Limehouse, E.; Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., South Denes, Gt. Yarmouth; Sly, Dibble & Co., Ltd., 209/13, Cable St., E.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., The Machinery Hall, White City, W.—Tatawak Artitatis, Paragraphs Wellers & C. Paragraphs Wellers Tetanus Antitoxin: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E.; Lister Institute of Preventative Medicines, Herne Hill, S.E.; Lister Institute of Preventative Medicines, Chelsea Bridge Rd., S.W.—Tinware: F. Atkins & Co., Ltd., Dairycoates Works, Hull; T. G. Blood, 32/38, William St. North, Birmingham; Excel Co., Ltd., Carpenter's Rd., Stratford, E.; J. F. Farwig & Co., 3A, Upper Thames St., E.C.; H. Grant & Co., Ltd., Riley St., Tower Bridge, S.E.; London Tin Plate & Metal Stamping Co., 384, Old St., E.C.; A. G. Scott & Co., Ltd., Crown Wharf, Grove St., Deptford, S.E.; T. Thomasson & Co., Shrub Hill, Worcester; Walters (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Melbourne St., Wolverhampton.—Tools: J. Berry, Heath Rd., Ditton, Widnes; J. Blyde & Co., Rutland Rd., Sheffield; F. J. Brindley & Sons, River Lane, Sheffield; H. Brindley, 298, Summer Lane, Birmingham; British Plier Co., Ltd., Acme Tool Works, Lymm, Warrington; British Ropeway Engineering Co., Ltd., 34, Fenchurch St., E.C.; Carr, Wild & Co., Ltd., Egerton St., Sheffield; S. Cassell & Sons, Lombard St., Birmingham; Chater Lea, Ltd., Banner St., E.C.; Wild & Co., Ltd., Egerton St., Sheffield; S. Cassell & Sons, Lombard St., Birmingham; Chater Lea, Ltd., Banner St., E.C.; T. Chatwin, Ltd., Gt. Tindal St., Birmingham; G. Collier, 3, Electric Avenue, Brixton, S.W.; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Crown Works, Wolverhampton; Easterbrook, Allcard & Co., Ltd., Albert Works, Sheffield; B. Fiddian & Son, Albion Works, Stourbridge; D. Flather & Sons, Solly Works, Sheffield; W. Gilpin, Sen., & Co., Ltd., Churchbridge, Cannock, Staffs;

War Office-continue

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham; W. Hall (Sheffield), Ltd., Alma Works, Sheffield; Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Hearnshaw Bros., John Bull Works, Sheffield; Highgate Tool Co., Ltd., Angelina St., Birmingham; Hope Works Co., Shaw Rd., Dudley; W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Brades Steel Works, Birmingham; T. Lambert & Sons, Napier St., Sheffield; Lancashire Tool Co., Henry St. Lymm, Cheshire; W. Marples & Sons, Ltd., Hibernia Works Lymm, Cheshire; W. Marples & Sons, Ltd., Hibernia Works, Sheffield; R. Mather & Son, Shoreham St., Sheffield; Moore & Wright, 137, Trafalgar St., Sheffield; J. E. Morrison, Lee Croft, Sheffield; I. Nash & Sons, Ltd., Wollaston Mills, Stourbridge; T. Newey & Sons, Ltd., 8/9, St. Mary's Row, Birmingham; C. Nurse & Co., 181/83, Walworth Rd., S.E.; Patent File & Tool Co., Ltd., 8, White St., Moorfields, E.C.; F. G. Pearson & Co., Broomhall Works, Sheffield; J. Potts & Son, Old Hill, Staffs; B. Priest & Sons, Ltd., Old Hill, Staffs; J. Robson & Staffs; B. Priest & Sheffield; Rowland, Brindley & Co., Bramall Staffs; B. Priest & Sons, Ltd., Old Hill, Staffs; J. Robson & Sons, Mary St., Sheffield; Rowland, Brindley & Co., Bramall Lane, Sheffield; Sheffield Saw & Tool Co., White Croft, Sheffield; Skinner & Johnson, Ranskill, Bawtry, Yorks; S. Smith & Sons, 40, Bowdon St., Sheffield; T. Smith & Sons of Saltley, Ltd., Saltley Mill, Birmingham; Staffordshire Edge Tool Co., New King St., Dudley; J. H. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Penistone Rd., Sheffield; C. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Aston Manor, Staffordshire B. Thomas (Birmingham, 1998). Ltd., Letnield Rd., Sheffield; C. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Aston Manor, Staffordshire B. Thomas (Birmingham, 1998). Penistone Kd., Shemeid; C. Inomas & Co., Ltd., Aston Manor Birmingham; R. Thomas (Birmingham 1908), Ltd., Icknield Edge Tool Works, Birmingham; T. Turton & Sons, Ltd., Sheat Works, Sheffield; T. Wales & Sons, Ltd., Queen's Rd., Sheffield Ward & Payne, West St., Sheffield; Whitehouse Bros., Ltd. District Works, Cannock, Staffs; C. Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd. District Works, Cannock, Staffs; C. Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Cannock Edge Tool Works, Cannock, Staffs; Wolfe & Sons, Ltd., West Lothian Works, Bathgate; Wolseley Sheep Shearing Machine Co., Ltd., Sydney Works, Alma St., Birmingham.—
Tools (Term Contracts): Bache Bros., Ltd., Stakenbridge Forges, Kidderminster; B. Bladen & Son, Belle Vale Works, Halesowen; Kidderminster; B. Bladen & Son, Belle Vale Works, Halesowen; Brooks Bros., Lye, Stourbridge; J. Brown & Sons (Halesowen), Ltd., Imperial Works, Halesowen; E. Elwell, Ltd., Wednesbury; W. Gilpins, Senior & Co., Ltd., Churchbridge, Cannock; Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd., Sheffield; E. & W. Lucas, Ltd., Dronfield Forge & Shovel Works, Sheffield; H. Mills, Albert St., Stourbridge; I. Nash & Sons, Ltd., Wollaston Mills, Stourbridge; J. Rigg & Sons, Crawick Forge, Sanquhar, N.B.; Spear & Jackson, Ltd., Aetna Works, Sheffield; Stockton Heath Forge, Warrington; Swindell & Co., Ltd., Netherton, Dudley; R. Thomas (Birmingham, 1908), Ltd., Icknield Sq., Birmingham; S. Vaughan, Ltd., Henry St., West Bromwich; Ward & Payne, Hillsborough, Sheffield; Whitehouse Bros., Ltd., District Works, Cannock; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Commercial St., Bir-Hillsborough, Sheffield; Whitehouse Bros., Ltd., District Works, Cannock; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Commercial St., Birmingham; Yardley & Co (Stourbridge), Ltd., Stamber Mills, Stourbridge; J. Yates & Co., Ltd., Aston Manor, Birmingham.—Tubes, Steel: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Coatbridge, N.B.—Valises, Tent: Gowen & Co., West Mersea, Tollesbury; W. Hart & Co., 75, Duke St., Liverpool.—Wagons, Railway: W. G. Allen & Sons (Tipton), Ltd., Princes End, Tipton, Staffs; Hartley, Causton & Richmond, Ltd., Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent; R. Hudson, Ltd., St. Bond St. Leader, M.J. arkley, & Co., Ltd. Hovelbore Ltd., 38a, Bond St., Leeds; McLachlan & Co., Ltd., Houghton Bridge Wagon Works, Darlington.—Watches: S. Alexander & Son, 61, Allesley Old Rd., Coventry.—Weights, Iron: E. Preston Park Lane Iron Works, Kidderminster.—Wheels, Barrow: W. Corns & Sons, Ltd., Snow Hill, Wolverhampton; Dickson & Mann, Ltd., Bathville Steel Works, Armadale, West Lothian: Douglas, Lawson & Co., Birstall, Leeds; T. Gameson & Sons, Ltd., Dickson & Sons, Ltd. Ltd., Britannia Foundry, Walsall; Leeds; 1. Gameson & Sons Ltd., Britannia Foundry, Walsall; Leys Malleable Castings Co. Ltd., Vulcan Ironworks, Derby; Thompson & Southwick, Ltd. The Foundry, Glascote, Tamworth; G. Wearing, Carter's Gree Foundry, West Bromwich.—Wire, Iron and Steel: Dorman Foundry, West Bromwich.—Wire, Iron and Steel: Dorman Long & Co., Cleveland Wire Mills, Middlesborough; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Bradford Iron Works, Manchester; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Wire Mills, Warrington; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd. Hadley, Wellington, Salop; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington—Woodware (Miscellaneous): W. H. Beal, Sharp St., Hull G. Blay, New Malden, Surrey; Forster, Brotherton & Co. Bridge End, Stockton-on-Tees; Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd. Tredegar Works, Bow, E.; G. Sorrill, Trinity Algorithms, West Bromwich: Stott & Algorithms Dragger Saw, Mills, Horsegate, W. D. Tredegar Works, Bow, E.; G. Sorrill, Trinity Rd., West Bromwich; Stott & Alcock, Dragon Saw Mills, Harrogate; W. D. Tucker & Sons, Ltd., Lawrence Rd., South Tottenham, N.; G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Broadmead Works, Maidstone.—Works Fielding & Johnson, West Bond St., Leicester.—Works Services: Drainage at Colchester: G. S. Kenney & Son, Burrell Road, Ipswich; Heating Installation at Norwich: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Rose Lane Works, Norwich; Alterations to Hospital at Tooting, S.W.: W. H. Lorden & Son, Ltd., 107, Trinity Rd., Upper Tooting, S.W.—Erection of: Buildings at Farnborough: J. Booth & Sons, Hulton Steelworks, Bolton; Huts at Cheshire: W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Queen's Rd., Loughborough; Hydraulic Lifts at Netley: The Lift & Hoist Co., Ltd., 108/14, Prince St., Deptford, S.E.; Shed at Dorset: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Ashton Gate Works, Bristol; Shed at Greenwich: W. H. Gomer, 35, Montpelier Vale, Blackheath, S.E.; Shed at Orfordness: W. F. Cross, Langer Rd., Felixstowe; Shed at Penston: F. D. Cowieson & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow. Glasgow.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions: A. Pirie & Sons, Ltd., Stoneywood Works, Aberdeenshire; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat Mills, Airdrie; J. Wallis & Co., Ltd., Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire; J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., 50, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Vale Paper Works, Horwich; The Caribonum Co., Ltd., Caribonum Works, Leyton; J. Dickinson & Co. Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts; Wightman, Mountain & Andrews, Ltd.,

H.M. Stationery Office-continued.

31/33, Victoria St., S.W.; Nero Co., 12, Crane Court, Fleet St., E.C.; J. A. Weir, Ltd., 16, Farringdon St., E.C.; The Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Stevenage House, 40/44, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Millholm Paper Mills, Cathcart, Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfold Mills, Papingills, Toursed & Belgittle, Ltd., Valley-Paper Mills, Cathcart, Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valley-field Mills, Penicuik; Towgood & Beckwith, Ltd., Helpstone, nr. Peterborough; J. Halden & Co., Ltd., 15 and 17, Broadway, S.W.; The Imperial Paper Mills, Gravesend; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Soho Mills, Wooburn, Bucks; J. Baldwin & Sons, 83, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul St., Finsbury, E.C.; The East Lancashire Paper Co., Ltd., Radcliffe, nr. Manchester; Norton & Gregory, Ltd., Castle Lane, Westminster, S.W.; The Hendon Paper Works, Ltd., Hendon Mills, Sunderland; C. T. Hook & Co., Snodland, Kent; The Ramsbottom Paper Mills, Ltd., Ramsbottom; The Northfleet Paper Co., Ltd., Northfleet, Kent; Smith & McLaurin, Cartside Works, Milliken Park, Glasgow; S. Jones & Co., Camberwell, S.E.—Printing and Binding, &c.: Making 200,000 "Memo Pads"; binding 3,700 Assessment Registers: J. Rissen, Ltd., Pads"; binding 3,700 Assessment Registers: J. Rissen, Ltd., Clerkenwell Green, E.C. Printing 1,500,000 Leaflets: Chapman & Co., Grange Mills, Balham. Printing, &c., 100,000 Pads, Army Forms: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul St., Finsbury, E.C. Printing and binding, &c., 1,000 Foolscap Manifold Books: Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., Newcomen St., S.E. Printing, &c. 1,500,000 Leaflets (War Loan) B.: R. Clay & Sons, Brunswick St., Stamford St., S.E. Printing 1,000,000 War Loan Leaflets, B.: Howard & Jones, Ltd., 26/28, Bury St., E.C. Printing, &c., 30,000 Army Books; printing, &c., 1,250,000 Receipt Forms War Loan: Odhams, Ltd., 93/94, Long Acre, W.C. Printing 30,000 Insurance Books (Women): The Premier Press, 45/50, Lancaster St., Southwark, S.E. Making 5,000 cases; printing and binding, &c., 6,965,000 "C" gram Forms; printing and binding, &c., 9,000,000 gram Forms; printing and binding, &c., 9,000,000 "B" Telegram Forms; printing and binding, &c., 2,500,000 "B" and "C" Telegram Forms: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., East Harding St., Fetter Lane, E.C. Printing and binding, &c., 2,000 R.O. D.22; printing, &c., 100,000 Sets Form "M.349": Sir J. Causton & Sons, Ltd., 139, Clapham Rd., S.W. Printing and binding, &c., 12,000 Train Order Books; printing and binding, 400,000 Pads Army Form; printing 1,000,000 Leaflets ("Mobilise your Money"): J. Truscott & Sons, Ltd., Dowgate Works, Tonbridge, Kent, and Suffolk Lane, E.C. Printing 750 Posters: André, Sleigh & Anglo, Ltd., Milford House, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C. Printing, &c., 105,000 Lifts to accompany Army Books: Merritt & Hatcher, 33/35, Moor Lane, E.C. Supplying 8,000 Covers Army Books: Bridge & Co., Park Lane, Southwark. Binding 5,000 Copies Instruction in Army Telegraphy ing 8,000 Covers Army Books: Bridge & Co., Park Lane, South wark. Binding 5,000 Copies Instruction in Army Telegraphy and Telephony: A. W. Bain & Co., Ltd., 17/19, Bishops Rd., Cambridge Heath, N.E. Printing, &c., 5,000 "Triplicate Telephony: A. W. Brinting, &c., 10,000 Books, "Postmasters," and Telephony: A. W. Bain & Co., Ltd., 17/19, Bishops Rd., Cambridge Heath, N.E. Printing, &c., 5,000 "Triplicate Telegram Books"; printing, &c., 10,000 Books, "Postmasters," No. 1023; printing, &c., 120,000 Books, "Postmasters," No. 1022: J. Worrall, Ltd., Central Works, Oldham, Lancashire. Printing 4,000 "Triplicate Telegram Forms": R. Johnson & Son, Pollard St., Manchester. Printing 2,000,000 Application Forms for War Loan; binding 5,000 Army Books Complete, 10,000 Refills; printing, &c., 325,000 Pads, Army Form: Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., 4/8, Kirby St., Hatton Garden, E.C. Printing 1,200,000 War Loan Prospectus; printing, &c., 500,000 War Savings Certificate Books; printing, &c., 150,000 Pads, Army Form; Hayman, Christy & Lilly, Ltd., 113/17, Farringdon Rd., E.C. Printing, &c., 100,000 Pads, "Army Form"; printing printing, &c., 10,000 Pads, "Army Form"; printing 25,000 Books, "Army Form"; binding 38,000 Assessment Registers; printing, &c., 128,500 Pads, "Army Form": McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks, and 43, Caraffert St., N.W. Printing 1,400 Books, 1527A.: Barclay & Fry, Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E. Printing, &c., 50,000 Pads, "Army Form": Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery Avenue, E.C. Printing, &c., 3,000 Books, Postmasters, "No. 1054"; printing, Form ": Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery Avenue, E.C. Printing, &c., 3,000 Books, Postmasters, "No. 1054"; printing, &c., 50,000 Pads, "Army Form "; printing, &c., 27,000 Pads, "S.575," C. and D.; printing, &c., 20,000 Army Books: W. P. Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Prujean Sq., Old Bailey, E.C. Printing and binding, &c., 5,000 Copies Military Text Books: A. Straker & Sons, Smith Bros., Ltd., Carmelite St., E.C. Printing and binding 6,000 Receipt Books: Clements, Newling & Co., Ltd., 28, Chiswell St., E.C. Printing 10,000 Books, "D.80": Parry & Co., Upper Thames St., E.C. Printing 90,000 Linen Labels, Home Depot, A.P.S.: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., Verney Rd., S.E. Binding 2,900 Assessment Registers: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., 52/56, Bartholomew Close, E.C. Printing, &c., 15,000 Books, Army Form: Wightman & Co., Regency St., a Sons, Ltd., 52/56, Bartholomew Close, E.C. Printing, &c., 15,000 Books, Army Form: Wightman & Co., Regency St., Westminster, S.W. Printing 187,500 Pads, Army Form: Hills Press, Ltd., Holmside, Sunderland. Printing yellow (250,000) Manilla Labels: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Verney Rd., S.E. Printing red (250,000) Manilla Labels: Fisher, Clarke & Co., Boston, Lines.—Stores and Miscellaneous: Cards: A. Pirie & Sons, Ltd., Stoneywood Works, Aberdeenshire. Envelopes of various descriptions: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul St., Finsbury, E.C.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts; Thorburn, Bain & Co., Ltd., Broadwall, Stamford St., S.E.; Chapman & Co., Ltd., Grove Rd., Balham, S.W.; Millington & Sons, Ltd., Crown Works, South Tottenham; Smith & Young, 4, Maiden Lane, E.C. Labels: Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., Verney Rd., S.E.; Tags, Ltd., 24, Addison St., Liverpool.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Accumulators, &c.: Pritchett & Gold, &c., Co., 82, Victoria St., S.W.—Albumen, &c.: A. W. Penrose & Co., 109, Farringdon Rd., E.C.—Backnuts: J. Russell & Sons, Wednesbury.—Bonds,

India Office: Store Department—continued.

&c.: Waterlow & Sons, 26, Gt. Winchester St., E.C.—Cambric: F. Steiner & Co., Church, Lancs.—Crucibles: Morgan Crucible Co., Battersea, S.W.; J. C. Waterhouse, Ltd., Wakefield.—Machines: Grant, Legros & Co., Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C.—Paper: A. E. Mallandain, Park Royal, Willesden Junc., N.W.—Sawblades: Bramley Engineering Co., Bramley, Leeds.—Telephones: Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich, S.E.; Peel, Connor Telephone Works, Midland Bank Chambers, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Addlestone Research Institute, Erection of Serum Station: E. C. Hughes, Albion Works, Wokingham. Admiralty Transport Building, Dining-room and Garage: Hall, Beddall & Co., Pitfield Wharf, S.E. Altrincham, Erection of Stores: W. Alban Richards & Co., 16, Albemarle St., W. Bramley, Erection of Stores: W. Alban Richards & Co., 16, Albemarle St., W. Exeter, Ordinary Works and Repairs: W. R. Brealy, 163, Cowick St., Exeter. Leicester, Ordinary Works and Repairs: Chitham & Co., Ltd., Welford St., Leicester. Savings Bank, West Kensington, Temporary Building: Thomas W. R. Brealy, 163, Cowick St., Exeter. Leicester, Ordinary Works and Repairs: Chitham & Co., Ltd., Welford St., Leicester. Savings Bank, West Kensington, Temporary Building: Thomas & Edge, 79, New Rd., Woolwich, S.E. Southampton Ordnance Survey Office, New Paper Store: Samuel Salter, Yorke St., St. Paul's Rd., Southsea. War Office Effects Branch, St. James's Park, Extension: James Smith & Sons, Ltd., South Norwood, S.E.—Engineering Works: Admiralty Transport Building, Electric Wiring: The Alpha Manufacturing Co., Harberson Rd., Balham, S.W. Montague House, &c., Temporary Building, Heating and Hot Water Services: Bilbie, Hobson & Co., 106, Queen Victoria St., E.C.—Furniture: Bedside Tables: Davis & Co., Ightenhill St., Padiham; Evans, Clarke & Ince, Ltd., West Howard St., Salford; Stanley Jones & Co., Ltd., 8, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.; S. Bender, 43, Rivington St., E.C.; Lazenby Bros., St. Michael's Lane, Leeds; Robert Carlyle & Co., Ltd., Elsinore Rd., Old Trafford, Manchester. Chairs, Easy Arm: H. J. Macfarlane, Ltd., 36/37, Alfred Place, W.C. Chairs, Stools, &c., Supply of, during the year 1917: Thomas Glenister, Ltd., Temple Chair Works, High Wycombe; J. Elliott & Sons, 267, Desborough Rd., High Wycombe; B. North & Sons, 90, City Rd., E.C.; Greaves & Thomas, Northwold Rd., Upper Clapton, N.E.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., Pall Mall East, S.W.; W. H. Healey, Ltd., Rye Mead Works, High Wycombe; R. Tyzack, Slater St., High Wycombe; Morris, White & Boreham, Ltd., Kitchener Rd., High Wycombe; J. Gomm, 113, Gordon Rd., High Wycombe; G. A. Large & Son, Jubilee Rd., High Wycombe; G. A. Large & Son, Jubilee Rd., High Wycombe; H. Anderson, Stokenchurch, Bucks. Chests of Drawers: Wm. Lawrence & Co., Ltd., Colwick, Nottingham. Filing Cabinets, Plan Presses and Washstands during period ending 30th April, 1917: Dale & Co., Ltd., Fanshaw St., N.; J. L. Green & Co., 79, Essex Rd., Islington, N.; E. Heaton, Cardwell Place, Blackburn; Simpson & Sons, Ltd., Silver St., Halifax. Notice Boards: Wm. Lawrence & Co., Ltd., Colwick, Nottingham Cardwell Place, Blackburn; Simpson & Sons, Ltd., Silver St., Halifax. Notice Boards: Wm. Lawrence & Co., Ltd., Colwick, Nottingham. Plan Presses: The North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington. Presses, Lockers, &c., during period ending 30th April, 1917: The Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., 47, Glengall Rd., S.E.; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton, nr. Bristol; Fielding & Bottomley, South Parade, Halifax; A. W. Gamage, Ltd., Phœnix Place, E.C. Presses (various): The Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., 47, Glengall Rd., S.E.; The Middlesex Joinery Works, Ltd., Northwold Rd., Clapton, N.E.; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton, nr. Bristol; Richard Stone & Sons, Ltd., Wellington, Salop; The Bath Cabinet Makers Co., Ltd., Bellotts Rd., Bath; Crosby & Co., Ltd., South St., Farnham. Tables (various): The North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington; The Barnstaple Cabinet Co., Newport Rd.,

H.M. Office of Works-continued.

Barnstaple; Holland & Sons, 9, Mount St., W.; The Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., 47, Glengall Rd., S.E.; Henry Stone & Son, Ltd., Banbury; Fielding & Bottomley, South Parade, Halifax; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton, nr. Bristol; G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., St. James's Rd., S.E.; Simpson & Sons, Ltd., Silver St., Halifax; E. Heaton, Cardwell Place, Blackburn; Pike & Woolton, 111, Hardres St., Ramsgate; Wm. Lawrence & Co., Ltd., Colwick, Nottingham; The Building and Public Works Woolton, 111, Hardres St., Ramsgate; Wm. Lawrence & Co., Ltd., Colwick, Nottingham; The Building and Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon. Towel Rails: Wm. Lawrence & Co., Ltd., Colwick, Nottingham. Trays, Paper: The Bath Cabinet Makers Co., Ltd., Bellotts Rd., Bath.—Miscellaneous; Linoleum and Cork Carpet during period ending 30th June, 1917: The Crown Linoleum Co., Roupell St., Lambeth, S.E.; The Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 6, Old Bailey, E.C.; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; The New Shepley Linoleum Co., Ltd., Hooley Hill, nr. Manchester.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Protective: British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—Apparatus, Telegraphic: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Apparatus, Telephonic: British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—Boots: J. J. Peck, Ltd., Stanwick, Wellingborough; Pocock Bros., Southwark, S.E.—Cable, Telegraphic: Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd. Classesway Signature Bros. & Co. Ltd. Wellingh S.E. wark, S.E.—Cable, Telegraphic: Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—Cable, Telephonic: W. Geipel & Co., Wembley, Middlesex; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Siemens Bros & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.—Cloth: Jas. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley, Yorks; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge, Bradford, Yorks.—Covers and Tubes for Cycle Tires: D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Drums, Cable: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.—Ironwork: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Paper: R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix, Airdrie; C. Townsend, Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent.—Plates for Stay Rods: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Poles, Iron: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—Poles, Steel and Fittings: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Solder: E. Austin & Sons, Hackney Wick, N.E. Tipton, Staffs.—Solder: E. Austin & Sons, Hackney Wick, N.E. Spirit, Motor: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W.—Tubes for Cycle Tires: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Wire, Flameproof: London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Leyton, E.; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Derby. Wire, Galvanized Iron: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; F. Smith & Co. Wire Manufacturers, Ltd., Halifax; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Wire, Vulcanised India Rubber: Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essey.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

Netmaking Twine: The Edinburgh Roperie and Sailcloth Co., Ltd., 147, Minories, London, E.; Hounsells (Bridport), Ltd., North Mills, Bridport.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

Munitions Inspection Bond, Dublin, Erection: Collen Bros., Ltd., East Wall, Dublin.—Ironmongery (Belfast), Supply of: Riddels, Ltd., 49, Donegall Place, Belfast.—Oils, Supply of: Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., 46, Mary St., Dublin.—Sand, Gravel, &c.: Supply of: John Clifton, Islandbridge, Dublin.