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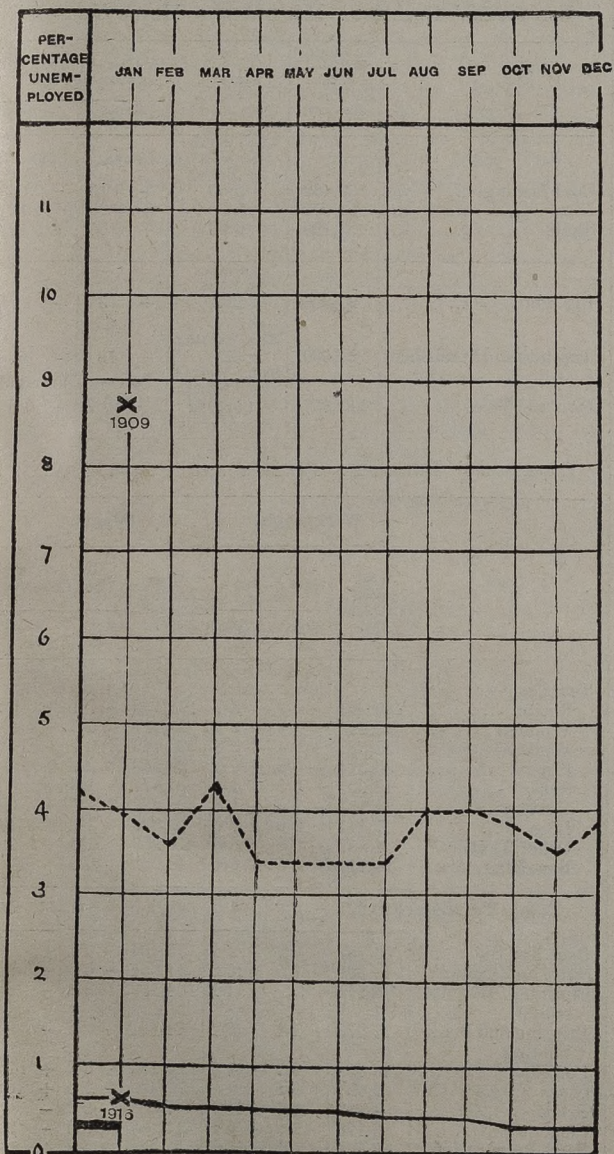
EMPLOYMENT CHART.

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 tinsplate 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 ready-made 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 mill-sawyers, 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

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

	Males.	Females.
July 1st, 1914	6,889,880	3,693,137
" 1915	4,664,232	3,494,500
" 1916	4,299,126	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 United Kingdom.

Nearly half of these Committees have been formed by 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.

* 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 81,000.

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 classes.

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 wages.

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 the future.

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 Members insured against Unemployment in Nov., 1916.	Percentage actually Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Member Unemployed.		
		Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.	Nov., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Nov., 1915.
All Unions paying Unemployment Benefit, and Municipal Unemployment 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	25.5	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	9,523	2.1	2.2	8.4	3.6	2.8	1.9
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	20,197	2.2	1.4	0.9	3.5	4.2	4.3
Woodworking, &c.	5,112	1.2	1.0	5.1	5.9	5.4	4.6
Leather, Oilcloth, &c.	2,688	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.9	6.0	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

* Maandchrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 20th December, 1916.

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 thirty towns.

NEW ZEALAND.†

The index numbers of retail prices of articles of food in October, based on returns relating to twenty-five 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 of war.

Group of Articles.	Increase in Price in October, 1916, as compared with	
	September, 1916.	July, 1914.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Groceries	No change.	+ 18.2
Dairy products	No change.	+ 21.3
Meat	+ 1.0	+ 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.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef—	- 2	No change	Cheese	+ 9	\$
Sirloin steak	- 3	No change	Milk, fresh ...	+ 4	+ 10
Round steak	- 3	- 1	Bread	+ 5	1
Rib roast ...	- 1	+ 1	Flour, wheat ...	+ 13	+ 78
Chuck roast	- 2	- 2	Maize meal ...	+ 6	+ 20
Plate boiling beef	- 1	+ 1	Rice	No change	
Pork chops ...	- 5	+ 2	Potatoes	+ 21	+ 27
Bacon, smoked	No change	+ 9	Onions	+ 9	\$
Ham, smoked...	No change	+ 10	Beans, navy ...	+ 12	\$
Lard, pure ...	+ 10	+ 9	Prunes	+ 2	\$
Eggs	- 1	\$	Raisins, seeded	+ 5	\$
Salmon, tinned	+ 2	+ 70	Sugar, granulated	+ 5	+ 65
Eggs, strictly fresh	+ 13		Coffee	No change	\$
Butter, creamery	+ 4	+ 27	Tea	No change	\$
			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.).

* 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.

VOLUNTARY RATIONING.

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 comprising the household of the following quantities per head per week:—

Bread	... ..	4 lb.
(Or its equivalent in flour, 3 lb. for bread making.)		
Meat	... ..	2½ lb.
Sugar	... ..	¾ 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 2½ 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 bread-making 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 1½d 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

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

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. These 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

* Agricultural Statistics, 1916. Vol. L1. Part I. Acreage and Live Stock Returns of England and Wales. Cd. 8436. Price 3d. net.

number employed and an increase of 15·4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing ...	5,399	+ 0·2	+ 0·5	4,224	+ 6·3	+ 19·2
Spinning ...	10,798	- 0·2	- 0·2	7,151	+ 4·7	+ 16·3
Weaving ...	11,846	- 1·2	- 3·1	10,016	+ 0·6	+ 13·7
Other ...	5,558	- 0·5	- 0·8	5,950	+ 2·1	+ 13·5
Not specified...	2,723	- 0·0	+ 3·1	2,202	+ 0·5	+ 18·0
TOTAL ...	36,324	- 0·5	- 0·9	29,543	+ 2·7	+ 15·4
DISTRICTS.						
Belfast ...	16,517	- 0·0	- 0·3	13,347	+ 5·1	+ 17·6
Other places in Ireland ...	10,654	- 0·2	+ 2·5	7,763	+ 1·7	+ 20·1
TOTAL IRELAND ...	27,171	- 0·1	+ 0·8	21,110	+ 3·8	+ 18·5
ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.						
Fifeshire ...	3,776	- 1·7	- 8·5	3,249	- 0·9	+ 3·9
Other places in Scotland ...	4,900	- 1·8	- 2·4	4,788	+ 0·7	+ 12·8
TOTAL SCOTLAND ...	8,676	- 1·8	- 5·2	8,037	...	+ 9·0
England ...	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 year ago.

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.

DEPARTMENTS.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing ...	3,002	- 2·4	+ 0·1	3,255	- 1·7	+ 8·2
Spinning ...	3,609	+ 0·3	- 1·0	3,741	- 0·3	+ 9·5
Weaving ...	4,589	- 0·4	- 0·2	5,383	- 0·0	+ 10·0
Other ...	1,837	- 0·2	- 5·1	2,468	- 7·5	- 4·0
TOTAL ...	13,037	- 0·7	- 1·1	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.

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Levers...	1,802	- 1·3	- 6·2	2,129	- 4·9	- 3·6
Curtain ...	1,862	- 3·4	- 16·8	2,326	- 0·6	- 4·0
Plain Net ...	2,358	- 0·5	- 2·7	3,274	+ 2·1	+ 10·2
Others...	922	- 4·8	- 11·2	906	- 3·7	+ 0·9
TOTAL ...	7,444	- 2·0	- 8·5	8,635	- 1·0	+ 1·6
DISTRICTS.						
Nottingham City ...	2,589	- 2·5	- 9·3	2,717	- 0·6	- 0·5
Long Eaton and other outlying Districts ...	850	- 4·1	- 10·3	1,132	- 8·5	- 10·1
Other English Districts ...	2,605	- 0·7	- 0·7	3,012	+ 1·3	+ 10·3
Scotland ...	1,400	- 2·2	- 18·0	1,774	- 0·5	- 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

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

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.

BRANCHES.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Throwing ...	1,268	- 1·9	- 1·9	728	+ 2·2	+ 9·1
Spinning ...	2,607	+ 0·0	+ 1·8	2,732	+ 1·2	+ 18·0
Weaving ...	3,420	- 0·8	- 6·6	3,077	+ 2·7	+ 5·1
Other ...	1,378	+ 0·1	+ 0·3	1,412	...	+ 9·4
Not specified...	741	+ 1·1	+ 2·9	848	+ 10·8	+ 26·9
TOTAL ...	9,414	- 0·4	- 2·0	8,797	+ 2·5	+ 10·4
DISTRICTS.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire ...	2,703	- 0·7	- 2·0	2,950	- 0·1	+ 10·0
Macclesfield, Congleton and District ...	1,925	+ 1·9	- 3·0	1,792	+ 3·2	+ 2·2
Eastern Counties ...	2,989	- 0·5	+ 0·3	2,732	+ 6·8	+ 19·4
Other Districts, including Scotland ...	1,797	- 1·9	- 4·6	1,323	- 1·0	+ 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.

District	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester ...	11,180	- 2·5	- 2·0	12,080	+ 1·5	+ 2·4
Leicester Country District...	1,795	- 0·6	- 2·0	1,753	- 1·0	+ 1·3
Notts and Derbyshire ...	4,798	- 0·4	- 4·7	4,445	+ 0·3	- 2·5
Scotland ...	2,987	- 1·0	- 0·1	3,067	+ 4·9	+ 22·3
Other Districts ...	1,221	+ 0·4	+ 8·7	942	- 0·3	+ 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 1·5 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 1·0 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 the 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.

TRADES :	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Bleaching ...	2,599	+ 1·1	- 0·8	3,544	+ 3·0	+ 9·2
Printing ...	593	- 1·2	+ 3·3	1,037	+ 2·5	+ 16·9
Dyeing ...	12,155	- 0·5	- 2·3	24,304	- 0·8	+ 10·1
Trimming, Finishing and other Departments ...	6,900	- 1·2	+ 2·1	10,078	- 0·1	+ 17·9
Not specified ...	1,867	+ 0·1	+ 2·1	3,105	+ 3·2	+ 7·7
TOTAL ...	24,114	- 0·5	- 0·4	42,068	+ 0·0	+ 11·8
DISTRICTS :						
Yorkshire ...	11,920	- 0·8	- 2·4	24,164	- 0·2	+ 10·9
Lancashire ...	7,885	+ 0·0	+ 3·8	12,223	+ 0·6	+ 15·9
Scotland ...	1,740	- 4·0	- 4·0	2,223	- 0·4	+ 8·5
Ireland ...	709	- 1·9	- 1·9	673	- 0·1	+ 7·2
Other Districts ...	1,860	- 1·4	- 1·0	2,785	+ 0·1	+ 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 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 very 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 was acute.

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 a decrease of 2·4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 7·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London	2,026	- 0·9	- 6·4	3,164	- 1·9	+ 4·6
Leicester	11,534	+ 0·1	- 2·9	17,740	+ 0·2	+ 8·0
Leicester Country District	2,606	+ 0·8	- 0·3	3,570	+ 4·6	+ 8·2
Northampton	9,054	- 0·9	+ 0·0	13,274	+ 3·8	+ 11·8
Northampton Country District	7,233	- 1·9	- 7·2	9,834	- 2·4	- 0·9
Kettering	2,591	- 2·6	- 4·6	3,503	- 4·4	- 6·1
Stafford and District ...	2,621	- 0·4	- 1·1	3,338	+ 1·8	+ 5·2
Norwich and District ...	3,713	+ 1·1	- 0·9	4,341	+ 0·5	+ 11·1
Bristol and District ...	1,268	+ 1·2	- 1·6	1,538	- 1·7	+ 5·7
Kingswood	1,556	- 2·3	- 8·7	2,149	+ 8·8	+ 18·7
Leeds and District ...	1,767	- 2·4	- 9·7	2,443	- 0·8	+ 2·5
Lancashire (mainly Rosendale Valley)	3,735	- 1·4	+ 4·8	4,841	- 0·1	+ 16·0
Birmingham and District	909	+ 0·9	- 1·1	1,018	- 0·8	+ 9·5
Other parts of England and Wales	2,774	+ 0·6	+ 0·3	3,269	- 0·0	+ 6·5
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	53,387	- 0·6	- 2·6	74,022	+ 0·6	+ 7·0
SCOTLAND	3,004	- 0·6	- 0·4	4,089	+ 2·6	+ 6·3
IRELAND	396	- 3·7	+ 7·0	533	- 3·0	+ 19·3
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 bad.

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.

District.	Indoor Workpeople.					
	Number Employed.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	£	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leeds	6,926	+ 0·6	- 15·6	7,192	+ 5·3	- 6·7
Manchester	3,014	- 0·7	- 12·1	3,415	+ 6·3	- 6·0
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs and Cheshire	2,835*	- 3·7	- 17·4	2,454	- 1·8	- 0·5
Bristol	1,418	+ 1·4	- 16·4	1,162	- 2·8	- 6·1
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	3,037	- 1·2	- 10·7	2,734	- 2·5	+ 5·9
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,703	- 1·8	- 2·3	2,245	- 4·0	+ 4·6
London	1,715	+ 13·1	+ 7·9	1,992	+ 19·6	+ 21·1
Glasgow	1,158	- 3·6	- 15·7	1,220	- 1·9	+ 1·2
Rest of United Kingdom ...	2,255	...	- 3·6	1,738	+ 2·5	+ 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 was not lessened; although the volume of trade was not so great as a

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

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 insufficient.

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.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2,917	- 3·4	- 6·2	2,879	- 1·6	+ 3·7
Manchester	1,965	- 4·0	- 18·1	1,816	+ 1·2	- 12·7
Rest of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,121	- 1·4	- 5·6	857	- 2·4	- 0·8
S.W. Counties	1,311	+ 1·5	- 11·0	921	+ 3·8	- 8·1
Rest of England and Wales	1,256	- 3·0	- 12·7	1,057	- 1·9	- 8·2
Glasgow	1,323	- 5·0	- 14·4	1,173	+ 0·9	+ 4·4
Londonderry	1,798	- 1·3	- 3·1	1,142	+ 0·3	+ 2·1
Belfast	1,020	- 1·9	- 8·9	774	- 1·9	- 6·2
Rest of Ireland	684	- 0·9	- 7·1	445	- 4·1	+ 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 a year ago.

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 year ago.

MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, ETC., TRADES.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing 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 ago.

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 decrease compared with a year ago affected all occupations.

Occupations.	Number Insured at end of January, 1917.	Percentage Unemployed at end of January.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Carpenters	87,560	0·64	+ 0·03	- 0·46
Bricklayers	39,424	1·14	+ 0·10	- 0·75
Masons	21,964	2·00	+ 0·34	- 0·74
Plasterers	11,108	3·31	+ 0·25	- 2·20
Plumbers	71,060	3·94	+ 0·27	- 2·69
Other skilled occupations ...	24,257	0·42	+ 0·06	- 0·63
Navvies	27,893	0·60	+ 0·11	- 0·37
Labourers	85,327	0·38	+ 0·04	- 0·07
	173,125	0·77	+ 0·17	- 0·24
ALL OCCUPATIONS ...	544,718	1·21	+ 0·14	- 0·83

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 2·7·8 in Ireland.

Districts.	Number Insured.	Per cent. Un-empl'y'd.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Number Insured.	Per cent. Un-empl'y'd.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		M'nth ago.	Year ago.	M'nth ago.	Year ago.		M'nth ago.	Year ago.		
Carpenters.										
London	17,704	1·1	+0·3	-0·5		7,663	2·8	+0·3	-2·3	
Northern Counties	4,561	0·0	...	-0·2		2,132	...	-0·1	-0·4	
North-Western	10,630	0·2	...	-0·5		4,978	0·6	+0·1	-0·1	
Yorkshire	6,991	0·2	+0·1	-0·2		3,950	0·4	...	...
East Midlands	5,059	0·3	...	-0·1		3,436	0·6	...	+0·1	
West Midlands	6,988	0·2	+0·1	-0·1		5,311	0·3	+0·1	+0·1	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	10,729	0·4	+0·2	-0·4		6,698	1·2	...	-0·6	
South-Western	8,108	0·5	+0·2	-0·6		2,399	0·4	...	-1·3	
Wales	4,142	0·3	+0·1	-0·4		1,180	0·4	+0·1	+0·1	
Scotland	9,579	0·2	...	-0·4		1,607	...	...	-0·4	
Ireland	3,986	4·5	-1·0	-1·4		1,000	6·6	+1·1	-1·6	
Bricklayers.										
London	1,624	3·9	+0·6	-0·1		2,510	5·3	-0·2	-5·1	
Northern Counties	1,715	0·1	...	-0·1		520	0·6	-0·5	-1·0	
North-Western	2,245	0·9	-0·4	-2·3		1,292	1·2	-0·9	-3·1	
Yorkshire	2,425	0·8	+0·2	-0·1		1,049	1·0	+0·6	-0·8	
East Midlands	665	0·9	+0·2	-1·8		330	4·5	+0·8	-1·2	
West Midlands	523	1·5	+0·5	+0·1		610	2·6	+1·4	-0·3	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	543	2·3	+0·4	-0·9		781	1·0	+2·4	-5·6	
South-Western	2,891	0·2	+0·9	-0·2		300	2·0	-0·2	-2·4	
Wales	3,200	0·6	+0·2	-0·3		903	1·3	+0·4	+0·2	
Scotland	4,855	1·2	+0·1	-0·9		1,384	0·6	-0·3	-2·0	
Ireland	1,310	12·8	+3·7	-1·8		825	12·8	+2·5	+3·5	
Masons.										
London	1,624	3·9	+0·6	-0·1		2,510	5·3	-0·2	-5·1	
Northern Counties	1,715	0·1	...	-0·1		520	0·6	-0·5	-1·0	
North-Western	2,245	0·9	-0·4	-2·3		1,292	1·2	-0·9	-3·1	
Yorkshire	2,425	0·8	+0·2	-0·1		1,049	1·0	+0·6	-0·8	
East Midlands	665	0·9	+0·2	-1·8		330	4·5	+0·8	-1·2	
West Midlands	523	1·5	+0·5	+0·1		610	2·6	+1·4	-0·3	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	543	2·3	+0·4	-0·9		781	1·0	+2·4	-5·6	
South-Western	2,891	0·2	+0·9	-0·2		300	2·0	-0·2	-2·4	
Wales	3,200	0·6	+0·2	-0·3		903	1·3	+0·4	+0·2	
Scotland	4,855	1·2	+0·1	-0·9		1,384	0·6	-0·3	-2·0	
Ireland	1,310	12·8	+3·7	-1·8		825	12·8	+2·5	+3·5	
Plasterers.										
London	1,624	3·9	+0·6	-0·1		2,510	5·3	-0·2	-5·1	
Northern Counties	1,715	0·1	...	-0·1		520	0·6	-0·5	-1·0	
North-Western	2,245	0·9	-0·4	-2·3		1,292	1·2	-0·9	-3·1	
Yorkshire	2,425	0·8	+0·2	-0·1		1,049	1·0	+0·6	-0·8	
East Midlands	665	0·9	+0·2	-1·8		330	4·5	+0·8	-1·2	
West Midlands	523	1·5	+0·5	+0·1		610	2·6	+1·4	-0·3	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	543	2·3	+0·4	-0·9		781	1·0	+2·4	-5·6	
South-Western	2,891	0·2	+0·9	-0·2		300	2·0	-0·2	-2·4	
Wales	3,200	0·6	+0·2	-0·3		903	1·3	+0·4	+0·2	
Scotland	4,855	1·2	+0·1	-0·9		1,384	0·6	-0·3	-2·0	
Ireland	1,310	12·8	+3·7	-1·8		825	12·8	+2·5	+3·5	
Painters.										
London	21,847	4·6	+0·4	-1·9		5,525	0·8	...	-1·6	
Northern Counties	2,596	0·2	-0·1	-1·4		1,340	...	...	-0·1	
North-Western	9,128	3·8	-0·6	-5·8		3,590	0·3	+0·1	-0·1	
Yorkshire	4,142	2·3	-0·6	-3·2		1,895	...	...	-0·3	
East Midlands	3,320	2·5	+0·4	-1·0		1,131	0·1	-0·2	-0·3	
West Midlands	5,330	1·7	+0·2	-0·8		1,648	0·2	+0·1	...	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	9,012	3·0	+0·8	-2·4		2,092	0·3	+0·1	-0·4	
South-Western	4,951	2·9	+0·7	-2·3		1,374	0·3	...	-0·6	
Wales	2,100	1·0	-0·2	-1·6		685	...	...	-0·2	
Scotland	6,273	1·4	+0·4	-3·6		4,158	0·0	...	-0·3	
Ireland	2,361	27·8	+5·2	-3·0		819	3·8	+1·4	-1·6	
Plumbers.										
London	21,847	4·6	+0·4	-1·9		5,525	0·8	...	-1·6	
Northern Counties	2,596	0·2	-0·1	-1·4		1,340	...	...	-0·1	
North-Western	9,128	3·8	-0·6	-5·8		3,590	0·3	+0·1	-0·1	
Yorkshire	4,142	2·3	-0·6	-3·2		1,895	...	...	-0·3	
East Midlands	3,320	2·5	+0·4	-1·0		1,131	0·1	-0·2	-0·3	
West Midlands	5,330	1·7	+0·2	-0·8		1,648	0·2	+0·1	...	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	9,012	3·0	+0·8	-2·4		2,092	0·3	+0·1	-0·4	
South-Western	4,951	2·9	+0·7	-2·3		1,374	0·3	...	-0·6	
Wales	2,100	1·0	-0·2	-1·6		685	...	...	-0·2	
Scotland	6,273	1·4	+0·4	-3·6		4,158	0·0	...	-0·3	
Ireland	2,361	27·8	+5·2	-3·0		819	3·8	+1·4	-1·6	
Other Skilled Workers.										
London	6,553	1·0	+0·1	-1·4		9,046	0·9	+0·1	-0·2	
Northern Counties	1,902	0·1	...	-0·1		5,896	0·1	...	-0·1	
North-Western	3,802	0·5	+0·1	-0·2		11,521	0·2	...	-0·1	
Yorkshire	1,820	0·1	-0·1	-0·2		9,112	0·1	...	...
East Midlands	1,269	0·2	-0·2	-0·1		5,289	0·4	-0·1	-0·1	
West Midlands	2,289	0·3	...	-0·2		7,214	0·4	+0·1	+0·1	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	1,762	0·3	...	-0·5		6,934	0·5	+0·2	+0·1	
South-Western	1,231	0·9	+0·5	+0·1		4,357	0·7	+0·3	-0·1	
Wales	984	0·1	-0·1	-0·2		9,171	0·2	...	...
Scotland	5,240	0·3	+0·2	...		16,147	0·0	...	-0·2	
Ireland	1,041	3·4	+0·9	+1·0		4,110	2·1	+0·2	+0·5	
Navvies.										
London	6,553	1·0	+0·1	-1·4		9,046	0·9	+0·1	-0·2	
Northern Counties	1,902	0·1	...	-0·1		5,896	0·1	...	-0·1	
North-Western	3,802	0·5	+0·1	-0·2		11,521	0·2	...	-0·1	
Yorkshire	1,820	0·1	-0·1	-0·2		9,112	0·1	...	...
East Midlands	1,269	0·2	-0·2	-0·1		5,289	0·4	-0·1	-0·1	
West Midlands	2,289	0·3	...	-0·2		7,214	0·4	+0·1	+0·1	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	1,762	0·3	...	-0·5		6,934	0·5	+0·2	+0·1	
South-Western	1,231	0·9	+0·5	+0·1		4,357	0·7	+0·3	-0·1	
Wales	984	0·1	-0·1	-0·2		9,171	0·2	...	...
Scotland	5,240	0·3	+0·2	...		16,147	0·0	...	-0·2	
Ireland	1,041	3·4	+0·9	+1·0		4,110	2·1	+0·2	+0·5	
Labourers.										
London	38,358	1·6	+0·3	-0·2		110,890	2·2	+0·3	-1·1	
Northern Counties	8,264	0·1	...	-0·2		28,429	0·1	...	-0·3	
North-Western	21,957	0·5	+0·1	...		69,143	0·9	...	-1·2	
Yorkshire	12,816	0·3	+0·1	...		42,380	0·5	...	-0·5	
East Midlands	9,788	0·4	+0·1	+0·1		30,277	0·7	+0·1	-0·2	
West Midlands	14,043	0·4	+0·1	+0·1		43,966	0·5	+0·1	-0·2	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	19,573	0·6	+0·3	-0·2		58,124	1·0	+0·3	-0·8	
South-Western	14,352	0·7	+0·4	-0·1		40,535	1·1	+0·4	-0·6	
Wales	10,171	0·3	+0·1	...		32,536	0·4	+0·1	-0·2	
Scotland	16,232	0·1	...	-0·3		65,475	0·3	...	-0·9	
Ireland	7,571	2·7	...	-1·7		23,023	6·7	+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 Hartlepool 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 Salfrey, 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 whole.

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.

---	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
BRANCHES.								
China Manufacture ...	3,197	+ 2.6	+ 14.3	5,373	+ 0.3	+ 41.4		
Earthenware Manufacture ...	10,580	- 0.8	- 5.6	11,963	- 0.3	+ 6.9		
Other Branches (including unspiced)	2,692	- 0.4	- 16.9	2,944	- 0.5	- 6.2		
TOTAL ...	16,469	- 0.1	- 4.5	20,285	- 0.2	+ 11.9		
DISTRICTS.								
Potteries ...	12,549	- 0.6	- 5.7	13,831	- 1.1	+ 7.3		
Other Districts ...	3,920	+ 1.5	- 0.5	6,454	+ 1.8	+ 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.

---	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
BRANCHES.								
Glass Bottle ...	7,182	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	13,608	- 2.7	+ 10.4		
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,585	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	2,576	+ 1.6	+ 15.0		
Other Branches ...	840	+ 4.9	- 8.9	1,255	+ 5.2	+ 6.1		
TOTAL ...	9,607	+ 0.5	- 0.8	17,439	- 1.6	+ 10.7		
DISTRICTS.								
North of England ...	1,123	+ 2.2	- 4.7	2,192	+ 2.5	+ 15.7		
Yorkshire ...	4,748	- 0.5	- 2.9	8,413	- 5.8	+ 5.5		
Lancashire ...	1,040	+ 0.3	+ 5.2	1,683	+ 2.5	+ 11.5		
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	516	- 2.3	- 4.6	833	- 1.3	+ 6.8		
Scotland ...	989	+ 1.3	- 4.1	1,983	+ 7.0	+ 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.

Trade.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 27th Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Sugar Refining, &c. ...	5,035	- 3.3	+ 10.3	8,318	- 8.8	+ 12.7		
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery	20,886	- 4.9	- 20.7	25,016	- 5.6	- 8.0		
Biscuits, Cakes, &c. ...	9,089	- 8.6	- 5.6	9,513	- 7.0	+ 7.9		
Jams, Marmalade, &c. ...	6,721	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	6,721	+ 1.0	+ 10.5		
Bacon and Preserved Meats	6,262	- 1.9	- 4.5	7,127	- 5.9	+ 1.5		
Pickles and Sauces, &c. ...	881	- 10.7	- 1.9	853	- 9.5	+ 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 Kirkcudbright, Wigton, and Ayr, however, less ploughing was done, the weather having been rather stormy in the early part of the month.

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

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 weeks 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.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Jan. 6th	6,783	3,053	9,836	7,247	17,083
" " 13th	6,756	2,901	9,657	6,979	16,636
" " 20th	6,781	2,368	9,149	7,037	16,186
" " 27th	6,895	3,195	10,090	6,912	17,002
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Jan., 1917	6,804	2,879	9,683	7,044	16,727
Average for Dec., 1916	6,432	2,341	8,773	7,870	16,643
" " Jan., 1916	7,804	3,209	11,013	7,885	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	17,342	12	16,787	23	17,163
3	17,242	13	16,680	24	17,328
4	17,338	15	15,952	25	17,320
5	17,445	16	16,323	26	17,320
6	16,951	17	16,464	27	16,623
8	16,627	18	16,731	29	16,080
9	16,785	19	16,376	30	15,875
10	17,295	20	15,239	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 teamers 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 continued good at Liverpool.

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PORTS.

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

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 Hartlepool 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 Brightonsea, 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.

---	Quantity.		Value.	
	Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Jan., 1916.
Fish (other than shell):				
England and Wales ...	250,970	+ 37,985	697,193	+ 84,500
Scotland ...	285,908	+ 151,213	351,221	+ 192,958
Ireland ...	37,362	+ 10,216	40,011	+ 14,388
TOTAL ...	574,240	+ 199,414	988,425	+ 291,846
Shell Fish ...	—	—	27,225	+ 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.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in		
	January.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1917.
	1916.	1917.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:			
<i>East Coast—</i>			
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
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>			
Bristol † ...	976	965	- 11
Newport, Mon. ...	775	1,168	+ 393
Cardiff † ...	4,784	5,002	+ 218
Swansea ...	359	291	- 68
<i>Other Ports—</i>			
Liverpool ...	10,809	12,755	+ 1,946
London ...	8,079	6,928	- 1,151
Southampton ...	1,134	843	- 291
SCOTLAND:			
Leith ...	812	260	- 552
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	95	60	- 35
Glasgow ...	2,653	3,324	+ 671
IRELAND:			
Dublin ...	113	89	- 24
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.

* Sundays are omitted.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

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:—

Table with 4 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, No. of Workpeople involved (Directly, Indirectly, Total). Rows include Building, Coal Mining, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Other Metal, Textile, Clothing, Miscellaneous, Employees of Public Authorities, and totals for January 1917, December 1916, and January 1916.

Causes.—Of the 19 new disputes, 11, directly involving 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.

Table with 6 columns: Occupations and Locality, Number of Workpeople involved (Directly, Indirectly), Date when Dispute began, Duration in Working Days, Cause or Object, Result. Rows include Coal Mining (Miners, etc.—Hamilton), Metal Trades (Machine minders, etc.—Leeds), and Boot and Shoe Trade (Upper closers.—Northampton).

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

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

Table with 5 columns: Product and District, Price according to last Audit, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on, Previous Audit, A Year ago. Rows include Coal (Durham, Northumberland, Cleveland) and Pig Iron (Cleveland, Manufactured Iron).

* 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 1½d. 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 1½ per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen, making wages 71½ 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 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 wages.

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

week. Numerous increases were again reported in the building trades.

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

Table with 3 columns: Group of Trades, No. of Workpeople affected, Amount of Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) per week. Rows include Building, Coal Mining, Iron and other Mining, Quarrying, Pig Iron Manufacture, Iron and Steel Manufacture, Engineering and Shipbuilding, Other Metal, Textile, Clothing, Transport, Printing, Paper, &c., Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c., Other Trades, Local Authority Services, and a TOTAL row.

Reductions in hours of labour were reported during January for about 1,500 colliery firemen, &c., in Lancashire and Cheshire, and Northumberland.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JANUARY, 1917.

Table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Rows are organized by region: YORKSHIRE, LANCASHIRE & CHESHIRE, MIDLAND AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES, AND WALES, SCOTLAND. Includes details for various trades like bricklayers, masons, carpenters, etc.

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

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for 'Increases in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued)' and 'Decreases in Wages'.

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

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for 'Increases in Rates of Wages, and War Bonuses (continued)', 'Decreases in Wages', and 'Changes in Hours of Labour'.

* War bonuses and "war increases" have been so described where possible, but the information available is not, in all cases, sufficient to distinguish between these and increases not thus limited. † 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. § During January the standard rate for stationary firemen was increased from about 3s. to 3s. 2d. per shift. ¶ 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.

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.

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.

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

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 total number of fatal accidents at mines was 117, an increase of 7 on a month ago, and of 26 on a year ago.

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.

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.

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

* 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:—

Table showing quantity imported during January, 1917, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with January, 1916, January, 1915, and January, 1914. Includes sections for WHEAT and WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR.

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:—

Table showing quantity imported during the five months ended Jan. 31st, 1917, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with the five months ended January 31st, 1916, 1915, and 1914. Includes sections for WHEAT and WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR.

Table showing quantity imported during the five months ended Jan. 31st, 1917, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with the five months ended January 31st, 1916, 1915, and 1914.

Table showing quantity imported during the five months ended Jan. 31st, 1917, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with the five months ended January 31st, 1916, 1915, and 1914.

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:—

Table showing quantity delivered in given period and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with corresponding period in 1915-16, 1914-15, and 1913-14. Includes sections for Period in 1916-17 and Quantities delivered in given period.

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:—

Table showing average declared value and average price per unit for various wheat and flour types in January 1917, December 1916, and January 1916.

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 1½d. in Scotland.

Table showing Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb. for various districts in Great Britain, comparing prices from 1st February 1917, a month ago, and a year ago.

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

Table showing the predominant price per 4 lb. on 1st February 1917, and the last change (month ago, year ago, date, amount) for various towns.

(2) Co-operative Societies.

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

Table showing Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb. on 1st February 1917, and the increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with a month ago and a year ago for various districts.

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 1½d. above that for a year ago.

* Counter.

† Delivered.

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.

Table showing Unemployment Insurance in January, including Trades Insured under the Act of 1911 and the Act of 1916, Average Weekly Number of Claims made, Average Weekly Amount of Benefit Paid, and Division details for various regions.

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 4,296, as compared with 5,067 in the previous four weeks, and with 3,892 in the five weeks ended 14th January, 1916.

Table showing the number of workpeople remaining on the Register at beginning and end of period, registrations during period, and vacancies notified and filled during period.

* 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:—

Table showing Proportion of Vacancies filled to Vacancies notified and Registrations for Insured Trades (Building, Construction, etc.) and Uninsured Trades (Textiles, Dress, Transport, etc.).

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

Table showing Registrations by District or Department for Insured Trades and Uninsured Trades, with data for 5 weeks ended 12 Jan., 8 Dec., and 14 Jan. 1917.

Table showing Vacancies Filled by District or Department, with data for 5 weeks ended 12 Jan., 8 Dec., and 14 Jan. 1917.

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, 1916.

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.

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 shipbuilding 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 individuals.

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.

BOARD OF TRADE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES—FIVE WEEKS ENDED 12th JANUARY, 1917.

Registrations and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended 12th January, 1917.

A.—INSURED TRADES.

Table with columns for Occupation Groups, Adults (Registrations, Vacancies), and Juveniles (Registrations, Vacancies). Includes sub-totals for Males and Females.

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

B.—UNINSURED TRADES.

Table with columns for Occupation Groups, Adults (Men, Women, Total), and Juveniles (Boys, Girls, Total). Includes various trades like Mining, Textile, Dress, etc.

* 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...

Table showing Paupers on one day in January, 1917, categorized by Selected Urban Areas, England & Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

* These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales and Ireland more than one poor-law union, except in the case of Scotland, which is one parish in the case of the Glasgow Corporation.

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.]

(a) VALUES.

The total value of the net imports (i.e. imports less re-exports) 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.

Table showing Value of Imports (less re-exports) in Jan., 1917, compared with Jan., 1916, and Jan., 1914. Includes categories like Food, Drink and Tobacco, Raw Materials, etc.

(b) QUANTITIES.

Table showing Quantity imported (less re-exported) during Jan., 1917, compared with Jan., 1916, and Jan., 1914. Includes categories like Food, Drink and Tobacco, Metals, etc.

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.

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 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.

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.

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 an increase.

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

(b) QUANTITIES.

Principal Articles.	Jan., 1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1917, compared with		
		Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1915.	Jan., 1914.
Total of Coal, Coke and } tons	1,000's.	1,000's.	1,000's.	1,000's.
Manufactured Fuel	3,488	+ 105	- 281	- 2,600
Iron and Steel and Manufactures				
thereof:—				
Pig Iron	61	- 17	+ 40	- 21
Railroad Materials	8	- 1	- 27	- 70
Plates and Sheets (except	29	- 14	+ 13	+ 8
galvanised and tinned)	4	- 12	- 25	- 74
Galvanised Sheets	17	- 10	- 13	- 27
Tinned Plates and Tinned				
Sheets	17	- 10	- 13	- 27
Tubes and Pipes and Fittings,				
wrought and cast	14	- 2	...	- 29
Steel Bars, Angles, Rods and				
Shapes or Sections	26	- 32	- 4	+ 5
Other Iron and Steel Manu-				
factures	48	+ 7	- 3	- 41
Total Iron and Steel and	206	- 81	- 19	- 249
Manufactures thereof				
Copper and Manufactures				
thereof	1	...	- 1	- 4
Lead, Tin, Zinc and Manufac-				
tures thereof	3	- 1	- 2	- 3
Cutlery and Hardware	36	- 2	- 8	- 62
Machinery	29	+ 3	- 1	- 36
Textiles:—				
Wool, Sheep's or Lambs'	751	- 2,202	+ 544	- 3,870
Cotton Yarn	13,774	+ 139	- 68	- 5,282
Piece Goods	419,484	+ 74,381	+150,042	-188,621
Woollen Tissues	11,652	+ 2,021	+ 5,671	- 198
Worsteds Tissues	5,823	+ 1,569	- 911	- 4,136
Jute Piece Goods	11,475	+ 3,367	+ 3,716	- 3,466
Linen Piece Goods	10,996	- 627	- 1,182	- 9,879
Miscellaneous				
Tobacco and Snuff	2,210	- 955	- 732	- 1,224
Boots and Shoes	110	+ 2	- 3	- 45
Manures (Chemical)	29	- 15	- 31	- 42
Painters' Colours	131	- 11	+ 10	- 86
Paper	107	- 128	- 107	- 280

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

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.

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 worsteds 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.

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.

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 worsteds 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.

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief.		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
	Jan., 1917.	Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1917.	Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1917.	Jan., 1916.
	London:			Days.	Days.	£
County	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outer	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total London			4	72	...	9
Northern Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lancs. and Cheshire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yorkshire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Counties	...	...	23	547	...	102
Wales and Monmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGLAND AND WALES	...	...	32	619	...	111
Scotland	32	39	716	943	86	87
Ireland	266*	90	5,424	1,367	388	97
UNITED KINGDOM	298*	161	6,140	2,929	474	295

* Including 40 women employed on piece-work, to whom £67 was paid in wages.

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 work-people in the woollen and worsted trades of Yorkshire and in the dyeing, finishing, bleaching and printing trade of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire. Having heard the 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:

- (1) Woollen and Worsteds 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 Willeymers' and Fettleys' 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 Warehousemen 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 (Commission 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 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.

BELGIAN TURNERS AND FITTERS, ARMSTRONG, WHITEWORTH & 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.

DOCK LABOURERS, TREDGAR 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.

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 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, PHOENIX 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.

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 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.

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.

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 DOCK 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.

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. 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 MESSRS. LANG PROPELLER Co., LTD., WEYBRIDGE.—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.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. HEBURN 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 HERDEN 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., DOBROSS.—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 Dobross 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 retrospective 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 time-workers 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) FARRINGTON ENGINEERING Co., WESTMINSTER, (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 Boiler-makers 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 boiler-makers.

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., LTD.—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, FAIRY 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.

(1) PLATELAYERS, CARTMEN AND GRANARYMEN, (2) CHARGEWHEELERS, 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 charginewheelers 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 work done 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 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 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 Journeymen 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 ¾d. 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 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-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 5d. per shift.

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.

PACKING CASE MAKERS, JAS. WATSON & Co., LTD., MCTAVISH, RAMSAY & Co., AND LANGLANDS & McAINSH, LTD., DUNDEE.—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 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. 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 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 ¾d. 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.

IRONFOUNDERS, LONDONDERRY.—Mr. James Andrews was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen 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. BARCOCK & 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 1¼d. 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 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 8¼d. per hour from the date of this award. No advance was granted to general labourers.

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 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 alteration.

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, 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, Llanelli; (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 employees on the Corporation Tramways. Their finding is that as from 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 21 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 joiners to work time-work only is a rule, practice or custom tending to restrict production within the meaning of Section 4 (3) of the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

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.

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 ¾d. 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 Boiler-makers, 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, MESSRS. BOULTON & PAUL, LTD., NORWICH (ISSUED 18TH JANUARY).—An application for an advance of wages of 9s. per week was made to Messrs. 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.

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

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 JANUARY).—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. per week to time-workers only.

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 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 been established.

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 the war wage advance of 3s. per week given by the Committee 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 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.

ENGINEERS, &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 Enginemem, 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 further consideration to their claim.

TOOL SETTERS, MESSRS. JOHN M. HENDERSON & Co., ABERDEEN, 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 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.

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 1½d. 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 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 reconvertng soda, &c., from the spent liquor resulting from paper manufacture.

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:—

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.

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.*, 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 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 munitions work.

2129x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of acetone.

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:—

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 supervision.

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 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) 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 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 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.

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. 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. per hour.

For male workers, other than learners, from 6d. to 7d. per hour.

Increases will also be made in the minimum rates payable to learners.

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 operation.

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING TRADE.

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, 1916.*

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 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.

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 respectively, the Minister of Labour has selected the following 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 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.†

The Shirts-making 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 Shirts-making 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.‡

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 Rate.	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' experience	22s. 6d. "	26s. "
21 years	26s. "	27s. 6d. "
22 years and over	26s. "	30s. 4d. "

FEMALE WORKERS.

Age.	Present Rate.	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. "
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 Linnen 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 Drawing	2½d. per hour
,, Drawn Thread Work	2½d. "
,, Top Sewing	2½d. "
,, Hand Embroidery, except Sparring ...	2½d. "
,, Sparring	3d. "
,, Nickelling	3½d. "
,, 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 Linnen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

JANUARY, 1917.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.†
City of London	Dr. E. H. Ross, 207, Piccadilly, W.	96, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C., Wednesday, 8-4 p.m.
Harrogate (Yorks, West Riding)	Dr. A. Roberts, 13, Park View, Harrogate	Public Health Offices, Harrogate, Wednesday, 9.30-10 a.m.
Hull (Yorks, East Riding)	Dr. J. Cumming, 289, Beverley Road, Hull	Monday and Thursday, 9-9.30 a.m.
Louth (Lines)	Dr. E. Sharpley, Ugate House, Louth	Surgery, Cornmarket, Louth, Thursday, 10-11 a.m.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence 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, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 28, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsbury, 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 52 hours.

† 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.]

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: price 3d.]

National Health Insurance. Final Report of the Departmental Committee on Approved Society Finance and Administration. [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 Australian Statistics, September, 1916.* Trade unions, unemployment, changes in wages, disputes, rents and cost of living, &c. [Melbourne: McCARTON, Bird & Co., Printers.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*The Industrial Gazette, October, 1916.* Price levels, dislocations in industries, employment and unemployment; Wages Rates under Industrial Arbitration, 1902-1915—an historical review; adult women workers—by wage 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 Printer.]

—*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 January, 1916).

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 Galvanized Iron Workers (memorandum 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 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: 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.]

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.* Employment 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 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.]

HOLLAND.—*Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, December, 1916.* Employment, labour disputes, labour exchanges, retail and wholesale prices. Central Bureau of Statistics. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante.]

DENMARK.—*Statistisk Aarbog, 1916.* Area and population in 1916, social statistics, wages and hours of labour, trade unions, 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. [Hellerup.]

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) *Folkemængdens Bevægelse, 1914.* Norges Officielle Statistik. [Christiania: Aschehoug & Co.]

SWEDEN.—(1) *Skogsarbetarnas Levnads och Arbetsförhållanden i Värmland, Dalarna och Norrland.* (2) *Arbetstidens Längd vid Frisersalonger och Badinrättningar i Sverige.* (3) *Arbetartillgång, Arbetstid och Arbetslön 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 Årsbok 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 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 och Naring i Helsingfors, &c.* (9) *Understöds-kassor, 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.]

SPAIN.—*Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, December, 1916.* Labour disputes, cost of living (April to September) and resumé 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-December, 1916.* (First issue). Population by occupations, 1890-1911, 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, Brazil.]

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Board of Trade Labour Gazette

for FEBRUARY, 1917.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

List of New Contracts, January, 1917.

WAR OFFICE.

Accountrements, Leather: Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.—**Accountrements, Web:** Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, Loughborough.—**Anchor:** Fellows Bros., Cradley Heath, Staffs; W. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs.—**Badges, Metal:** P. G. Allday & Co., 117/9, Northwood St., Birmingham; Bent & Parker, Ltd., 1, Northwood St., Birmingham; Bliss Bros., 50/2, Alston St., Ladywood, Birmingham; Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Albion Works, Gt. Hampton Row, Birmingham; T. W. Broughton & Co., Ltd., 1, High Park St., Nechells, Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Portland St., Birmingham; W. J. Dingley, 77, Warstone Lane, Birmingham; W. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Graham St. Works, Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Fox Bros., 120, Pope St., Birmingham; Hassett & Harper, Ltd., 60, Regent Place, Birmingham; E. Hughes & Co., 65, Caroline St., Birmingham; H. Jenkins & Sons, Ltd., Unity Works, Victoria 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; Vaughtons, Ltd., Livery St., Birmingham.—**Bags, Cotton:** H. Berrington & Co., Ltd., Ormeau Avenue, Belfast; Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., 45, Chapel St., Salford, Manchester.—**Bags, Dowls:** Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 181, Oxford St., W.—**Bags, Sleeping:** Waring & Gillow, Ltd., 180, Oxford St., W.—**Bandoliers, Cotton:** Dawson London, Ltd., Fore St. Avenue, E.C.—**Bands, Flannel:** Gaston-de-Roubaix & Co., 56, Eagle St., Southampton Row, W.C.; G. H. Leavey & Co., Ltd., Byron House, Moorfields, E.C.—**Barrows, Wheel:** J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Mornington Terrace, Harrogate; Baltic Saw Mills Co., Ltd., 103, Goods Station Rd., Tunbridge Wells; Cheshire, Pooley & Co., Husbands Bosworth, Rugby; C. R. Claridge, The Basin, Exeter; C. Clewley, 57A, Chadwick Rd., Peckham, S.E.; Davey & Armitage, Elmer Avenue, Southend-on-Sea; W. E. Eaton, Bank St., Clayton, Manchester; J. Edwards & Son, Inkpen, Berks; J. Glanville, 1/2, Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; C. Jenkins & Son, Porth, Rhondda Valley, Glam.; Lunn Bros., Saw Mills, Brockenhurst; Messenger & Co., Ltd., Cumberland Rd., Loughborough; J. Nicholls & Sons, All Saints' Rd., Wolverhampton; F. Parker & Co., 22, West End Lane, N.W.; G. R. Pettit & Son, Bridge St., Thrapston; W. J. Philpott, 131, Waddon Rd., Croydon; H. S. Pidgeon, Bruford Rd., Wolverhampton; J. Sadd & Sons, Ltd., Maldon, Essex; Smith, Major & Stevens, Abbey Works, Northampton; W. Stening & Son, Brighton Rd., Redhill; J. C. Stephens & Son, 884, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; H. Tolpuitt & Co., Ltd., Dover Saw Mills, Dover; Wrinch & Sons, Ltd., St. Lawrence Works, Ipswich.—**Baskets, &c.:** Belgian Convalescent Home, Croft Lodge, St. Leonard's Rd., Surbiton; W. H. Sharp & Sons, Lowtown, Pudsey, Leeds; South London Basket Works, 172, Waterloo Rd., S.E.—**Bedding:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., Brewhouse Lane, Wapping, E.; Cuff & Co., Ltd., 98, Powis St., Woolwich, S.E.; E. J. Daunter, Baltic Works, Walthamstow, N.E.; Drake Bros., New Rd., Tollesbury; Forsaith Bros. & Co., 15, Station Buildings, Haggerston, N.E.; C. Fox, 223/7, Harrow Rd., W.; Goswell Clothing Works, Ltd., High St., Stratford, E.; Gowen & 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.; Mournie Clothing Co., Ltd., Fairfax St., Belfast; Oetzmann & Co., Ltd., 62/70, 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), 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., Kyril St., Cork; Eustace & Co., Leitrim St., Cork; Muirhead & Sons, Ltd., Saw Mills, Grangemouth; H. Newsom, 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, Hebdon 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., Stateford, 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. Stubble, 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., Newark-on-Trent.—**Bolts and Nuts, &c.:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Bag Lane, Atherton, Manchester; F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Atlas Works, Darlaston; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London Works, Birmingham; J. Haywood & Co., Foundry Lane, Smethwick, Birmingham; Horton & Son, Ltd., New Alma Works, Darlaston; T. Pittaway & Sons, Black Heath, Birmingham; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., 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., Phoenix 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; Redfens 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., Blechley; 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 & Bradnach, Green Lane, Walsall; Wire Brush Co., Ancoats, Manchester.—**Brushes** (Term Contract): British Xylonite Co., Ltd., Hale End, Chingford, N.E.—**Bunting:** J. Clough & Son, Baidon 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; Gallender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Springburn, Glasgow; Fuller's Wire and Cable Co., Ltd., Grove Rd., Chadwell Heath, Essex; W. Geipel & Co., Vulcan Works, St. Thomas St., S.E.;

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., 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 (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Phos Co., Phos Works, Dalston 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. Rolox 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., 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 & Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Bath St., Leith; A. Lawson, Ltd., Baltic Works, Arbroath; 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:** 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., Boutham Works, Lincoln; Hathaway, Son & Co., Station Rd., Walsall; J. & A. Hillman, Ltd., Castle Leather Works, Dudley; Hobson & Sons, 154/64, Tooley St., S.E.; D. T. Jackson & Co., Ltd., Shand St., Tooley St., S.E.; Martins-Birmingham Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham; 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., Stepeny, E.; 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., Stepeny, 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., Phoenix Saw Mills, 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 & 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; Steplings, Son & Byers, Adelina Grove, Mile End 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.—**Cisterns, Galvanised:** Baldwin's Ltd., 35, Orchard 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, Ltd., Leebank Works, Birmingham.—**Cloth, Cotton, Proofing of:** J. Mandelberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester.—**Cloth (Dyeing Only):** J. & J. Longbottom, Birstall, Leeds.—**Cloth, Lasting:** Sutcliffe & Co., Holmfild 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 Woolen 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; J. Bower & Sons, Ltd., Dover Mills, Holmfirth, Huddersfield; Briggs, Pollitt & 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.

York; 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; 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 & Lumbair, 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, Yorks; R. Noble & Co., Glebe Mills, Hawick; M. Oldroyd & Sons., Ltd., Queen's Mills, Dewsbury; Owens & 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, Troqueur 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, Temple St., Leeds; J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs; J. Harding, Son & Co., Baronia Works, Nantwich; Hipps, Ltd., Hipsley Works, Grace St., Leeds; Hope Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sheepscare 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; Klinger Mfg. Co., Ltd., 679/81, High Rd., Tottenham, N.; Lancashire Clothing Factory, 18 and 65, Renshaw St., Liverpool; Lee & Whatmoor, Hill House Mills, Ellerby Lane, Leeds; J. & E. Lichtenstein, Ltd., Gordon St. Works, Broughton, Manchester; Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick; Lybro, Ltd., Cable St., Liverpool; Moss Bros., 109, Middlesex St., E.; J. L. Rowse & Co., Bethnal Green Rd., N.E.; S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St., E.; H. Smith & Co., 268, Bishopsgate, E.C.; Walton Bros., Darnley Works, Hackney, N.E.; C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd., Burdett Rd., Limehouse, E.; H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., 107, London Rd., London Rd., Plaistow, E.; Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Co., St. Peter's Buildings, York St., Leeds.—**Clothing, Hospital:** Albrecht & Albrecht, Ltd., Hudson Rd., Burmantofts, Leeds; J. Barran & Sons, Ltd., Chorley Lane, Leeds; Bertish, Mother-sill & 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, Minorities, E.; S. Schneiders & Son, 39, Durward St., E.—**Clothing, Oil-skin:** 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, 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. Pearce & 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.; 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, 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., Sheepscare 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, Hill-house Mills, Ellerby Lane, Leeds; Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick; Lloyd, Attee & Smith, Shackwell Lane, N.E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., 4/8, St. Mary St., N.E.; Lybro, Ltd., Cable St., Liverpool; J. Mandelberg & 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., 38, Bethnal Green Rd., N.E.; Samuel Bros., Ltd., 6, Gt. Prescott 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, Old 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., 107, 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.—**Cloths, Table, Medicine, Padding, Towels, &c.:** Bessbrook Spinning Co., Ltd., Bessbrook, Co. Armagh; A. Blyth & Co., Hawklmuir 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., Balsusney Works, Kirkcaldy; J. Lambert & Co., Ltd., Auchtarmochty, Fife; N. Lockhart & Sons; Linktown Works, Kirkcaldy; W. Lumsden & Son, Eden Valley Works, Freuchie, Fife; T. McLaren & Sons, Parkhead 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., Linfield, Belfast; J. Wilson & Son (Belfast), Ltd., Downshire House, Belfast.—**Cooperage:** Bass, Ratcliffe & Gretton, Ltd., Steam Cooperage, Burton-on-Trent; Clyde Cooperage Co., Ltd., Eastvale Place, Kelvinside St., Glasgow; N. Dryburgh & Son, The Cooperage, Easter Rd., Leith; Dunbar's Cooperage, Ltd., Glengall Rd., Millwall, E.; J. R. Harper & Co., 85, Gill St., Limehouse, E.; W. Lindsay & Son, Canonmills Cooperage, Edinburgh; W. P. Lowrie & Co., Ltd., 97, Hyde Park St., Glasgow; D. Roberts & Son, Cooperage, Tottenham, N.; C. S. Whitelaw, Ltd., Commerce St., Glasgow; Wilson's Cooperage Co., Ltd., 116, Tanner St., Bermondsey, S.E.—**Conduits, Stone-ware:** Sutton & Co., Union Potteries, Overseal, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—**Cordage, Lines, &c.:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; Edinburgh Ropery & Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Bath St., Leith; Frost Bros.,

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, 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., Brookbottom 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. Partington, Ltd., 40, Portland St., Manchester; E. Spinner & Co., 11, Albert Sq., 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 Cyanides Co., Ltd., Oldbury.—**Disinfectors and Parts:** Holder-Harriden, Ltd., Chiswell St., E.C.; Thresh Disinfecting Co., Phoenix Foundry, Keighley.—**Dowels:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; New Northern Spinning Co., Northumberland St., Belfast.—**Drabbett:** Broadway Damask Co., Ltd., Belfast; Tavanagh Weaving Co., Ltd., Tavanagh, Portadown.—**Dubbini:** 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 Works, Brechin; J. Jeffrey & Co., Balsusney Works, Kirkcaldy; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Caldhome 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 Finishing Co., Ltd., Mere Clough, Prestwick, 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., 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 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:** Mirreles Watson Co., Ltd., 45, Scotland St., Glasgow.—**Felt, Roofing:** Asbestos Building Material Co., 11, John St., Minorities, E.C.—**Fenders:** T. Adhead & 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, Yeading, Leeds; W. Hastings & Sons, Ltd., Morningside Mills, Rochdale; T. V. Hoyle & Co., Milnrow, Rochdale; J. Ives & Co., Leafeld Mills, Yeading, 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, Creadson & 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, 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., Camden Town, N.W.; H. Goodearl & Sons, West End Rd., High Wycombe; Gordon & Co., Bradford St., Birmingham; A. Jones & 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; Darlston Galvanised Hollow Ware Co., Ltd., Booth St., Darlston; Sheet Iron Workers, Ltd., 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. Stanier & 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; Healy-Gresham Engineering Co., Ltd., 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; Whitty 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; Harrison & 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, 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, 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, Christ St., Poplar, E.; Martins—Birmingham, Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham; 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'Arbury 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 Dumb, Upper Albion St., Leeds.—**Heads, 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., Excelesior Works, Bloxwich; W. Kilmister & Co., Ltd., Magpie's Sq., 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** (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. (Carriers), Ltd., Chalton St., Euston Rd., N.W.; Gardiner Bros. & Co., Alvin St., Gloucester; H. Gillling & 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, &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 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., 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. Forrester & 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, 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 Wharton, Loughborough; J. Henderson & Co., Victoria Rd., Hawick; Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ballot Rd., Irvine, N.B.; Hubbard & Kenning, Woodby St. Works, Leicester; A. P. Innes & Co., Victoria Rd., Hawick; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Kilgour & Walker, Ltd., Berrydon Mills, Aberdeen; Kirby-in-Ashfield Manufacturers, Ltd., East Kirby, Nottingham; A. Knight & Co., Thorton 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, Highcross 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; 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. Safer, 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, Kilmarnock; 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; 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 & Lanckaster, 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 Contracts): G. Blay, New Malden, Surrey.—**Huts, Sectional** (Term Contracts): R. Blackett & Son, Borough 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. 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. Sodd & 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., Saunderson 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., Withmoor, 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; Parker Foundry Co., Ltd., Derby; T. Pedley & Co., Ltd., Lichfield St., Willenhall; J. Perks & Son, Crown Works, Lye, Stourbridge; Rudge, Litley, Ltd., Swan Village, West Bromwich; Stones Bros., Ltd., Vulcan Works, West Bromwich; J. Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Eagle Works, Darlston.—**Jackets, Fur-lined, 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, Wheelton 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. Balmford, 4, Meadow 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, Armlay, Leeds; M. Gaunt, Spring Well Tannery, Armlay, 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; Howes & Burley, Ltd., Holloway Head, Birmingham; W. Redman & Co., Ltd., Temple St., Wolverhampton; Rippingill's Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Aston Rd., Birmingham.—**Leather, Pooch 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, Hossier 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 & Sons, The Tannery, Leeds Rd., Otley; Lewis & Son, Newtown, Montgomeryshire; S. Litton, Ltd., Vale St., Heywood; D. Meredith & Sons, Lower Tan Yard, Dolgelly; J. Meredith-Jones & Sons, Ltd., Cambrian Leather Works, Wrexham; E. Miller & Co., Clifton Works, King Arthur St., S.E.; E. Mills, Llanrwst, Denbigh; Nickerson 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., 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., Sheepshear Leather Works, Leeds; Stimpson 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., Whitmoor Leather Works, Nottingham.—**Linen:** Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Crumlin Rd., Belfast; W. M. Kirk & Partners, Ltd., Donegal 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, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; 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. Salter & Co., Ltd., High St., West Bromwich.—**Matches:** Vulcan 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., Ash 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, Hooseason & Co., Ltd., Holland St., Pendleton, Manchester; Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, 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., Dalston, E.; J. Burroughs, 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 & Sons, Ltd., Petershill Rd., Glasgow; J. Capewell & Sons, Dewsbury Rd., Leeds; Clyde Nail Co., Ltd., Newton, Glasgow; Cordes (Dow Works), Ltd., Dos Works, Newport, Mon.; R. 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, Darlston.—**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., Newcastle-on-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; Pumpherson 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, Lombard 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. & 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 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., Dalmarock 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. Blakeborough & Sons, Woodhouse Ironworks, Brighouse; S. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Moor St., Burton-on-Trent; E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., 676, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Farrington Works & H. Pontiff & Sons, Ltd., Shoe Lane, E.C.; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, 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 & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Llewellyns & 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; Phoenix Engineering Co., Ltd., Phoenix Works, Chard; Shand, Mason & Co., 75, Upper Ground St., Black-

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. Breal, 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; Joynson, Holland & Co., Abercrombie Chair Works, High Wycombe; H. Anderson, Stokenchurch, Bucks. Chests of Drawers: Wm. Lawrence & Co., Ltd., Colwick, Nottingham. Cupboards, Dwarf: 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. 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., Phoenix 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 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., 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., Prescott; 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.—**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, Essex.

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.