# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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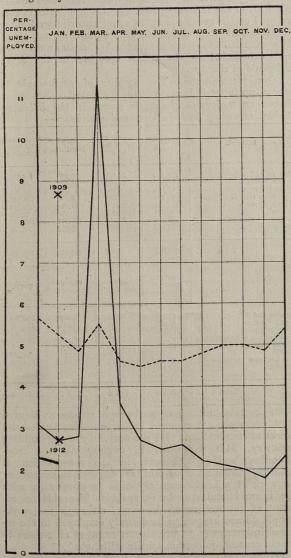
# EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1913. ——Thin Curve = 1912.

----- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1903-1912.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1903-1912.



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department 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.

# STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT, on the whole, continued good in January, and was better than a year ago.

Employment improved in the coal mining, pig iron, iron and steel, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, but there was some falling off in the tinplate, textile, pottery and glass trades. The seasonal decline in the building and brick trades continued.

The changes in rates of wages taking effect in January, affected over half-a-million workpeople, whose wages were increased by nearly £27,000 per week.

Compared with a year ago, there was a more or less marked improvement in the pig iron, iron and steel, engineering, textile, boot and shoe, printing, glass, pottery and brick trades. The building and woodworking trades were only slightly better. The high level which had been attained in coal mining in January, 1912, was maintained.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

(Based on 3,114 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 884,444 reported 19,498 (or 2.2 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of January, 1913, compared with 2.3 per cent. at the end of December, 1912, and 2.7 per cent. at the end of January, 1912.

Trade.	Membership of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as com- pared with a			
	reporting.	Jan., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Bailding	73,708	5.8	+ 1.6	+ 0.4		
Coal Mining*	163,614	0.5	- 0.1	- 0.5		
Iron and Steel	31,661	1.5	- 2.7	- 2.9		
Engineering	213,493	1.6	- 0.6	- 1.1		
Shipbuilding	71,425	3.1	- 0.7	+ 0.4		
Miscellaneous Metal Textiles*:-	31,349	1.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.3		
Cotton	82,382 V	1.5		- 1.2		
Woollen and Wor-	7,951	0.4	- 0.5	- 1.0		
Other	33,904 ₹	2.5	+ 1.5	+ 0.8		
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	62,850	4.4	- 0.4	- 1.1		
Furnishing and Wood- working.	45,248 v	3.2	- 0.3	- 0.4		
Clothing	54,703	1.8	- 0.2	- 0.4		
Leather	3,089	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2		
Glass	970	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.1		
Pottery	5,977	1.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2		
Tobacco	2,120	4.7	- 0.6	0.6		
Total	884,444	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.5		

\* In addition to the ordinary short time which occurs in all trades, it should be noted that in the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is more generally met by a reduction in the time worked per week by a large number of work-people than by the discharge of a smaller number.

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS OF WORKPEOPLE EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID.

(Based on 1,925 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 419,398 workpeople in the week ended January 25th, 1913, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Numbe	er Empl	oyed.	W	ages Pa	id.
Trade.	Week ended	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	25th Jan. 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Jan. 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Textiles:-		per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.
Cotton	118,300	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	120,269	- 1.7	+ 7.0
Woollen	26,882	- 0.6	+1.0	25,655	- 2.9	+ 3.7
Worsted	42,510	- 0.6	+ 0.8	33,216	- 2.2	+ 5.0
Linen	41,534	- 0.6	+ 0.7	25,928	- 5.2	+ 5.5
Jute	14,516	- 0.4	- 0.2	11,523	- 1.3	+ 7.8
Hosiery	18,689	- 0.1	+ 3.7	15,200	- 2.7	+ 8.3
Lace	5,312	- 0.9	- 0.7	5,521	- 0.9	+ 5.8
Other Textiles	16,916	- 0.4	+1.1	13,309	- 2.3	+ 1.8
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. †	20,845	- 0.4	+ 2.5	23,599	-0.4	+ 7.6
Total Textiles	305,504	- 0.3	+ 1.3	274,220	- 2.1	+ 6.2
Boot and Shoe	68,993	+ 0.5	+ 3.2	69,477	- 1.8	+ 5.5
Shirt and Collar	6,098	- 1.0	- 0.3	3,948	- 1.1	- 1.9
Pottery	19,284	- 0.5	+ 0.7	18,472	- 5.5	
Glass	8,146	- 2.9	+ 2.1	10,608	- 4.3	+ 5.9 + 4.3
Brick	11,373	- 0.3	+ 2.5		- 7.3	+ 10.8
Grand Total	419,398	- 0.2	+ 1.6	389,222	- 2:5	+ 6.0

<sup>\*</sup> In some cases the comparison with a year ago is affected by increases in the rate of wages. This is especially the case as regards the cotton, linen, jute and a plant standes.

† Exclusive of firms directly affected by the dispute in Yorkshire.

# OTHER EMPLOYERS' RETURNS. (Based on 848 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 870,889 workpeople in January in the industries mentioned —

Trade.	Workpeople included in the	January,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
12-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-	Returns for Jan., 1913.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.	
Coal Mining	690,497	5.64	+ 0.12	+ 0.02	
Iron ,,	16,642	5.70	+ 0.46*	- 0.02	
Shale ,,	3,538	5.89	+ 0.18	+ 0.24	
	4 - 1 - 1	Furnaces	No.	No.	
Pig Iron	24,600	in Blast. 334	+ 7	+ 36	
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	28,800	Mills Working. 576 Shifts Worked	- 7	+ 5	
Iron and Steel	106,812	(One Week). 603,600	Per cent. + 2·3	Per cent. + 8.5	

<sup>•</sup> The comparison is affected by the closing of mines in the Cleveland district owing to the North-Eastern Railway dispute in December.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking effect in January were all increases. The most important affected 417,600 coal miners in the Federated Districts, 26,800 engineers at Manchester and Oldham, 11,500 ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Cleveland and Durham, 6,900 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Durham and Cumberland, 6,250 blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Mon., 5,750 steel workers in West Scotland and 6,000 builders' labourers in London.

Trade Disputes.— The number of disputes beginning in January was 67, and the number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 52,066, as compared with 30,685 in December, 1912, and 190,374 in January, 1912. The estimated number of working days lost by disputes during the month amounted to 651,200, as compared with 232,100 in the previous month and 2,711,200 in January, 1912.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Cases dealt with during the month include lace workers, Newmilns; carpenters and joiners, Leicester; painters, Manchester and Salford; painters, Burnley; boot and shoe operatives, Kettering.

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# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, is embodied a scheme of compulsory insurance against unemployment in certain scheduled trades, and a provision for the encouragement of voluntary insurance against unemployment in all trades. The trades scheduled in the Act as those in which all the manual workers must be compulsorily insured against unemployment are:—Building, works of construction, shipbuilding, engineering and ironfounding, the construction of vehicles, and sawmilling in connection with, or of a kind commonly done in connection with, any of the other insured trades.

Applications Received.

Up to 1st February, 1913, the Board of Trade had received 2,356,056 applications for unemployment books for the receipt of contribution stamps, and had issued such books to the number of 2,297,326. Of these 1,990,111 were issued through the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges established under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, and 307,215 through the Local Agents of the Unemployment Fund appointed specially for the purposes of Unemployment Insurance under Part II. of the Insurance Act. 58,730 applications were refused on the ground that the applicants did not appear to come within the definition of "workman" as defined in section 107 (1) of the Insurance Act, or did not appear to be included in the trades specified in the Sixth Schedule of the Act.

Numbers Insured.—The number of workpeople to whom, up to 1st February, 1913, the Board of Trade had issued unemployment books is shown in the following Table, according to industries and districts:—

District,	Building Trades.	Works of Construction.	Ship- building.	Engineering and Iron- founding.
Lone on and S.E. South Western West Midlands Yorkshire and E. Midlands North Western Wales Scotland and Northern Ireland	286,918 76,075 53,159 96,545 103,291 40,471 98,829 37,265	29,411 11,755 9,590 26,484   26,256 16,062  33,124 \(\mathbb{E}\)	18,929 23,037 343 8,074 31,379 10,576 135,277 20,606	118,425 39,944 74,691 166,437 160,570 17,187 202,682 22,158
Total	792,553	158,308	248,221	802,094
	Construc- tion of Vehicles.	Saw- miliing.*	Other Industries.	Total.
London and S.E. South Western West Midlands Yorkshire and E. Midlands North Western Wales Scotland and Northern Ireland	42,853 15,163 57,978 33,126 21,164 4,338 18,217 5,221	4,247 1,380 712 3,277 2,327 879 4,693 1,370	9,566 3,831 6,347 13,884 17,657 5,277 20,918 1,825	510,349 171,185 202,820 347,827 362,644 94,790 513,640 94,071
Total	198,060	18,785	79,305	2,297,326

Of the total number of workpeople at present insured 41.4 per cent. are engaged in the building trades and works of construction, 10.8 per cent. in the shipbuilding industry, 34.9 per cent. in engineering and iron-founding, and 8.6 per cent. in the construction of vehicles. About 4.3 per cent. are engaged in sawmilling on work of a kind commonly done in connection with the insured trades or in occupations insurable on account of the nature of the work, although the workpeople do not happen to be directly employed in the insured industries (e.g., bricklayers engaged on repairs to blast furnaces, joiners in textile mills, etc.).

Of the total number insured about 10,000 are females, and about 100,000 males under 18 years of age.

The numbers engaged in the principal occupations in the insured industries are as follows:—

	Building Trades and Works of Construc- tion.	Ship- building.	Engineering and Iron-founding.	Construc- tion of Vehicles.					
Carpenters, Joiners, &c Bricklayers	145,043 76,864	13,542	9,951 1,818	4,728					
Masons Painters, &c	46,289 145,776 41,933	5,605 2,965	5,934 2,746	16,800					
Plasterers Sawyers & Wood-Cutting Machinists Navvies, Contractors' Labourers, &c.	23,879 6,063 125,031 3,315	1,360 52,833	2,737	2,897					
Platers, Riveters, Boilermakers, &c. Shipwrights Patternmakers Moulders (Iron, Steel and Brass)	-	30,080	13,883 85,060	1.508					
Smiths Erectors, Turners, Fitters, &c Metal Machinists	3,792 7,045	4,844 11,397 2,572	26,943 228,518 66,383	9,842 30,096 15,343					
Wiremen, Electricians, &c	5,133	1,861	17,600	13,052 6,614					
Coachmakers, Wheelwrights, &c Cabinet Makers, French Polishers, Upholsterers, &c.	4,338	2,223	79,007	42,309 5,053 6,181					
Other skilled occupations Labourers, &c	16,394 299,966	5,757 113,182	32,097 267,962	41,053					
Total	950,861	248,221	802,094	198,060					

In addition to the numbers in the above Table, unemployment books have been issued to 98,090 workpeople engaged in sawmilling or in insurable occupations in other industries.

Claims to Benefit.

Subject to the provisions of the Insurance Act, unemployment benefit, at the rate of 7d. per day for workpeople of 17 years of age but under 18, and 1s. 2d. for workpeople over 18, is payable to all insured workpeople in respect of unemployment on 15th January, 1913, and on any subsequent date.

Claims to benefit in respect to unemployment from 15th January onward have been received at the Labour Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Unemployment Fund, and the following Table shows the number of claims received up to and including 8th February.

	Claims made up to 8th Feb. 1913.						
Division.	Up to 18th Jan.	Week ended 25th Jan.	Week ended 1st Feb.	Week ended 8th Feb.	Total Claims made.		
London and South Eastern South Western West Midlands Yorkshire and E. Midlands North Western Soutland and Northern Wales Ireland	43,936 7,636 6,040 12,281 15,434 13,510 1,905 7,973	10,207 1,996 2,031 3,360 4,462 5,840 965 1,712	9,119 1,809 1,793 2,721 3,616 4,481 986 1,597	7,780 1,576 1,526 2,214 3,271 4,203 699 1,126	71,042 13,017 11,390 20,576 26,783 28,034 4,555 12,408		
Total:	108,715	30,573	26,122	22,395	187,805		

In addition 3,226 supplementary claims had been received up to 8th Feb. from workpeople who had previously made claims to benefit.

Under section 105 of the Act, an association of workmen in the insured trades which gives unemployment benefit can make an arrangement with the Board of Trade, enabling its members to draw benefit, not from the unemployment fund direct through local offices of the fund, but through the association. The association will thereafter claim a repayment from the unemployment fund of the sums to which the individual member would have been entitled. Arrangements have been made with 99 associations, having 5,330 branches, and an approximate membership of 530,000.

Unemployment in Insured Trades and Occupations.

Under Regulation 5 (4) of the General Regulations issued by the Board of Trade in accordance with Section 91 of Part II. of the National Insurance Act, every holder of an unemployment book has, when unemployed, to lodge it at a Labour Exchange or other Local Office of the Unemployment Fund. From returns made by the various Local Offices in respect of unemployment books of unemployed workmen in their possession on 31st January, 1913, the following Table has been prepared, showing the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total issued in the various industries. The percentages given may be taken to represent pretty

fairly the proportion of workpeople in the industries who were unemployed on the date to which the returns relate.

District.	Building and Works of Con- struc- tion.	Ship- build- ing.	Engineering and Ironfounding.	Con- struc- tion of Vehicles	Saw- milling.	Other Insured Work People.	Total (all Insured Work People.)
London and S.F. South Western West Midlands . Yorkshire and E.	per cent. 12.5 7.7 7.6 7.0	per cent.  8.5 3.1 6.1 2.3	per cent. 3.6 1.7 1.7 1.9	per cent. 5.0 1.3 1.6 1.1	per cent. 3.6 0.7 1.5 1.9	per cent. 2.7 1.2 3.0 1.4	per cent. 9.4 4.9 3.6 3.6
Midlands. North Western. Wales Scotland and Northern.	7·0 3·2 5·9	1·4 3·3 2·6	2·1 1·0 1·8	1.6 0.9 1.2	1·2· 1·1 1·1	0.4	3·7 2·4 3·0
Total	8.8	3.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.5	5:0

Encouragement of Voluntary Insurance against Unemployment.

Under section 106 of the Act, the Board of Trade may, out of moneys provided by Parliament, pay to any association giving unemployment benefits to its members a subsidy of one-sixth of the amount (up to a maximum rate of 12s. a week) expended on such benefits, exclusive, in the case of an association which has made an arrangement under section 105, of any sum repaid to the association under that arrangement. This provision is applicable to all trades and all classes of employees. The number of associations which have applied under section 106 is 274.

# WORK OF THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN 1912.

NOTE.—The operations of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges during 1912 have been considerably affected by the coming into force, on July 15th, 1912, of the scheme of Unemployment Insurance embodied in Part II. of the National Insurance Act. This scheme is being administered directly through the Exchanges.

The total number of Board of Trade Labour Exchanges open at the end of 1912 was 414, of which 153 were established during the year. The number established during 1911 was 115, and during 1910, was 146. The number on 1st February, 1910, the date of the commencement of operations under the Labour Exchanges Act of 1909, was 61. Of the 414 Exchanges, two (those for Cotton Porters at Liverpool and Cloth Porters at Manchester) were established to deal exclusively, or almost exclusively, with special kinds of labour; two others deal with men and boys only, and two with women and girls only.

The total number of applications on the General Register\* of the Exchanges during 1912 was 2,423,213. In addition, applications from 27,787 individuals for work of a peculiarly casual nature were received during the year, and were dealt with on the Casual Register.

The total number of individuals who at some time or another during 1912 applied to the Exchanges for employment was 1,649,802, of whom 21,285 registered for casual jobs only, and 6,502 for work either of an ordinary or casual kind.

The number of applicants given work on the General Register in 1912 was 567,790, and the number of situations filled was 785,239, of which 160,428 were temporary in the sense of being known to have been of less than a week's duration. In addition, 266,622 jobs of a casual nature were found for 12,767 individuals.

The average number of workpeople on both the General and Casual Registers of the Labour Exchanges during the year was 89,485 (men 61,480, women 17,558, boys 5,589, girls 4,858). The number was greatest in the week ended January 12th and least in the week ended December 27th. The week ended December 27th was affected by holidays, and the least number on the Registers in 1912 in any week unaffected by holidays was in the week ended May 24th, 1912.

\* Certain employments of a peculiarly casual nature followed by men and women are dealt with on a separate register, described as the Casual Register. The statistics in the Tables refer only to applications and vacancies on the General Register.

<sup>•</sup> i.e. Manual workers in sawmilling establishments engaged on work in connection with the other insured industries. Saw-mill operatives employed directly in the insured trades are included in the numbers for these trades.

During the year the demand for workers exceeded the supply in the shipbuilding industry. In the engineering and metal trades there was also a scarcity of workers in some districts throughout the year, and, owing to seasonal activity, a number of vacancies in the building trades could not be filled during the period from April to September. In the case of women there was a

#### I.—GENERAL REGISTER.

clothing trades, and in laundry work.

shortage of labour in the cotton, woollen, worsted, and

The following Table shows for both 1911 and 1912 the number of applications for work made to all Labour Exchanges, together with the number of applicants registering, the number of vacancies (situations) filled, and the number of individuals found work:—

Applications, Applicants and Vacancies, 1911 and 1912.

			AN	D 1912	•		
		No. of Applica-	No. of Individuals making	No. of V	No. of Individual		
		for Work.	Applica- tion.	Tempo-	Other.	Total.	Applicants found Work
Men	{1911 1912	1,309,155 1,563,694	974,838 1,014,383	68,944 131,021	278,067 350,839	347,011 481,860	266,568 332,437
Women	${1911 \atop 1912}$	398,132 507,226	299,913 356,752	17,104 22,242	107,293 135,111	124,397 157,353	95.383 116,635
Boys	${1911 \atop 1912}$	185 108 200,403	138,684 146,434	4,015 4,966	73,866 83,120	77,881 88,086	64,752 70,565
Girls	${1911 \atop 1912}$	117.718 151,890	88,833 110,948	1,535 2,199	42,915 55,741	44,450 57,940	38,066 48,153
Total	${1911 \atop 1912}$	2,010,113 2,423,213	1,502 268 1.628,517	91,598 160,428	502,141 624,811	593,739 785,239	434,769 567,790
Percents increas 1912 o 1911		20.6	8.4	75:1	24.4	32.3	22.2

There was an increase of about 28 per cent. in the number of applications from women and girls, as compared with 18 per cent. in the number of applications from men and boys. The proportionate increase in the individuals applying was also greater for women and girls, being 20.3 per cent., as compared with only 4.2 for males. The male applicants, however, formed over 71 per cent. of those applying for work at Labour Exchanges, the percentages for men, women, boys and girls being 62.3, 21.9, 9.0 and 6.8 respectively.

The proportion of temporary to other vacancies filled showed a considerable increase in 1912 as compared with the previous year. This was almost entirely due to the large number of temporary vacancies filled as a result of the establishment of a scheme under section 99 of the National Insurance Act for men engaged on ship-repairing in the South Wales ports.

The number of individuals who found work directly through the agency of the Labour Exchanges in 1912 formed 34.9 per cent. (men 32.8, women 32.7, boys 48.2 and girls 43.4) of those applying, as compared with 30.9 per cent. in 1911.

The following Table shows for 1911 and 1912 the work of the 146 Exchanges which were in operation throughout both years. These 146 Exchanges accounted in 1912 for 72 per cent. of the applications for employment received at all Labour Exchanges and for 67 per cent. of the vacancies filled.

#### EXCHANGES OPEN THROUGHOUT 1911 AND 1912.

_	_	Applicants on Live Register at beginning of year.	Individuals registered during year.	Applica- tions received during year (including re-registra- tions).	Vacancies notified during year.	Vacancies filled during year.	Applicants on Live Register at end of year.
Men	{1911	50,418	743,872	1,049,019	318,138	252,809	35,282
	1912	35,282	674,530	1,033,810	333,420	264,963	27,021
Women	${1911 \atop 1912}$	7,610 6,869	254,382 271,219	341,302 382,868	143,247 155,429	107,777	6,869 5,119
Boys	{1911	4,142	119,268	156,314	93,337	67,843	3,544
	1912	3,544	107,406	147,850	101,104	70,042	2,951
Girls	{1911	2,180	76,900	100,381	50,228	39,306	2,039
	1912	2,039	* 83,204	112,923	60,687	45,416	1,386
Total	{1911	64,350	1,194,422	1,647,016	604,950	467,735	47,734
	1912	47,734	1,136,359	1,677.451	650,640	498,402	36,477
Percen Increas Decrease of 1912 pared wit	(+) or com-	} - 25.8	- 4.9	+ 1.8	+ 7.6	+ 6.6	- 23.6

There was in 1912 a slight decrease (nearly 2 per cent.) in the number of applications for work from men and boys, and there were slight increases in the vacancies notified and filled. As regards women and girls, there were fairly considerable increases under all three of these heads.

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#### Applications for Employment.

Men and Women.—Of the men's applications on the register at some time or other during the year, the largest percentages were in the following groups of trades:—

Building and works of construction, 22.2; metals, machines, implements and conveyances, 19.6 (engineering and machine making 11.3, ships and boats 4.9, manufacture of vehicles 1.4, and other metal trades 2.0); general labourers 16.7; and conveyance of men, goods and messages 13.0. The corresponding percentages for 1911 were 19.6, 16.9, 16.7 and 15.3 respectively.

Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occurred in domestic service (outdoor, including laundry and washing service) 47.3; food, tobacco, drink and lodging 10.6; textiles 9.3 and dress 6.1. The corresponding percentages for 1911 were 44.4, 12.7, 10.4, and 6.3 respectively.

The two summaries which follow show for men and women respectively, in total and for the principal trades, the number of applications for employment and the number of individuals applying at the Exchanges in the years 1911 and 1912.

# (1) Number of Applications for Employment. All Exchanges).

	М	en.	Women.	
Groups of Trades.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912
Building and Works of Construction Engineering, Shipbuilding, Vehicles	256,717 221,252	347,120 306,936	8,065	11,868
and other Metal Trades.  Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	199,934	202,719	1,929	2,300
General Labourers  Domestic Service (Outdoor—including Laundry and Washing Service).	218,400 22,979	261,842 29,370	176,567	239,683
Cood, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	38,795	41,954	50,535 41,549	53,555 47,25
All other Trades	351,078	373,753	24,965 94,522	30,910 121,64
Total	1,309,155	1,563,694	398,132	507,226

The total increase in adult applications for employment in 1912, as compared with 1911, was 363,633, or 21·3 per cent. The increase amounted to 27·4 per cent. in respect of women's applications and 19·4 per cent. in respect of men's applications. The men's trades in which the greatest increases occurred were building trades and works of construction 90,403 (35·2 per cent.) and engineering, shipbuilding and metal trades 85,684 (38·7 per cent.), a result partly due to the coming into operation of Part II. of the National Insurance Act in July, 1912. There were large increases also in general labourers, 43,442 (19·9 per cent.), and outdoor domestic service (women), 63,114 (35·7 per cent.).

# (2) Number of Individual Applicants (ALL Exchanges).

Groups of Trades.	M	en.	Women.	
Groups of Trades.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Building and Works of Construction.	162,801	203,720		
Engineering, Shipbuilding, Vehicles and Other Metal Trades	165,195	188,064	6,204	8,509
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	153,111	138,954	1,599	1,786
General Labourers	150,936	162,936	-	
Domestic Service (Outdoor-including Laundry and Washing Service).	17,740	20,679	132,040	168,614
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging			36,764	34,880
Textiles	26,127	25,185	28,997	31.788
All Other Trades.	298,928	274,845	19,849 74,460	23,505 87,673
Tokal	974,838	1,014,383	299,913	356,752

The proportion of applicants to total applications was 66'2 per cent. in 1912 and 74'7 per cent. in 1911. The proportion was lowest (58'7 per cent.) in building and works of construction. The slight increase (39,545, or

. Included with all other trades.

4 per cent.) in the total number of men applying for work is more than accounted for by the increased number of applicants in the building trades (40,919), and the engineering and metal trades (22,869), which are for the most part included under Part II. of the National Insurance Act. On the other hand, there were decreases in the number of men applying for work in occupations connected with the conveyance of men, goods and messages, and in the textile trades.

#### Vacancies Filled.

Men and Women.—Of the 481,860 men's vacancies filled during 1912, the largest percentages were in metals, machines, implements and conveyances 26.3 (engineering and machine making 10.7, ships and boats 12.7, manufacture of vehicles 1.1, and other metal trades 1.8); building and works of construction 23.9; general labourers 12.5; and conveyance of men, goods and messages 7.4. The corresponding percentages for 1911 were 16.1, 23.7, 16.6 and 9.0 respectively.

Of the 157,353 women's vacancies filled during the year, the largest percentages were in domestic service (outdoor, including laundry and washing service) 38.3; textiles 13.5; food, tobacco, drink and lodging 17.4; and dress 6.4; the corresponding percentages for 1911 being 33.9, 14.8, 17.7 and 7.1 respectively.

In the following Table the vacancies filled by men and women are shown for the principal groups of trades:—

# Number of Vacancies Filled (All Exchanges).

	Mei	n.	Women.	
Groups of Trades.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Building and Works of Construction Engineering, Shipbuilding and	82,339 49,603	115,278 118,030	] -	- 5,304
Vehicles. Other Metal Trades	6,396 31,069	8,721 35,742	431	365.
Messages. General Labourers Domestic Service (Outdoor—including Laundry and Washing service).	57,653 2,790	60,390 3,970	42,157	60,194
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging Textiles	12,229 *	14,927	22,051 18,466 8,881	27,316 21,217 10,117
All other Trades	104,932	124,802	29,091	32,850
Total	347,011	481 860	124,397	157,353

Of the large increase in the number of men's vacancies filled in 1912, 32,939 were due to increased placing in the building trades and 68,427 to increased placing in engineering and shipbuilding trades, and in the manufacture of vehicles. Roughly three-quarters, therefore, of the increased number of situations found for men were in the trades insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act of 1911.

The increased placings of women were chiefly in outdoor domestic service, which showed an increase of 18,037, or 42.8 per cent.

The summary below shows the number of men and women placed in each of the principal groups of trades. It will be seen that the increase in the number of men placed was to a large extent in the building and engineering, &c., trades, where the combined increase amounted to 53,564, or 65 per cent. of the total increase:—

#### NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS PLACED (ALL EXCHANGES).

te assesses accepts of a	Me	en.	Women.		
Groups of Trades.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	
Building and Works of Construction Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehi-	63,275 43,757	89,536 71,060	3,011	4,839	
cles. Other Metal Trades	5,840 27,115	8,041 31,019	400	343	
Messages General Labourers Domestic Service (Outdoor—including	42,828 2,536	44,971 3,628	34,539	49,904	
Laundry and Washing Service) Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging Textiles	8,888	10,164	17,718 13,381 7,929	21,109 15,573 9,084	
Dress	92,666	110,326	26,348	29,076	
Total Deduct for placings of individuals in more than one occupation.	286,905 20,337	368,745 36,308	103,326 7,943	129,928 13,293	
Net Total	266,568	332,437	95,383	116,635	

\* Included with all other trades.

Boys and Girls .- In certain districts the work of placing juvenile applicants is carried on in co-operation either with special advisory committees for juvenile employment, of which 36 have been appointed under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, or with committees appointed under the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910, under which 43 schemes have been approved. The London Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment has in addition appointed local advisory committees in connection with 19 London Exchanges. The duty of the committees is to give advice with regard to the management of any Labour Exchanges in their districts in relation to juvenile applicants for employment; and they may take steps, either by themselves or in cooperation with any other bodies or persons, to give information, advice and assistance to boys and girls and their parents with respect to the choice of employment and other matters bearing thereon.

In the following Table the vacancies filled by boys and girls are shown for the principal groups of trades:—

#### Number of Vacancies Filled (All Exchanges).

ANTONIO TO THE STATE OF	Boy	s.	Gir	ls.
Groups of Trades.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Building and Works of Construction Conveyance of Men, Goods and	1,946 30,085	2,541 32,270	1,722	2,006
Messages. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles.	9,609{	9,951	1,713	3,120
Other Metal Trades	962	1,740	8,860 6,058	14,739 7,530
Dress	2,931	3,267	4,209 5,132	5,846 5,866
Commercial All other Trades	5,473 26,875	6,882 28,058	1,360 15,396	1,974 16,859
Total	77,881	88,086	44,450	57,940

Of the boys' vacancies filled in 1912, 20,974, or 23.8 per cent., and of the girls' vacancies filled 18,411, or 31.8 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

The number of boys and girls placed in each of the principal groups of trades is shown in summary form

# NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS PLACED (ALL EXCHANGES).

as engagement out a profit	Во	ys.	Gir	s.
Groups of Trades.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Building and Works of Construction Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	1,90° 27,190	2,475 28,600	1,640	1,914
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Ve-	9,144	\ \ 9,528 \ \	1,597	2,925
Other Metal Trades J Domestic (Outdoor)	897	3,270 J 1,649	7,948 5,823	12,947 7,144
Textiles	2,698	3,010	3,877 4,972	5,441 5,723
Commercial All other Trades	5,154 25,523	6,351 26,728	1,287 14,716	1,837 16,139
Total	72,512	81,611	41,860	54,070
Deduct for placings of individuals in more than one occupation.	7,760	11,046	3,794	5,917
Net Total	64,752	70,565	38,066	48,153

The vacancies filled during the period included 96,189 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered. Of the total number of such transferences 35,779 were in London, 16,459 in the North-western Division, 15,670 in Scotland and the North of England, 10,677 in the Yorkshire and East Midlands Division, and 7,019 in the West Midlands Division, representing respectively 23·3, 12·7, 10·5, 8·7 and 11·7 per cent. of the vacancies filled in these areas.

#### Vacancies Notified.

The number of vacancies notified by employers during 1912 was 1,019,583 (men 594,967, women 215,074, boys 130,601 and girls 78,941), compared with 760,938 (men 430,376, women 166,434, boys 106,920 and girls 57,208) in 1911.

\* Included with all other trades.

Of the men's vacancies notified during the year the largest percentages occur in metals, machines, implements and conveyances 25.4 (engineering and machine making 10.8, ships and boats 11.1, manufacture of vehicles 1.4, and other metal trades 2.1); building and works of construction 23.7; general labourers 11.2; and conveyance of men, goods and messages 7.6. The corresponding percentages for 1911 were 17.8, 22.6, 14.4 and 8.9 respectively.

Of the women's vacancies notified during 1912, the largest percentages occur in domestic service (outdoor including laundry and washing service) 40.4; textiles 12.9; food, tobacco, drink and lodging 15.0; and dress 7.4. The corresponding percentages for 1911 were 35.0, 13.7, 16.7 and 8.7 respectively.

The proportion of the vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 77.0 per cent. (men 81.1, women 73.2, boys 67.4 and girls 73.4), as compared with 78.0 per cent. (men 80.6, women 74.7, boys 72.8 and girls 77.7) in 1911. In the following Tables these percentages are shown by groups of trades ..

#### PROPORTION OF VACANCIES FILLED TO VACANCIES NOTIFIED. (ALL EXCHANGES)

Groups of Trades.	Men and Women.		Boys and Girls.		Total.	
Groups of Trades.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Building and Works of Con-	84.5	81.8	65.1	59.1	83.9	81.1
Engineering, Shipbuilding, Vehicles, and Other Metal Trades.	73.3	83.6	79.5	77.1	74.2	82.9
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	81.3	78.5	70.7	64 0	75.6	70.7
General Labourers Domestic Service (Outdoor, including Laundry and Washing Service).	92·8 <b>72·</b> 3	90·2 69·0	88·4 69·5	77·8 67·5	92·7 71·7	90·0 68·7
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging.	75.3	80.7	77.3	81.0	75.8	80.8
Pextiles	79·9 59·3 68·0 72·1	75·7 59·2 71·0 77·5	75·8 66·6 75·0 76·9	70·3 62·7 71·6 73·3	79·1 61·9 70·9 73·2	74.6 60.5 71.3 76.5
Total	79.0	78.9	74.5	69.7	78.0	77.0

#### Seasonal Labour.

As in previous years, considerable numbers of men and women were employed through the Exchanges as fruit, &c., pickers. The number of vacancies filled for this class of work during 1912 was 7,470, as compared with 8,399 in 1911. The decrease is mainly ttributable to the unfavourable weather prevailing during the picking season of 1912.

Arrangements were made by the General Post Office to recruit through the Exchanges the temporary labour (sorters, postmen and porters) required in connection with Christmas pressure. In 1912, 39,700 vacancies for employment of this nature were filled by the Exchanges, as compared with 33,264 in 1911.

These figures are included in the tables.

#### Advances to Workpeople.

The sum of approximately £3,000 was advanced during the year towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment had been found for them through the Exchanges. This amount is repayable by the persons to whom the advances were made. The number of cases in which fares were advanced was about 9,700.

#### II.—CASUAL REGISTER.

The number of individuals given work in the casual employments included on the casual register during the year was 12,767 (men 10,752 and women 2,015). total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 266,622 (men 255,420 and women 11,202), as compared with 125,304 (men 112,492 and women 12,812) in 1911. Of the jobs given in 1912 to men, 158,881 were for dock labourers and 62,047 for cloth porters at Manchester. Of the jobs for women, 9,470 were given to

(For further Statistical Tables see pages 72 and 73.)

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT OF CANADA.

A REPORT to the Board of Trade on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada, 1907, by Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., K.C., Chief Industrial Commissioner, has recently been published.\*

For the purposes of his enquiry, which was made at the desire of H.M. Government, Sir George Askwith visited most of the principal industrial centres in Canada, where he had interviews with a large number of employers, workmen, trade union officials, public men, and Government officials.

Before dealing with the Act of 1907, which is popularly known as the "Lemieux" Act, the report reviews the development of legislation in Canada relative to trade disputes, commencing with the Conciliation Act of 1900, a purely voluntary conciliation measure, framed largely on the lines of the Conciliation Act, 1896, of this country. This Act was followed in 1903 by the Railway Labour Disputes Act, the main feature of which was the power given to the Government, where a difference was threatened or a strike or lock-out actually existed on a railway, to refer such dispute to a Committee of Conciliation, and, failing a settlement by this Committee, to a Board of Arbitrators, the latter having power to compel the production of documents, the attendance of witnesses, and the taking of evidence under oath, and to recommend terms of settlement. The recommendation is not in the nature of an award enforceable in the Courts, but rather an adjudication designed to carry with it the sanction of public opinion.

Neither of these Acts purported to interfere in any way with the right to strike or lock-out. They were followed by the "Lemieux" Act in 1907, after a prolonged strike of miners in Western Canada, which was the immediate cause of the passing of the Act.

The main provisions of the "Lemieux" Act may be briefly summarised as follows:-The Act requires that any dispute arising in a certain class of industries (i.e., mining, agency of transportation or communication, or public service utility) shall be submitted to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation with a view to consideration and possible settlement before a strike or lock-out can be legally brought about. To this end it stipulates that at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours shall be given, and that, pending investigation of any dispute which may arise on such a question, no strike or lock-out is permissible. Section 5 provides that any party to a dispute may make application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation, to whom the question at issue may be referred. Section 56 says that it shall be unlawful for any employer to declare a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, prior to or during the reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation.

The Board is to consist of three members, to be nominated by the Minister of Labour, one of them on the recommendation of the employers, another on that of the employees, and the third to be appointed by the preceding two, or, in the event of their disagreeing, by the Minister. If no settlement is arrived at during the sitting, the Board is required to make a report on the dispute to the Minister, and to make a recommendation for its settlement. The Board has the power of enforcing the appearance of witnesses, etc. Various fines are imposed by the Act on an employer declaring a lock-out or on an employee going on strike against the provisions of the Act. The parties to a dispute may agree to be bound by the finding of the Board, and such finding can

then be made legally binding on both parties.

The Report states that "The simple purpose of the Act is to ensure the recognition of the interests of the public, as a third party, in trade disputes, and the insistence that that third party, through the Government, shall have a voice in regard to a dispute affecting their interests, and, according to the Act, before a

toppage of work takes place. In practice the recognion extends to cases arising before or after a stoppage f work. While this principle of the recognition of the ublic interest in trade disputes is emphasised in the Act, the actual interference with the parties in the settlenent of their differences is sought to be reduced to a ninimum by the Act being confined—

1. To industries whose uninterrupted continuance is of high importance to the well-being of the nation (mining, railways, shipping, and other public utilities); and

2. To a brief suspension of the right to stop, as distinct from a complete prohibition of stoppage."
Sir George Askwith proceeds to point out the difference between the Lemieux Act and compulsory arbitration. The Act "only endeavours to postpone a toppage of work in certain industries for a brief period, and for a specific purpose. It does not destroy the ight of employers or workpeople to terminate contracts. It stipulates that before a stoppage takes place the essibilities of settlement by discussion and negotiation hall have been exhausted; but—and here it differs from ompulsory arbitration—it does not prohibit a stoppage either by strike or lock-out if it is found that no recomnendation can be made which is acceptable to both

After noting that the Act was launched in face of the strong opposition of Unions covering two of the largest sections of labour dealt with by the Act—the western coal miners and the railwaymen—an opposition supported, for a variety of reasons, by many Trade Union fficials in trades outside the Act, the present attitude of labour in Canada towards the Act is described. The western coal miners are stated to be still opposed to the Act, and are more or less supported by many leading trade unionists; but the railwaymen have now reversed their attitude, and are among the strong supporters of the Act.

The main points of opposition to the Act from the abour point of view are as follows:-

"1. That the Act hindered the workers from taking advantage of the best moment for securing better conditions.

2. Refusal of employers to accept recommendations of the Boards.

3. Unnecessary delays by the Boards in arriving at a conclusion. 4. Exploitation by employers of the period during

which strikes are not legally permitted.

5. The right of the parties themselves to settle

their own differences. 6. Refusal to grant Boards.

7. The alleged partisan character of some of the

8. Certain judicial decisions in connection with

9. The absence of a method of interpretation of decisions of the Boards."

The Report then proceeds to deal in detail with each these points, and more especially with the first, which raises the whole question of the main principle of the With regard to this point the Report refers to 'a section of Trade Union opinion" which "favours freedom to cease work at a moment's notice," and, after commenting upon this claim, it is remarked that "the oolicy of every well-established Trade Union, both in this country and America, is in the direction not of the sudden attack, but of obtaining discussion, and exhaustive discussion, before a stoppage is resorted to. The Canadian Act is an extension of this principle of exhaustive discussion. In effect it stipulates that not only shall the principals themselves exhaust their own efforts at securing agreement, but the community must also have full knowledge of the matter, with a view to seeing if a tribunal free from the prejudices of both parties cannot suggest some way out of the difficulty. With a view to obtaining this result the Act gives a right of obligatory discussion, and enforces the production of witnesses and books for the purpose of proving whether contentions are right or wrong.

In concluding the examination of these criticisms | seriously affected.

Sir George Askwith states that "generally the objections to the Act appear to me to be either such as would disappear as the Act became better understood, or could be remedied by some amendment of the Act without altering its main principles." It is added that "a strong and healthy body of approval from many Trade Union officials who have had a large experience of the Act " was found.

The attitude of employers and of the general public in Canada towards the Act is then examined, and it is said that most employers were in favour of the Act, although some of them did not think it went far enough. Only one employer was found to be against the Act, as he was averse to interference of any kind. The public men of Canada, the Report states, were, practically without exception, favourable to it, and thought that it might be extended with advantage to other trades.

Although the attitude of employers was generally favourable to the Act, some of them formulated criticisms, the more important of which were as follows . \_\_

1. That the recommendations of Boards should be fully brought before the men for their consideration

2. That partisans should not be appointed to the Boards:

3. That penalties should be enforced by the Government;
4. That Unions should be incorporated, and be

responsible for penalties or damages; and

5. That there should be a method of interpretation of recommendations and settlements.

The differences between Canada and Great Britain are then pointed out, the principal features of which are: (1) The immense distances in Canada; and (2) the

much larger number of disputes in this country.

The examination of these differences concludes with the following remarks:—"The divergencies generally, allowing for the larger numbers involved in some of the disputes which occur in this country, are not so vital as to create great difference in the type of labour disputes in the United Kingdom and the various provinces of Canada.

The suitability of the Act to this country is then examined in detail, in the course of which examination the question is asked, what is the real value of the Act, and can any points in the Act be suitably adapted to this country? Is the restriction upon the right of proclaiming a lock-out or strike so much of the essence of the Act as to make the Act of no effect if such restrictions were not compulsory? And do the penalties which are proposed to be enforced for breach of the restrictions of the Act add to its value?

In Sir George Askwith's opinion the real value of the Act does not lie in either of these propositions, and certainly not in the second. pith of the Act lies in permitting the parties and the public to obtain full knowledge of the real cause of the dispute, and in causing suggestions to be made as impartially as possible on the basis of such knowledge for dealing with the existing difficulties, whether a strike or lock-out has commenced or not. This action on behalf of the public allows an element of calm judgment to be introduced into the dispute, which at the time the parties themselves may be unable to exercise.

The Report concludes as follows:-

"I think that it might be feasible in the United Kingdom, with advantage both to employers and employed, to give opportunity for such investigation and recommendation as would bring into light the real causes of difficulties, and create in the public mind and in the minds of employers and employed the opinion that when opportunity exists by law, such opportunity should be taken advantage of, and that strikes and lock-outs ought not to be commenced, and certainly not supported by "sympathetic" strikes, while such investigation and recommendation are pending. Investigation and recommendation would not be necessary in all cases. and could well be confined, at any rate in the first instance, to cases in which the public were likely to be

<sup>\*</sup> Report to the Board of Trade on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada, 1907. Cd. 6603. Price 31d.

"From the point of view of the public the advantage of such a course is obvious. The public have no use for strikes or lock-outs, and such a course might reasonably be expected to lessen their number. While the public might often have much difficulty in bringing opinion to bear in favour of acceptance or rejection of technical decisions, which in many trades it would be impossible for persons who had not examined the question to understand, their support to the principle that the ordeal of battle should give place to reasonable judgment would probably be emphatic and frequently effec-

"From the point of view of the employers such a course need not interfere with the administrative details of business or discipline, but should give better opportunity for regular and consecutive business by reducing the number of strikes, by bringing strikes to an earlier conclusion, and by the powerful effect which I am convinced would result in the direction of rendering unnecessary and ineffective the progress of those sympathetic strikes by which employers having no quarrel with their own workmen are now so frequently disturbed.

'Further, at the present day, when business is becoming so huge and complicated, the redress of grievances becomes more and more difficult by reason of the absence of the "personal touch" in the conduct of many businesses. Consequently, in the interest of such businesses, as well as in the interest of other trades which are becoming closely affected by a disturbance in any connected trade, or even in trades in the same town or district, it becomes more and more necessary to clear the issues and to go down, even at a late stage, to the actual source from which the trouble has arisen.

"From the point of view of the employés such a course would enable them to bring forward valid grievances with some opportunity of their being heard, and afford that chance of discussion, or of opening the way towards discussion, which is so often found by the workpeople to be impracticable either in fact or in belief. Everyone who has had any experience of strikes or lock-outs knows how very often the main difficulty consists in bringing the parties together, or, even if the parties do not meet, in examining the case of each party. Neither is there any express power of making recommendations nor of informing the public on the rights and wrongs of the

dispute. If such opportunity did exist it may be expected that a large number of trade unions would be quite willing voluntarily to afford time for investigation and recommendation, and, as I have previously said, an atmosphere would be created in which the voluntary granting of time would be deemed to be a proper course to pursue. Workpeople themselves now frequently coming out in sympathetic strike over disputes in which they have no primary concern would understand that such action was unnecessary prior to examination of the initial dispute, and workpeople forced to cease work because some allied section, necessary to the conduct of the business, was not continuing work would be likely to exercise their influence in favour of examination before a cessation of work involving innocent persons should take place.

"Discussion with men who have b en practically connected with the Boards in Canada only endorsed the view that personal experience in this country has given. I found that, in the opinion of several of those who had acted as members of Boards, the surest method of securing settlements was by the power given by the Act of conciliating the parties, and, if conciliation did not avail, of making recommendations. One chairman, Professor Adam Shortt, so successfully adopted this method that in the twelve or fourteen cases with which he was connected settlements were reached in every instance by agreement.

The Act has been marked by success where the policy followed by Professor Shortt has been adopted.

'I consider that the forwarding of the spirit and intent of conciliation is the more valuable portion of the Canadian Act; and that an Act on these lines, even if the restrictive features which aim at delaying stoppage until after inquiry were omitted, would be suitable and practicable in this country. Such an Act need not necessarily be applied in all cases, but neither need be confined to services of public utility. It could b generally available in cases where the public were likely to be seriously affected. Without the restrictive features it would give the right not only to conciliate, but fully to investigate the matters in dispute, with similar powers in regard to witnesses, production of documents and inspection, as are vested in a court of record in civil cases, with a view, if conciliation fails, to recommendations being made as to what are believed to be fair

"Such an Act, while not ensuring complete absence of strikes and lock-outs, would be valuable, in my opinion, alike to the country and to employers and employed.'

# RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Lace Workers, Newmilns.

An agreement arrived at in February, 1912, between the Newmilns and District Lace Manufacturers' Asso ciation and the Newmilns and District Textile Workers' Union provided for the setting up in certain circumstances of a Conciliation Committee consisting of two employers and two operatives with an independent chairman to decide whether piecework or fixed wages should be the system of payment for the weavers and oncost workers in the employment of the then members of the Association. The chairman was to be appointed by the four members of the Committee, and, failing agreement, by three persons selected from the panels of the Court of Arbitration.

In accordance with this procedure, a Court, consisting of Mr. W. B. Yates (chairman), Sir Thos. R. Ratcliffe-Ellis, and Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., was appointed on January 20th, 1913, and Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P. was selected to act as independent chairman.

#### Carpenters and Joiners, Leicester.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., presided at joint meetings of representatives of the Leicester and District Building Trades Employers' Association (Carpenters' Section) and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to deal with the question of exempted shop foremen carpenters and joiners (see LABOUR GAZETTE January, 1913, p. 5). At these conferences an agree ment was arrived at providing that foremen employed under conditions set out in the agreement shall be exempt from joining a carpenters' and joiners' trade union, and that no foreman employed under conditions set out in the agreement should do anything contrary to the working rules agreed upon between the Employers' Associa tion and the Carpenters' and Joiners' Trade Unions.

# Painters, Manchester and Salford.

A joint application was received on January 23rd from the Association of Master Plasterers and Painters o Manchester and Salford and their workpeople for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide certain items in their working rules, upon which they were unable to

Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., was accordingly appointed to act in that capacity.

#### Boot and Shoe Operatives, Kettering.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the arbitrator appointed to deal with certain claims made by the Trade Union with reference to the new statement for welted work, and with regard to which the Board of Arbitration (No. 1 for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Kettering and District had been unable to agree (see LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1912, p. 495), issued his award on January 24th dealing with the points at issue.

#### Painters, Burnley.

A joint application was received in December, 1912 (See LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1913, p. 5), from the master painters and operatives of Burnley for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide certain ques tions with regard to wages and working rules which had arisen between the parties. Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C. was accordingly appointed, and heard the parties on February 1st, 1913.

Mr. Hudson issued his award on February 4th, making on change in the rate of wages, but varying the working rules with regard to several points, the principal of which consisted in the decision that overtime was to start at 6.30 p.m. instead of 7 p.m., except for men lodging away from home.

#### RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

DURING the month the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., was appointed to preside at further meetings of Conciliation Boards I. and II. of the Midland Railway to decide certain questions of interpretations of the settlement dating from July 1st last arrived at between the Company and deputations from the grades overed by these Boards.

At a meeting of Conciliation Board A of the Hull and Barnsley Railway, presided over by his Honour Judge E. A. Parry on January 21st, an agreement was arrived at with regard to the matters upon which the two sides of the Conciliation Board had previously been mable to agree.

# COAL MINES (MINIMUM WAGE) ACT, 1912.

Joint District Board for South Wales, including Monmouth VISCOUNT ST. ALDWYN'S AWARD.

Decisions of the Right Hon. Viscount St. Aldwyn on questions referred to him arising under the award.

The following were agreed to by a Joint Sub-Comittee of Owners' and Workmen's representatives on anuary 13th, 1913, as embodying the above decisions: As to the definition of Workmen entitled to be scheduled under the Timbermen class re Flatters and Proppers. In a case brought forward from the Ocean Collieries,

Lord St. Aldwyn stated that there may be a case here for the decision of an umpire. He could not say whether there was or not, but he was not prepared to say that these men ought not to be classed as Timbermen.

Is to the number of Shifts to be worked by Nightmen to enable them to qualify for the Minimum Wage.

At collieries where the workmen have the option of working to shifts a week, the workman to be entitled to the minimum ge would have to work 25 shifts in any six weeks. That would lige him to work five shifts in one week of the six, and four each of the others. A workman who has worked not less than shifts in six consecutive weeks is thus entitled to his minimum rany week in which he loses not more than one shift.

The following instructions were agreed to by the Joint Sub-Committee on January 13th, 1913, in refernce to questions arising under the Award.

Division of Earnings of Pieceworkers on the Afternoon and Night Shifts.

Night Shifts.

At collieries where six turns for five worked are paid to day-vagemen on afternoon and night shifts, in ascertaining whether pieceworker's earnings on afternoon or night shifts are below he minimum or not the number of shifts by which his total arnings are to be divided shall be the number which would be paid to a daywage worker on afternoon or night shift at hose collieries who had worked the same number of shifts as he pieceworker may have worked. If such pieceworker shall have complied with the rules so as to entitle him to his minimum wage, he shall be paid his minimum rate for such number of shifts.

This rule shall come into force as and from the 13th day of

annary, 1913.

The method of paying pieceworkers at collieries where the laywagemen are not paid six shifts for working five is not aried by the foregoing provision.

Classification of Brakesmen under the Award. In cases where the Brakesmen are called upon to take the lace of the hauling enginemen at any time during the shift, and are entitled to be paid the minimum rate for hauling

Assistant Timbermen

When workmen are called out regularly to act as assistant imbermen then they are entitled to be paid the minimum rate or Assistant Timbermen, but when workmen are only occasionly called out then they are only entitled to be paid the rate for assistant Timbermen for the shifts when they are called upon act as Assistant Timbermen,

Men Working at the Pit Bottom. Any workman at the pit bottom who is called upon at any me during the shift to do Hitchers' work is entitled to be aid the minimum rate for ordinary Hitchers.

W. GASCOYNE DALZIEL, THOMAS RICHARDS, Joint Secretaries.

# January 14th, 1913.

## SHIPS BUILT IN 1912.

According to the "Annual Summary of Shipbuilding" issued by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, the total gross tonnage of vessels launched in the United Kingdom during 1912 was 1,930,251 tons, a decrease of 104,379 tons on the total for 1911, but an increase of 652,437 tons on the total for 1910. The output of mercantile tonnage in 1912 was 1,738,514 tons (gross), a decrease of 65,330 tons on 1911, but an increase of 595,345 tons on 1910; while the total displacement tonnage of war vessels launched in 1912 amounted to 191,737 tons, a decrease of 39,049 tons on 1911, but an increase of 57,092 tons on 1910.

The mercantile tonnage launched in 1912 was higher than in any previous year, except 1906 and 1911; the warship tonnage has also been only twice exceeded, viz., in 1901 and 1911. The mercantile tonnage under construction at the end of December (1,970,065 tons) is greater than has ever been reached before, and exceeds by 451,000 tons the amount at which it stood at the end of 1911. The total warship tonnage under construction is now 496,875 tons, as compared with 408,755 a

The following table shows the annual tonnage launched in the United Kingdom during the last fifteen years :-

	Y	EAR.			Mercantile and other Vessels (not War Ships).	War Ships.
					Tons (Gross).	Tons (Displacement).
1898					1,367,570	191,555
1899		4000			1,416,791	168,590
1900					1,442,471	68,364
1901					1,524,739	211,959
1902			1	1	1,427,558	94.140
1903						151,890
					1,190,618	
1904					1,205,162	127,175
1905					1,623,168	129,801
1906					1,828,343	108,450
1907		100000		1000	1,607,890	134,475
1908			1		929,669	74.186
1909					991,066	126,230
1910					1,143,169	134,645
1911					1.803,844	230,786
1912			1.0			
1914					1,738,514	191,737

The mercantile tonnage launched abroad in 1912 amounted to 1,163,255 tons; the countries with the greatest output were Germany (375,317 tons), United States (284,223 tons), and France (110,734 tons). The total warship tonnage launched abroad during 1912 was 342,892 tons; and of this total Germany accounted for 99,810 tons, the United States for 62,673 tons, and France for 55,965 tons. These figures exclude vessels built in Germany, the United States, and France respectively, for other navies.

The total shipping output of the world during 1912 was 3,436,398 tons, an increase of 17,389 tons on 1911. Of the total for 1912, merchant vessels accounted for 2,901,769 tons (2,795,868 steam; 105,901 sail).

Allowing for vessels lost, broken up, etc., during 1912, it appears that the net increase in the world's mercantile sea-going tonnage at the end of the year was about 2,208,000 tons. Steam tonnage increased by about 2,276,000 tons, while sailing tonnage decreased by 68,000

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c.\*

#### Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 31st must possess \$25 (£5 4s.), and children \$12.50 (£2 12s.) each, and between November 1st and last day of February \$50 (£10 8s.) and \$25 (£5 4s.) respectively, and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only: (1) Farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; and (2) certain relatives of residents in Canada. All emigrants pecuniarily assisted to Canada by British charitable societies or public funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London.

The demand for farm labourers, railway navvies, and \* Handbooks (with maps) on the different British Dominions Overses may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office at a penny each post free. mechanics ceases during the winter, but will be good from the beginning of April; the demand for female servants both in towns and on farms continues always. There are strikes of miners (500) at Porcupine (Ont.) of iron moulders (200) at Sault Ste. Marie, and of coa miners (1,000) on Vancouver Island.

Assisted or nominated passages are granted-mainly to agriculturists and female servants—by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

New South Wales .- In Sydney and suburbs the building (except stonemasons), furniture, and iron trades have been fairly well employed, and factory workers have been busy; competent men in these trades and strong railway labourers are in demand; the demand in the boot trade has been bad. Miners at Broken Hill and at Newcastle continue very busy. There is a good demand for female servants and for tailoresses (factory). In country districts there is a good demand for farm labourers and lads. There is a good demand for trained lads from the Government agricultural training farm.

Victoria.—There is a good opening for farmers, farm labourers, generally useful men, female servants, and female operatives in factories. The supply of men in the building and engineering trades, and of miners, is sufficient.

South Australia. - According to the Report of the Superintendent of the Government Labour Exchange for the week ending 3rd January, employment in the build ing trade has been quiet; but masons (wallers) and brickmakers are well employed, and several first-class plasterers could be placed. A few carpenters, bricklayers, and painters are idle, and stonecutters, plumbers, and cabinetmakers are not in strong request. All carriage-trimmers are fully employed, but the demand for carriage-makers is quiet. In the engineering trades several more boiler-makers are required. The demand for enginesmiths is fair, but blacksmiths, brassfinishers. coppersmiths, pattern-makers, and fitters and turners are not in great request. Several moulders are out of work, but tinsmiths and galvanised ironworkers are needed The demand for experienced farm labourers for harvesting has been very good, at wages ranging from 40s. to 50s. per week.

Queensland.—There is a good demand for farm labourers, dairymen, married couples on farms and stations, and strong men for railway construction work. The demand for mechanics and miners is fairly well met

Western Australia.—There is a good demand for farmers, farm labourers, dairymen, fencers, clearers, orchardists, and female servants, but not much demand for more mechanics.

Tasmania.—There is a demand for experienced sawmill hands, who would be suitable for bushwork-such as sawsharpeners, bush engine drivers, and general mill and bush work hands.

#### New Zealand.

The building trades have been busy in Auckland (where skilled labour has been in demand), Dunedin, Christchurch, and several smaller places. The clothing trades have been busy in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Greymouth, and elsewhere; and there has been a continued demand for dressmakers, for shirtmakers, for women in the woollen and hosiery mills, and for tailors and tailoresses. Other trades have been fairly well employed, and in country districts farm labourers are wante !.

# Union of South Africa.

The building trades of Johannesburg continue to be fairly active, and bricklayers and plasterers are busy; the engineering trades are dull; practical miners can get work. There is no demand for more labour at Pretoria. At Cape Town employment has been good; but there is no demand for more labour except for a few skilled carpenters, tailors (coat hands), furniture hands, plumbers, and plasterers. At Durban there is a demand for a few skilled carpenters.

LABOUR ABROAD.

[Noth.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 41-42 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxiv.xxvi. and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911.)]

#### FRANCE.\*

Employment in December .- A slight improvement took place in the building trades. Employment in the metal trades continued favourable as compared with a year ago, but rather more workpeople were out of employment than in November. Among tin-box makers (for fish-preserving) unemployment, though considerable, slightly decreased. The textile trades were some what busier, but there was an increase in the amount of short time worked in the Nord department The printing trades reported employment as good both in Paris and in the provinces. There wa an increase in the number of unemployed in the leather trades. The improvement as regards vineyard workers in the South of France was maintained. Winter work began in the forests, and employment consequently showed a tendency to improve for woodmen. Gardener in the Paris district reported increased employment com pared with November.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 779 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 221,226. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 5.7 per cent. of the members were unemployed in December, as compared with 6.0 per cent. in the pre vious month and 6.7 per cent. in December, 1911.†

Labour Disputes in December .- Fifty-seven labour disputes (54 strikes and 3 lock-outs) were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun i December, as compared with 59 in the previous month and 73‡ in December, 1911. In 51 of the new disputes 5,444 workpeople took part, as compared with 4,374 who took part in 53 disputes in the previous month, and with 5,743 who took part in 65 disputes in December, 1911 The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were building (18 disputes), metal (13), textile (8), and woodworking (5). Of 66 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 7 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 33 wholly in favour of the employers, while 26 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in December.—Six cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during December, the initiative being taken in one case by the workpeople, in a second by the employers and workpeople jointly, and in 4 cases by a Justice of the In two cases the employers declined to take part in the proceedings, but in the 4 remaining cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of three disputes (2 by conciliation and one by arbitration), collective agreements being signed.

#### GERMANY.

Employment in December.—According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt §, there was a decline in a number of industries, especially those manufacturing completely finished goods, owing to the disturbed political situation

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 49 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 2,161,470. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 2,099,542, of whom 59,472, or 2.8 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of December. as against 1.8 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 2.4 in December, 1911.† Particulars for each of

\* Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journa; of the French Labour Department).

+ These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 41-42. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

† Revised figure. § The journal of the German Labour Department.

the principal unions that contributed to make up these 1 percentages are given below:

February, 1913.

Union,	Member- ship reported on	Percentage of Member- ship returned as un- employed at end of month.†			
	at end of December, 1912. Dec., 1912. Nov., 1912.		Dec., 1911.		
All Unions making Returns	2,099,542	2.8	1.8	2.4	
Miners Miners Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Mengineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker) Metal Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) Fextile Workers (Christian) Boot and Shoe Makers Transport Workers Printers Bookbinders. Woodworkers Bakers Brewery and Corn Mill Workers Pactory Workers Pactory Workers (irrespective of trade) Mate and Municipal Workers Pactory Workers (irrespective of trade) Mate and Municipal Workers	114,062 561,985 27,064 42,263 140,646 38,325 44,041 225,981 65,794 33,336 194,750 28,683 47,682 36,089 204,419 50,763	0·1 2·1 1·8 3·1 1·4 2·2 3·1 1·9 6·9 6·4 1·2 10·6 1·9 0·8	0.0 1.5 1.3 0.7 0.6 5.5 1.4 1.6 3.6 5.6 5.6 1.9 1.4 0.5	0·2 1·4 1·2 0·7 1·3 0·7 5·4 2·2 3·9 2·8 4·7 7·5 1·0 7·9 2·0 8	

The number of days lost owing to unemployment during he fourth quarter of 1912 by members of trade unions making returns was calculated to be 1.4 per cent. of the possible working days, as compared with 1.1 per cent. in he previous quarter and also in the fourth quarter of 1911. There was consequently a marked increase in the volume of unemployment in the period October-December, 1912,

compared with the preceding quarter. The reports from the employers' side indicated that mployment on the whole was satisfactory in December, but in several cases below the level of November. In coal mining in the Ruhr district, and in Upper and Lower Silesia, and also in lignite mining in Central Germany and Niederlausitz (Western Silesia) there was much activity both in output and deliveries, as the result of the improvement in the supply of wagons for transport. A good demand was almost universal. Blastfurnaces were busy, and at times exceedingly so, though some reports indicated a decline in orders owing to the uncertain political situation. Employment continued satisfactory in the metal, engineering, electrical, and hemical trades. The textile and paper trades on the whole were well employed. In the building trades employment was satisfactory for the time of year.

#### BELGIUM.\*

Employment in December .- According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, rather more than 1.1 per cent. of the 73,873 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of December, as compared with 1.05 per cent. in the previous month and 1.3 per cent. in December, 1911.† The above igures exclude returns relating to some 3,700 diamond workers at Antwerp, who were still experiencing an exceptional amount of unemployment, the proportion out of work being 12.2 per cent.

#### HOLLAND.

Employment in December .- Returns relating to unemployment in December were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with 58,904 members entitled to benefit. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 8.0, as compared with 4.8 in the preceding month and 4.9 in December, 1911.† This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the four (or five) weeks under consideration, the numbers of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the number of members entitled to benefit gives the percentage.

The following Table shows for each of the principal groups of trades the percentage reported unemployed, together with the average number of working days lost

• Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 41-42. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

‡ Maundschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).

per week by each member unemployed in December, as compared with the previous month and with December,

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

	Number of Members		rcenta mploye		Average Days lost per Week per Mem- ber unemployed.			
Group of Trades.	entitled to Benefit in Dec., 1912.	Dec., 1912.	Nov., 1912.	Dec., 1911.	Dec., 1912.	Nov., 1912.	Dec., 1911.	
Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.	58,904	8.0	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	
PRINGIPAL TRADES:— Diamond Workers Printing Trades Building Trades:—. Bricklayers and Masons Painters Carpenters Mining (Metal and Coal)	10,427 6,136 12,328 1,140 2,324 5,842 2,060	34·1‡ 0·5 7·5 4·1 21·6 3·7 0·0	19·7‡ 0·6 4·8 2·1 12·9 2·8 0·0	11:4‡ 0:8 10:2 10:0 29:0 3:8 0:0	6.0 6.0 5 0 4.2 5.4 4.8 0.0	6·0‡ 5·9 5·1 4·5 5·7 4·9 0·0	6·0‡ 5·9 5·1 4·5 5·6 4·8 0·0	
and Peat-getting. Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding. Textile Trades Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers.	6,743 2,666 8,038	0·4 0·3 0·8	0·3 0·2 0·4	0·9 0·5 1·1	5·1 5·1 5·1	5·6 5·0 5·6	5·7 5·0 5·4	

#### NORWAY.\*

Employment in December.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of December in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for December, 1911:

	М	embershi	р.	Percentage Unemployed.†		
Group of Trades.	Dec. 31st, 1912.	Nov. 30th, 1912.	Dec. 31st, 1911.	Dec. 31st, 1912.	Nov. 30th, 1912.	Dec. 31st, 1911.
Bricklayers and Masons Carpenters, &c. Painters Iron & other Metal Workers Boot and Shoemakers Printers Bookbinders Wood Pulp & Paper Makers Bakers. Cabinet Makers	711 1,498 376 7,772 700 2,061 486 530 417 536	747 1,503 418 7,765 695 2,039 490 534 418 537	535 1,131 280 6,936 617 1,920 443 609 390 501	0.6 6.3 10.9 1.6 1.3 0.8 	0·4 1·3 5·5 1·0 1·0 0·6 — 2·4 0·4	15·0 6·5 17·9 1·4 1·1 1·1 0·5 0·2 9·0 1·4
Total	15,087	15,146	13,362	2.2	1.0	2.8

#### DENMARK.§

Employment in November .- According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 6.6 per cent. of the 104,300 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 4.4 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 7.6 per cent. at the end of November, 1911.† The average number of days lost through unemployment during November was 1.4 per member of the unions reporting, as compared with 0.9 per member in the previous month and 1.3 in November, 1911.

#### UNITED STATES.

Strike of Garment Workers in New York .- In a despatch dated December 30th, H.M. Consul-General at New York reported that a strike of some 125,000 garment workers had begun in that city, and that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union had decided to call out 70,000 more workers within ten days. The number who were eventually on strike in these trades is estimated to have been nearly 200,000.

On January 21st H.M. Consul-General reported that the strike was practically at an end, an agreement having be reached, and only a few thousand workers remaining Under the agreement workers receiving less than £2 12s. 1d. per week will get an advance of 10 per cent.; those earning more than this, but less than £3 2s. 6d., will get 7½ per cent.; and those receiving £3 2s. 6d. or over will get 5 per cent. At the same time the hours of labour will be reduced from the present average of 56 to 52 per week. All other matters in dispute will be settled by arbitration.

<sup>\*</sup> Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Labour Department.

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 41-42. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

<sup>‡</sup> Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week. § Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office)

# REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING JANUARY.

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#### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT was very good during January; it was better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,261 pits, employing 690,497 workpeople, showed that the average number of days \* worked per week during the fortnight ended January 25th, 1913, was 5.64, compared with 5.52 a month ago and 5.62 a year ago.

Of the 690,497 workpeople covered by the returns, 652,508 (or 94.5 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended January 25th, 1913, while 563,436 (or 81.6 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average was in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.97 days), and the lowest average was in Gloucester and Somerset (5.19 days).

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in Jan., 1913,	Average number of days by days on the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1913, as compared with a		
	at the Collieries included in the Table.	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Dec. 21st, 1912.	Jan. 27th 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester and Salop. Gloucester and Somerset North Wales North Wales and Mon ENGLAND AND WALES	51,021 124,412 7.547 79,684 27,674 60,272 47,440 38,522 30,990 9,658 7,517 11,057 137,344	Days. 5:30 5:65 5:65 5:55 5:50 5:55 5:76 5:36 5:69 5:46 5:97	Days. 4 50 5 23 5 83 5 85 5 65 5 53 5 65 5 57 5 72 5 39 5 85 5 92	Days. 5 41 5 51 5 74 5 82 5 90 5 63	Days. + 0.80 + 0.27 - 0.18 - 0.01 - 0.15 + 0.02 + 0.02 + 0.01 - 0.03 - 0.20 + 0.01 + 0.05 + 0.12	Days 0 11 - 0 01 - 0 09 + 0 03 - 0 28 - 0 14 + 0 11 + 0 15 + 0 05 + 0 09 - 0 72 + 0 04 + 0 07	
SCOTLAND.  West Scotland The Lothians Fife SCOTLAND	24,466 3,472 29,064	5·29 5·47 5·51	5·20 5·42 5·45	5·30 5·49 5·52	+ 0·09 + 0·05 + 0·06 + 0·07	- 0·01 - 0·02 - 0·01	
IRELAND United Kingdom	357 690,497	5.42	4·35 5·52	5·29 5·62	+ 1.07 + 0.12	+ 0.13	

Employment in Northumberland was fairly good, and much better than in December, when it was affected by the North-Eastern Railway dispute; it showed a decline, however, on a year ago In Durham employment was good, and about the same as a year ago. In Cumberland there was a decline on both a month ago and a year ago; but employment was still good. In South Yorkshire it continued very good. In West Yorkshire it was good, but not so good as a month ago and a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued good, but showed some decline on a year ago. It Derbyshire it was very good and better than a year ago. In Nottingham and Leicester it was fairly good and better than a year ago. In Staffordshire it was good in the Cannock Chase district and very good in the Pelsall district, and much better than a year ago. In Warwick, Worcester and Salop employment continued good and showed an improvement on a year ago. In Gloucester and Somerset there was a decline on a month ago, and employment was much worse than a year ago. In the Forest of Dean coalfield it was very good at steam coal pits, but at house coal pits short time continued. In North Wales and in South Wales and Monmouthshire employment continued very good. In Scotland it was good generally, slightly better than a month ago, and

about the same as a year ago. The following Table shows the numbers employed and the average number of days worked, distributed ac-

\*The figures in this a ticle only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was hewn and wound at the collieries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.

cording to the principal kind of coal raised at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged :-

February, 1913.

Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in Jan., 1913, at the	Work- people employed in Jan., 1913,  Average number of of worked per week by ended  Pits in Fortnigh ended		k by the	Inc. (Dec. (Jan.,	-) in
	included in the Table.	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Dec. 21st, 1912.	Jan. 27th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite Coking	 6,977 33,833 47,471 87,003 270,812 244,401	Days. 5.80 5.68 5.44 5.50 5.72 5.62	Days 5.64 5.43 5.41 5.51 5.55 5.51	Days. 5·81 5·61 5·59 5·35 5·69 5·63	Days. + 0.16 + 0.25 + 0.03 - 0.01 + 0.17 + 0.11	Days 0.01 + 0.07 - 0.15 + 0.15 + 0.03 - 0.01
All Descriptions	 690,497	5.64	5.52	5.62	+ 0.12	+ 0.02

Compared with a month ago, the most marked improvement was at coking, steam and anthracite pits; at ouse and gas coal pits there was but little change. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement at house coal pits and a decline at gas coal pits.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during January, 1913, amounted to 6,374,152 tons, or 407,975 tons more than in December, 1912, and 690,174 tons more than in January, 1912.

# IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT was good in iron mines, and showed a considerable improvement in the average time worked compared with a month ago, when it was affected in Cleveland by the North-Eastern Railway strike; compared with a year ago it showed little change on the whole. Employment was good in shale mines and better than both a month ago and a year ago. In tin mines it continued fairly good generally. Employment continued good and was better than a year ago in lead mines.

In and about quarries employment on the whole continued fairly good (though adversely affected by bad weather in the Midlands and the North), and was better than a year ago.

#### Mining.

Iron Mining .- During the fortnight ended January 25th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.70, as compared with 5.24 a month ago and 5.72 a year ago; the average for a month ago was, however, reduced on account of the North-Eastern Railway strike, which considerably affected employment in the Cleveland district.

	Work- people	work	Number ed per we Fortnigh	ek by	Dec. (-)	(+) or in Jan., on a
Districts.	employed in Jan., 1913.	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Dec. 21st, 1912.	Jan. 27th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	7,682 5,445	Days. 5.52 5.92	Days. 4.48 5.88	Days. 5.63 5.97	Days. + 1.04 + 0.04	Days. - 0.11 - 0.05
shire Scotland	1,029 2,486	5·79 5·73	5·80 5·94	5·81 5·49	- 0.01 - 0.21	- 0.02 + 0.24
All Districts	16,642	5.70	5.24	5.72	+ 0.46	- 0.02

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns 79.6 per cent. worked 11 days or more during the fortnight ended January 25th, as compared with 57.5 per cent. in December and 84.0 per cent. in January,

Shale Mining .- According to the returns received there were 3,538 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended January 25th, who worked on an average 5.89 days per week, as compared with 3,567 workpeople in December, 1912, who worked 5.71 days, and 3,411 workpeople in January, 1912, who worked 5.65 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall continued fairly good generally except in the Calstock district, where it was reported as still dull.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued good and was better than a year ago in the Matlock district and in North Wales.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales was reported as fairly good in the Festiniog district and quiet in the Carnaryon district; it was generally about the same as a month ago. Employment continued very good at Delabole (Cornwall). At Ballachulish (Argyll) it was slack and worse than a month ago.

Granite. - Employment continued good in Leicestershire. It was fair in Cornwall and at Princetown (Devon), slightly better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago. It continued fair, on the whole, in the Aberdeen district.

Limestone.-Employment, though generally somewhat hindered by bad weather, continued fairly good in the Weardale district and good at Buxton and in North Wales. It continued dull in the Plymouth district.

Other Stone.—Employment continued fair at freestone quarries on the Tyne. At whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale it continued good and was better than a year ago. Employment was very good and better than both a month ago and a year ago in road-material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district. Chert quarrymen continued well employed at Bakewell, where some overtime was worked. Employment continued fair and was a little better than a year ago in grindstone and building-stone quarries in the Rowsley district, where, however, some short time was worked on account of bad weather. In sandstone quarries employment was fair, but affected by the weather in North Wales. In Forfarshire it continued bad and much short time was worked.

Settmaking, &c .- A good deal of time was lost by settmakers in Scotland through bad weather, and employment on the whole was only fair and not so good as a month ago. Settmakers continued well employed in Leicestershire and in North Wales, but were slack in the Clee Hill district, where the weather interrupted work. With monumental masons in the Aberdeen district employment continued fair, and was better than a year

China Clay.—Employment continued good in the St. Austell district, and was fair in the Lee Moor and

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during January was good and better than in December, 1912, when it was affected by the North-Eastern Railway dispute. It was also better than in January, 1912.

The returns show that 334 furnaces were in blast at

the end of January, compared with 327 \* at the end of December, 1912, and 298 at the end of January, 1912. During January 8 furnaces were relit (3 in Lancashire, 2 each in Cumberland and in the Cleveland district, and 1 in Lanarkshire), while 1 in Worcestershire was blown

The number of workpeople employed at the end of January, 1913, was about 24,600, an increase of 11.8 per cent, as compared with a year ago.

		of Furnaces, in irns, in Blast		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1913, on		
District.	Jan., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES— Cleveland Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S.W. Yorks. Derby & Nottingham Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton / Stafford & Worcester S. Wales&Monmouth Other districts	89 33 12 42 31 34 12 4	87 28 12 42* 31 35 12 4	79 26 11 33 28 33 11 6	+ 2 + 5	+ 10 + 7 + 1 + 9 + 3 + 1 + 1 - 2	
England & Wales	257	251*	227	+ 6	+ 30	
Scotland	77	76	71	+ 1	+ 6	
Total	334	327*	298	+ 7	+ 36	

The Imports of iron ore in January, 1913, amounted to 688,722 tons, or 17,368 tons more than in December, 1912, and 110,313 tons more than in Jauary, 1912.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in January, 1913, amounted to 101,964 tons, or 19,029 tons more than in December, 1912, and 3,195 tons less than in January, 1912.

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whole compared with December; it was much better than a year ago. According to returns from employers relating to 106,812 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended January 25th, 1913, was 603,600, an increase of 13,712 (or 2.3 per cent.) on a month ago, and of 47,240 (or 8.5 per cent.)

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good

during January, and showed an improvement on the

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggregate number of shifts worked.			
	Week ended Jan.	Dec.	+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended Jan.	Inc. (-Dec. (comp	-) as	
	25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Dapartments. Open Hearth Melting Fur-	10,428	rer cent. + 2.9	rer cent. + 10.6	61,325	Per cent. + 4.6	Per cent. + 10.7	
naces Crucible Furnaces . Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges Rolling Mills . Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments . Mechanics, Labourers	545 1,820 9,291 34,053 4,920 12,732 14,199 18,824	- 0.2 + 6.9 + 1.0 + 2.2 + 1.8 - 0.6 + 1.0 + 1.8	- 3.7 + 1.8 + 4.2 + 5.5 + 14.4 + 7.8 + 10.1 + 12.1	3,129 9,532 48,731 184,822 27,906 74,574 82,866 110,715	- 1·0 + 7·7 + 0·4 + 3·6 + 2·2 + 0·6 + 1·0 + 1·7	- 1·3 + 1·9 + 5·2 + 5·7 + 14·5 + 7·7 + 10·1 + 12·4	
Total	106,812	+ 1.6	+ 8.1	603,600	+ 2.3	+ 8.5	
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland	12,142 8,904 21,437 4,826 10,103	+ 3·0 + 0·2 + 0·2 - 0·2 + 9·5	+ 5·5 - 1·2 + 10·0 + 7·1 + 8·1	69,584 50,208 123,857 27,225 56,443	+ 6.8 + 4.6 + 0.4 - 0.5 + 10.7	+ 7.5 - 3.4 + 10.1 + 6.5 + 7.5	
Staffordshire	9,556 5,462 13,777	+ 0.2 - 0.7 + 0.4	+ 4·0 + 13·8 + 7·0	52,667 30,840 77,136	- 1.0 - 2.1 + 1.6	+ 6·3 + 16·0 + 8·0	
Total England & Wales Scotland	86,207 20,605	+ 1·6 + 2·0	+ 6.8 + 14.0	487,960 115,640	+ 2.6 + 1.1	+ 7·5 + 12·8	
Total	106,812	+ 1.6	+ 8.1	603,600	+ 2.3	+ 8.5	

Compared with a month ago, employment showed a considerable improvement in Northumberland and Durham, in Cleveland, and in Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire; in the other districts there was not much change. The departments chiefly affected by the improvement were open hearth melting furnaces, Bessemer converters, and rolling mills. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 1,731 (1.6 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked per man by 0.04 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a great improvement in every district except Cleveland, where there was a decline; the largest increases were in "other Midland counties," in Scotland, and in the Sheffield and Rotherham district. The improvement affected all the principal departments, especially forges and presses, open hearth melting furnaces, foundries and rolling mills. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 8,029 (8.1 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked per man by 0.02 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during January, 1913, amounted to 221,451 tons, or 34,062 tons more than in December, 1912, and 46,219 tons more than in January, 1912.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during January, 1913, amounted to 279,603 tons, or 24,348 tons more than in December, 1912, and 2,869 tons less than in January, 1912.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good, but showed a slight falling off compared with a month ago. There was some improvement on a year ago at steel sheet works. It is reported that at some works there are large stocks and that the Balkan War has affected the demand. At the end of January 503 tinplate mills were in operation, a decrease of 7 on a month ago and of 1 on a year ago. The steel sheet mills working numbered 73 in both December, 1912, and January, 1913, compared with 67 a year ago.

in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 28,800 workpeople.

Tinplate Works	Numbe	r of Works	open	Number of Milis in operation				
	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Jan., . 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	81 10		+ 1	503 73	7	- 1 + 6		
Total	91		+ 1	576	- 7	+ 5		

EX	thores.			
Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or in Jan., 1	
1913.	1912.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.

				ago.	ago.			
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	T	Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.						
To United States — "British East Indies "Germany. — "France — "Netherlands — "Russia . "Norway . "Belgium — "Portugal . "Italy . "Roumania . "China and Japan . "Australia — "Australia — "Argentine . "Argentine . "Other Countries .	Tons. 286 6,136 3,191 1,958 4,919 959 3,472 1,515 1,572 1,279 1,196 4,324 2,057 456 1,609 11,331	Tons.  307 4,380 2,973 1,759 3,391 943 1,760 615 1,255 883 88 4,901 3,042 663 1,431 7,549	Tons. 234 3,445 4,058 4,062 4,107 1,137 2,934 1,952 985 877 130 5,213 5,340 1,171 1,154 8,021	Tons 21 + 1,756 + 218 + 199 + 1,628 + 16 + 1,722 + 900 + 317 + 396 + 1,108 - 577 - 985 - 197 + 178 + 3,782	Tons. + 52 + 2,691 - 867 - 2,104 + 812 - 178 + 538 - 437 + 587 + 402 + 1,066 - 889 - 3,283 - 715 + 455 + 3,310			
Total	46,260	35,920	44,820	+ 10,340	+ 1,440			
		Black Pl	lates for T	inning.	1,161 Hat 1,161 sails			
Total	6,208	5,330	5,768	+ 878	+ 440			

#### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a month ago. It was very good on the Mersey, on the Clyde, on the South Coast, and at Belfast; but was slack on the Thames.

Trade Unions, with a membership of 71,425, reported 3.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 3.8 per cent. at the end of December, and 2.7 per cent. in January, 1912.

District.	No. of Mem- bers * of Unions	retu emplo	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1913, on a					
	at end of Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Jan., 1912.		nth go.	Yeag	ear O.
Tyne and Blyth	3,900	2:5 3:7 2:1 2:5 10:8 0:9 10:3 1:7 1:9 5:8 0:8 1:6	3·1 3·4 2·9 4·6 11·5 1·4 12·9 5·0 1·8 6·5 0·9 1·3	3.7 5.0 5.4 3.2 3.0 1.5 3.2 1.8 1.3 5.6 0.4	1+111111+11+	0.6 0.3 0.8 2.1 0.7 0.5 2.6 3.3 0.1 0.7 0.1	1 - 1 - 1 + 1 + 1 + + + + +	1·2 1·3 3·3 0·7 7·8 0·6 7·1 0·6 0·3 0·4 0·7
United Kingdom	71,425	3.1	3.8	2.7	-	0.7	+	0.4

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Employment on the North-East Coast continued good, on the whole, and overtime was worked at various centres ship-joiners, however (except those engaged on repair work at the Hartlepools), reported a decline. Employment on the Humber was good.

Employment on the Thames was generally slack, and much worse than last year, though slightly better on repair work than in December; barge builders still reported it as very good. Employment continued very good on the Medway and on the South Coast; a shortage of shipwrights was reported in Government yards at Devonport, and of ship-rivetters at Southampton. In South Wales employment was good on repair work, and much overtime was worked.

Employment on the Mersey was very good, and better than a month ago, with a considerable amount of overtime in some branches. Ship-joiners, however, reported

The works to which these figures relate are principally | it as moderate, and ship-painters as slack. Employment at Barrow continued good.

February, 1913.

Employment continued very good on the Clyde, with overtime in almost all trades; joiners, however, reported it as only fair, and worse than a month ago. Employment was generally reported as good on the East Coast of Scotland, shipwrights reporting an improvement on a month ago at Leith.

Employment at Belfast continued very good.

# ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during January was very good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a net membership of 213,493 showed 1.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 2.2 per cent. at the end of December, and 2.7 per cent. at the end of January, 1912. Compared with both a month ago and a year ago, nearly every district showed an improvement. Compared with a year ago, the most noticeable improvements were in the East of Scotland, and in the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn districts:-

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	retu	ercents rned as yed at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1913, on a		
	at end of Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast Manchester and Liverpool	17,271 21,513	1·4 1·5	2·4 2·7	2·4 3·0	- 1·0 - 1·2	- 1.0 - 1.5
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	13,000	2.5	5.3	5.7	- 2.8	- 3.2
West Riding Towns Hull and Lincolnshire District Birmingham, Wolverhampton,	14,095 5,044 9,671	1.8 1.3 1.1	2·7 2·0 1·9	3·3 2·8 1·6	- 0.9 - 0.7 - 0.8	- 1.5 - 1.5 - 0.5
and Coventry District Notts, Derby, and Leicester	5,046	1.9	1.9	2.1		- 0.2
District London and neighbouring District	12,525	1.9	2.1	1.5	- 0.2	+ 0.4
South Coast	5,313 7,842	1·1 1·8	0.8	1.4	+ 0.3	- 0·3 - 0·6
District Glasgow and District East of Scotland Belfast and Dublin Other Districts	20,365 4,398 4,205 6,717	2·0 1·7 2·5 0·9	2·8 2·1 3·3 1·1	3.6 8.3 4.7 1.2	- 0.8 - 0.4 - 0.8 - 0.2	- 1.6 - 6.6 - 2.2 - 0.3
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	213.493	1.6	2.2	2.7	- 0.6	- 1.1

Employment on the North-East Coast was very good, with much overtime, and double shifts. There was, however, still some short time at one of the railway works.

Employment in Lancashire and Cheshire was good, with much overtime. A decline was reported, however, by coremakers at Manchester, and employment was slack with patternmakers at Bolton and Bury.

Employment in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire continued very good, with overtime. Some branches of ironfounders, however, reported a slight falling-off as compared with December.

Employment in the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district was very good, with much overtime, especially in the motor and motor-cycle trades. Employment at Nottingham was only moderate, with short time in some branches. Employment was good in the Leicester district, and fairly good in Derbyshire and at Stokeon-Trent. Employment in the Eastern Counties was

Employment in London was fairly good; the electrical trades, however, reported a decline. Employment was very good on the Medway, the South Coast, and the Bristol Channel.

Employment was very good in all parts of Scotland, except at Falkirk, where it was slack with iron-moulders. Overtime was general all over the Glasgow district, and at Edinburgh and Dundee.

Employment at Belfast was very good; at Dublin it was not quite so good as in the previous month.

The Imports of machinery in January, 1913, amounted to £673,727, or £59,108 more than in December, 1912, and £158,780 more than in January, 1912.

The Exports of machinery in January, 1913, amounted to £3,112,474, or £369,140 more than in December, 1912, and £445,832 more than in January, 1912.

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

# MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. Trade Unions with 31,349 members reported 1.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, 1913, as compared with 1.4 per cent. in the previous month and 1.3 per cent. in January, 1912.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment at Birmingham was still very good with brassworkers, but showed some decline on the previous month; it was also very good at Nottingham. It was generally good at other places. With bedstead workers at Birmingham it continued

Nuts. Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment in these trades was good on the Tyne and Wear, and in the Darlaston, Blackheath and Halesowen districts; it was fairly good at Birmingham.

Wire.—Employment was good on the whole; at Norwich night shifts were worked. Wiredrawers at Manchester reported a further improvement.

Locks, Keys and General Hardware.—Employment in the lock and latch trade at Wolverhampton and Willenhall was fair and not so good as in December, but better than in January, 1912; some short time was worked. It was good at Wolverhampton with galvanisers, tank makers, and stampers and piercers, and in the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trade. It continued fair in the hollow-ware trade at West Bromwich.

Stoves, Grates, &c .- Trade was very fair in England on the whole, but in the Sheffield district there was some short time. In Scotland employment was slack and worse than a month ago.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c .- At Sheffield employment in the cutlery and tool trades continued good an improvement was reported with saw grinders, with whom overtime was general; with wool shear makers it continued slack. Employment in the tool trades at Birmingham and Wednesbury continued fair. At Walsall it was very fair in the buckle, motor chain, and cart gear trades; but very slack in the bit and stirrup, harness and saddlery furniture trades. At Redditch employment continued busy in the needle trade, and in the fish-hook trade overtime was worked.

Tubes.—In South Staffordshire employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. It was also good at Birmingham in the brass and copper tube trades; bedstead tube makers reported it as quiet.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.- Employment at Cradley was very good in the chain trade. In the anchor trade it was fairly good at Cradley and on the Tyne; on the Wear it was good. In the anvil and vice trades employment continued very good at Dudley. Employment was good with railway spring makers at Wednesbury, and fairly good with spring makers at West

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers ironplate, tinplate, and sheet metal workers continued good generally. In London it was only fair, being affected by the taxi-cab strike. Tinplate workers at Oldham reported a considerable improvement. There was also an improvement on the Tyne and at Nottingham, but a decline in Scotland.

Gold, Silver and Britannia Metal.-Jewellers at Birmingham reported a seasonal slackness, short time beir worked in the silver section; with electroplaters, siper smiths, and britannia metal workers it was quiet, 7.8 with watchmakers at Coventry. Employmen ments jewellery trades was quiet at Sheffield, but faiweavers season; in London it was slack. per cent.)

#### Imports and Exports.

Description.	Jan 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	nc. (+) o in Jan., 1	r Dec. (- 913, on a
Imports:—	£	e.	£	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cutlery Hardware	10,384 106,985	15,376 114,854	11,		,0
Exports:— Cutlery — — — — Hardware	74,496 228,418	76,395 218,288	2	+ 5,844	- 1,8
Implements and Tools	248,939	222,335	216 096	- 9,414 + 42,703	- 19.4, + 37,

#### COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good both in the spinning and the weaving branches, and was better than in January, 1912, when it was affected during the greater part of the month by the weavers' dispute in North and North-east Lancashire, as a result of which the time worked in spinning mills was reduced by about three days a week.

Returns from firms employing 118,300 workpeople in the week ended January 25th, 1913, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. turns included in the Table relate only to those firms which furnished figures unaffected by the dispute. The comparison with a year ago is affected by the advance in wages in July, 1912.

是美国建设主	Workpeople.			E	arnings.	20052	
may 4 280 x 1 3	Week ended Jan.	Inc. (+)		Week ended Jan.	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) on a		
	25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	15,221 25,774 54,388 9,364 13,553	Per cent. + 0·1 + 0·3 + 0·2 - 0·6 + 0·1	Per cent. + 2·2 + 2·3 + 0·8 + 3·7 + 0·1	£ 14,088 25.728 54,355 11,492 14,606	Per cent. + 0·3 + 0·7 - 3·3 - 1·0 - 1·9	Per cent. + 6.5 + 7.8 + 7.1 + 7.7 + 5.0	
Total	118,300	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	120,269	- 1.7	+ 70	
Ashton	6,973 6,476	- 0·5 - 0·5	+ 0.4 + 4.9	7.246 6,596	- 1·5 + 1·4	+ 60	
Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	12,608 15,674 9,524	+ 0·2 + 0·1 + 0·2	+ 2·2 + 1·5 + 1·6	13,672 15,053 9,711	+ 0.9 + 0.1 - 1.4	+ 8:1 + 7:1 + 6:1	
Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	9,970 11,373 15,918	+ 0·1 + 0·0 + 0·5	- 0.2 + 0.7 + 3.1	8,757 11,271 16,637	+ 0.7 - 3.4 - 5.6	+ 4: + 12: + 5:	
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	13,018	+ 0.1	- 0.6	16,186	- 3.4	+ 4.	
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	5,379 5,005 6.382	+ 0.4 + 0.3 - 0.2	+ 1·2 + 0·4 + 2·9	4,593 4,875 5,672	+ 1·1 - 2·4 - 1·2	+ 5.4 + 3.4 + 8.	
Total	118,300	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	120,269	- 1.7	+ 7	

In the Oldham and Bolton districts employment continued good and was better than a year ago. In the Bury district there was some decline compared with a month ago. In the Manchester district spinners and weavers were well employed, and employment was better than a year ago. In the Preston, Blackburn, and Burnley districts employment showed a falling off compared with a month ago, but in the Preston district it was much better than a year ago. In Yorkshire employment was not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns

Design the control of	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan, 1913, on a		
Description of Cotton.	1913.	1912.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 314,558 9,819 3,253 67,761 11,020	Bales. 298,730 11,396 2,575 56,047 12,775	Bales. 253,153 3,958 1,631 52,033 7,858	Bales. + 15.828 - 1,577 + 678 + 11,714 - 1,755	Bales. + 61,405 + 5,861 + 1,622 + 15.728 + 3,162	
Total _	406,411	381,523	318,633	+ 24.888	+ 87,778	

#### Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.

Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in

dead not 200 to the	Jan., 1913.	January,	1913, on a
dram & driv becomes	Jan., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Middling American:	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Monthly average of Daily Quota-	6.91	- 0.16	+ 1.53
Highest Price on any one day	7·19 6·68	+ 0.01	+ 1.62 + 1.58
Good Fair Egyptian :*  Monthly average of Daily Quota-	9.67	€ 0.12	+ 0.88
tions Highest Price on any one day	9-90	eridela vol	+ 0.96
Lowest " " " "	9.50	- 0.25	+ 0.87

\* The quotations of Egyptian cotton for December, 1912, and January, 1913, refor cotton sold—new terms, i.e., without discount.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on February 7th, 1913, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,511,060 bales, as compared with 1,329,540 bales on February 9th, 1912.

#### Exports of Cotton Goods.

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,		or Dec. (-) 1913, on a
Description.	1913.	1912.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 15,673 3,420	1,000 lbs. 15,221 3,094	1,000 lbs. 17,821 2,812	1,000 lbs. + 452 + 326	1,000 lbs. - 2,148 + 608
Total	19,093	18.315	20,633	+ 778	- 1,540
Cotton Thread for Sewing	1,880	1,693	2,041	+ 187	- 161
Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds. 214,772 196,816 113,023 125,159	1,000 yds. 184,741 164,214 97,002 108,412	1,000 yds. 178,887 160,656 104,306 115,845	1,000 yds. + 30,031 + 32,602 + 16,021 + 16,747	1,000 yds. + 35,885 + 36.160 + 8,717 + 9,314
Total	649,770	554,369	559,694	+ 95,401	+ 90,076

# WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 26,882 workpeople in the week ended January 25th showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	N	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	
75.75	Week ended Jan.		(+) or a	Week ended Jan.	ended Dec. (-) or	
	0511	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.  Wool Sorting Spinning	686 5,596 11,014 7,736 1,850 26,882	Per cent 1·3 - 0·2 - 2·0 + 0·9 + 0·3 - 0·6	Per. cent. + 3·9 + 3·0 - 0·6 + 1·8 - 0·1 + 1·0	£ 691 5,372 9,908 7,998 1,686 25,655	Per. cent 2·3 - 1·6 - 5·2 - 1·2 - 1·3 - 2·9	Per cent. + 8.8 + 7.1 + 1.8 + 3.9 + 2.7 + 3.7
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	3,861 2,842 4,487 2,519	+ 0·3 + 0·6 - 0·8 - 0·5	- 0.4 + 4.8 + 2.4 + 4.3	4,425 2,819 4,850 2,550	- 0·1 - 2·8 - 2·2 - 1·7	+ 4.9 + 11.2 + 8.0 + 6.9
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	13.709 6 845 6,328	- 0·2 - 1·1 - 1·2	+ 2·4 - 1·6 + 0·7	14,644 6,016 4,995	- 1.6 - 6.0 - 2.8	+ 7·4 - 4·5 + 4·0
Total	26,882	- 0.6	+ 1.0	25 655	- 2.9	+ 3.7

In the Huddersfield district employment continued good, and overtime was worked in many of the mills. In the Leeds district and in the Dewsbury and Batley district overtime was reported, and employment was much better than a year ago, but compared with a month ago every branch showed a slight decline. In Scotland employment on the whole was not so good as a month ago or a year ago, but at Galashiels and Hawick operatives were well employed.

# Worsted Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was good; it showed a slight decline coras all pared with a month ago, but was better than a yt in tago.

Returns from firms employing 42,510 workpeop! the week ended January 25th showed a decrease of per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.2 per in the amount of wages paid, compared with a ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an irenc (+) or of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and in Jan., 193

per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Bradford district there was a decline department compared with a month ago, but ment was fairly good and better than a year 416 - 4.992 - 7,869 ing was not quite as good as a month ago, 10,656 + 10,130 better than a year age. In the Halifax district 647 + 26,604 + 26,604

ment continued good, and was better than a year ago, especially in the spinning branch. In the Huddersfield district some slackness was reported in the weaving departments. A deficiency of labour was reported in Bradford, Halifax, and other parts of Yorkshire.

	N	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Jan.		+) or -) on a	Week ended Jan.	Inc. (Dec. (	+) or -) on a
	25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	5,282 21,732 8,954 4,757 1,785	Per cent 1.8 - 0.3 - 0.9 + 0.0 - 1.9	Per cent. + 2·2 - 1·1 + 2·5 + 1·8 + 8·8	£ 5,685 13,097 8,135 4,806 1,493	Per cent 2.5 - 1.4 - 2.9 - 2.3 - 2.8	Per cent. + 8.0 + 3.3 + 5.5 + 4.1 + 9.7
Total	42.510	- 0.6	+ 0.8	33,216	- 2.2	+ 5.0
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	21.793 6,266 3,928 4,143 2,821	- 0.5 - 0.3 - 1.3 - 1.1 - 1.2	+ 1·0 - 0·8 - 0·2 + 5·2 + 0·7	17,365 4,943 2,948 3,659 1,880	- 1.9 - 1.8 - 1.6 - 3.9 - 4.3	+ 4:9 + 4:8 + 7:7 + 6:6 + 4:3
Total, West Riding Other Districts	38,951 3,559	- 0·7 - 0·1	+ 1.0	30,795 2,421	- 2·3 - 1·1	+ 5.3 + 1.4
Total	42.510	- 0.6	+ 0.8	33,216	- 2.2	+ 50

Prices of Raw Wool.

The average prices and the course of prices of Lincoln hoggs, crossbred tops, and Botany tops in Bradford, are shown below for the months specified:—-

<u> </u>		Jan., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Jan., 1912.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		Pence per lb. 115/8 16 293/4	Pence per lb. 113% 16 29½	Pence per lb. 934 1334 2534
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	= :	. 16	11¼, 11½ 16 29½	93/4 131/4 26, 251/2

Imports	and	Exports.
	The state of the s	

Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) o in Jan., 1	
1913.	1912.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.

		Fall House and the		11	Carlo Carlo		0
Imports and E	xports of	Raw Woo	l (SHEEP	OR LA	MBS).		
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	116,365 3,342	63,749 2,446	117,051 2,805	+5	2,616 896	-+	686 537
Wool 1,000 lbs.	23,428	23,569	28,899	-	141	-	5,471
Yarn: British	and Irish	Manufact	ures Exp	orted.			
Woollen 1,000 lbs. Worsted ,, Alpaca and Mohair,,	432 4,566 <b>1,</b> 306	472 4,453 1,345	425 4,840 1,224	- + -	40 113 39	+-+	7 274 82
Total, Yarn ,,	6,304	6,270	6,489	+	34	-	185
Piece Goods: Woodlen 1,000 yds. Worsted "	11,631 8,130	8,931 6,611	10,170 8,054		2,700 L,519	++	1 461 76
Total Piece Goods ,,	19.761	15.542	18.224	1 + 0	,219	+	1,537

# LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago. It was better than a year ago.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.			
<u>- 10</u>	Week ended Jan.		) or Dec. on a	Week ended Jan.		or Dec.	
ng	25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
als ades, artments. thry goo three istol Cr Employi	5,389 9,884 14,617 5,908 5,736	Per cent 1.9 + 0.1 - 0.6 - 0.6 - 0.8	Per cent. + 1.6 - 0.5 + 0.9 + 2.0 + 0.4	£ 3,168 4,928 9,537 4,897 3,398	Per cent 2:0 - 4:7 - 7:3 - 3:4 - 5:7	Per cent. + 6.2 + 1.8 + 5.7 + 5.7 + 10.0	
cept at Fa ertime wa · ·   Edinburgh	41,534	- 0.6	+ 0.7	25,928	- 5.2	+ 5.5	
Dec. Employmen.	17,171 11,360	- 1·2 - 0·3	+ 2·4 + 1·1	10,719 6,531	- 7·0 - 7·5	+ 8·1 + 4·6	
he Imports 1 -	28,531	- 0.9	+ 1.9	17,250	- 7.2	+ 6.7	
age 673,727, or £. 8,780 more than	5,915 6,314	+ 0.0	- 2·0 - 1·2	4,027 4,155	- 01 - 2·2	+ 2·3 + 4·6	
he Exports of	12,229	- 0.1	- 1.6	8,182	- 1.2	+ 3.5	
- 3,112,474, or £	774	- 0.3	- 3.4	496	- 1.4	- 1.21	
+ 3£445,832 more t	41,534	= 0.6	+ 0.7	25,928	- 5.2	+ 5.5	

# February, 1913. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Returns from firms employing 41,534 workpeople in the week ended January 25th, 1913, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In Ireland, although there was a marked falling off compared with a month ago, employment was better than a year ago, especially in the Belfast district. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. There was still a scarcity of women workers, especially weavers.

#### Imports and Exports.

	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1913, on a			
Description.	1913.	1912.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or	10.000	11.570		. 6470	1 7 051		
Codilla) _ tons	18,209	11,730	11,158	+ 6,479	+ 7,051		
Exports: Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods	16,566	14,359	13,796	+ 2,207	+ 2,770		
100 yds.	208,632	200,499	184,184	+ 8,133	+ 24,448		

#### JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 14,516 workpeople in the week ended January 25th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 7.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, which is partly accounted for by a rise in wages in June and October, 1912.

	V	orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings	
	Week ended Jan,	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week ended Jan.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	3,317 4,018 5,162 2,019	Per cent. + 0.2 - 0.9 - 0.1 - 1.5	Per cent. + 2·3 - 1·1 + 0·8 - 4·7	£ 2,538 2,858 4,045 2,082	Per cent 1:1 - 0:6 - 2:2 - 0:8	Per cent. + 10·5 + 7·4 + 7·8 + 5·2
Total	14,516	- 0.4	- 0.2	11,523	- 1.3	+ 7.8

Compared with a month ago, there was no marked change in the number employed in any of the departments; the amount of wages paid, however, decreased 1·1 per cent. in the preparing department and 2·2 per cent. in the weaving department. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase in the number employed in the preparing department of 2·3 per cent., but in the spinning department there was a decrease of 1·1 per cent.; the amount of wages paid increased 10·5 per cent. in the preparing department and 7·4 and 7·8 per cent. in the spinning and weaving departments respectively. A scarcity of both spinners and weavers was again reported. Of the 14,516 workpeople included in the returns for January, 12,889 (or 89 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

## Imports and Exports.

I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) o in Jan., 1	or Dec. (-) 913, on a
Description.	1913.	1912.	Jan., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Jute tons	62,758	56,914	64,573	+ 5,844	- 1,815
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs. Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	37,794 157,141	47,208 114,438	57,216 120,096	- 9,414 + 42,703	- 19,422 + 37,045

# LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair; the levers branch showed a decline compared with a month ago, but employment in this, as well as in the curtain and plain net branches, was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 5,312 workpeople in the week ended January 25th showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 5.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings.		
	Week	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended Jan.	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches. Levers	1,413 1,882 1,467 550	Per cent. cent 1·3 + 5·7 - 0·6 + 1·3 + 0·6 - 4·8 - 4·7 - 10·7		£ 1,866 2,030 1,234 391	rer cent. - 6.7 + 2.7 + 3.5 - 2.3	Per cent. + 8.9 + 4.0 + 7.7 - 3.9	
Total	5,312	- 0.9	- 0.7	5,521	- 09	+ 5.8	
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other	1,410 968	- 2·7 - 1·2	- 2·6 + 5·2	1,399 1,306	+ 1.0	+ 1·7 + 10·5	
outlying districts Other English districts Scotland	1,920 1,014	+ 0.5	- 1·9 - 1·3	1 773 1,043	+ 16 + 12	+ 9.1	
Total	5,312	- 0.9	- 0.7	5,521	- 0.9	+ 5.8	

At Nottingham employment in the levers section continued bad, and short time was general; employment was, however, better than a year ago: it the curtain section it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the Long Eaton district employment was good; it showed a decline compared with a month ago in the levers section, but was much better than a year ago. Employment at Ilkeston was bad, and worse than in the previous month. In the West of England it continued fair, and was better than a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good.

#### Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the value of the Imports and Exports of cotton and silk lace during the months

			Jan.,	Dec., Jan.,		Inc. (+) o in Jan., 1	r Dec. (-) 1913, on a
Descript	ion.		1913.	1912.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace			£ 235,340 35,270	£ 213,594 24,888	£ 276,548 18,838	£ + 21,746 + 10,382	£ - 41,208 + 16,432
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	-:	:-	452,118 1,672	353,451 1,920	396,650 4,272	+ 98,667 - 248	+ 55,468 - 2,600

# HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good; it showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 18,689 workpeople in the week ended January 25th showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2·7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3·7 per cent. in the number employed and of 8·3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

1 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	W	orkpeo	ple.		Earnings.		
District.	Week   Inc. (+) or ended   Dec. (-) on a		Week		e. (+) or (-) on a		
	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 25th, 1913	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Leotland Other Districts	8,020 2,689 4,900 2,326 754	Per cent 0. + 0. + 0 0. + 0.	+ 8·1 + 3·3 + 6·0	1,697	Per cent 4·3 + 0·6 - 0·5 - 4·3 - 4·3	Per cent. + 6·1 + 19·9 + 5·6 + 9·2 + 11·7	
Total, United Kingdom	18,689	- 0	1 + 3.7	15,200	- 2.7	+ 8.3	

At Leicester employment was fairly good, but showed a decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. At Hinckley and Loughborough employment was also fairly good, about the same as in December, and much better than in January, 1912, when it was affected by the dyers' and trimmers' dispute. With power frame workers at Nottingham and in Derbyshire employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; with hand frame workers it was rather slack at Nottingham and fair generally in the country districts. In Scotland employment showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was decidedly better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the value of the imports and exports of woollen and cotton hosiery during the months specified:—

Description.		Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1913, on a		
Donot i pitoli.	1913. 1912. 1912.		Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen Cotton		£ 37,940 166,286	£ 32,507 149,691	£ 40,426 182,441	£ + 5,433 + 16,595	£ - 2,486 - 16,155	
Exports: Hosiery, Woollen Cotton		221,704 63,826	138,373 51,546	174,923 50,519	+ 83,331 + 12,280	+ 46,781 + 13,307	

#### SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good generally, but not quite so good as a month ago. It was about the same as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 8,753 workpeople in the week ended January 25th showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	200	Earnings	13.65
ace that it was near	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
Service of the servic	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month Year ago. ago.	
Branches. Throwing — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	895 2,542 3,876 650 790	Per cent 0·1 - 0·4 + 0·6 - 2·5 - 0·3	Per cent 9·1 - 5·6 + 6·3 - 5·1 - 4·1	£ 394 2,042 2.662 523 575	Per cent 3.4 + 1.4 - 0.4 - 8.4 - 4.2	Per cent 7·1 - 0·6 + 4·1 - 5·3 - 3·8
Total	8.753	- 0.1	- 0.9	6,196	- 1.1	+ 0.5
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, Including Scotland and Leek	3,162 1,014 2,947 1,630	- 0·7 + 3·0 + 0·6 - 2·0	- 2·0 + 5·7 - 1·6 - 1·3	2,601 767 1,795 1,033	+ 0.5 + 2.5 - 3.6 - 3.4	- 0·3 + 5·1 - 2·2 + 2·1
Total	8,753	- 0.1	- 0.9	6,196	- 1:1	+ 0.2

At Macclesfield employment with throwsters and spinners was fair, but throwsters reported some short time; with hand loom weavers it was good with those employed in factories, but bad with "outside" weavers; with power loom weavers it was moderate. At Leek employment was fair generally. At Congleton it was good with throwsters and spinners and moderate, but better than a month ago, with trimming weavers. In the Bradford and Halifax district employment continued fairly good. In the Eastern Counties it was fair and showed a decline on both a month ago and a year ago.

	I	mports	and Ex	ports.			
Description.		Jan.,	Jan., Dec., Jan., 1913. 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1913, on a		
		1913.		1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:— Raw Silk Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs lbs yds	98,400 45,775 54,509 6,232,426	47,695 47,928 59,466 6,002,015	144,308 46,383 52,216 7,718,989	+ 50,705 - 2,153 - 4,957 + 230,411	- 45,908 - 608 + 2,293 -1,486,563	
Exports:— Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs yds	5,960 97,107 410,471	6,591 76,055 383,208	4,489 88,362 375,054	- 631 + 21,062 + 27,263	+ 1,471 + 8,745 + 35,417	

# CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued good on the whole, but showed a decline compared with December. It was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 8,163 workpeople and paying £7,113 in wages in the week ended January 25th showed a decrease of 0'8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3'3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3'3 per cent. both in the number employed and in the wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment was about the same as a month ago, some short time being still worked. In the West Riding of Yorkshire employment continued good. In Scotland it continued fairly good.

# BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT during January was disorganised by a dispute in Yorkshire. Excluding the firms directly affected, the returns show that there was little change compared with a month ago, but that employment was better than a year ago, when it was somewhat disturbed by a dispute in the cotton trade.

Returns from firms \* employing 20,845 workpeople in the week ended January 25th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent., both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	hebt	Earnings	ing w
Buch and the	Week	Inc. (+	on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	25th Jan., 913.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	25th Jan., 1913.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
Trades:—  Bleaching — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	3,638 905 5,956 9,878 468 20,845	Per cent 0.6 + 2.4 - 0.3 - 0.8 + 1.1 - 0.4	Per cent. + 4.6 + 0.7 + 0.9 + 3.1 - 1.5 + 2.5	£ 3,761 1,164 7,407 10,686 581 23,599	Per cent 0.6 + 2.3 + 0.0 - 0.9 + 1.4 - 0.4	Per cent. + 15·2 + 6·5 + 6·1 + 6·5 + 4·9 + 7·6
Vorkshire	3,931 10,364 3,574 698 2,278	- 0.6 - 0.1 - 1.2 + 0.1 - 0.7	+ 1.6 + 2.9 + 0.1 - 1.3 + 7.4	4,828 12,475 3,293 516 2,487	- 1.9 + 0.0 + 0.3 - 2.5 + 0.6	+ 5·3 + 8·7 + 3·8 - 4·4 + 15·2
Total	20,845	- 0.4	+ 2.5	23,599	- 0.4	+ 7.6

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was much better than a year ago, when it was affected by the dispute in the cotton trade. At Basford and at Dundee it was reported as good.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers in England was fairly good and rather better than a year ago; with engravers and calico printers in Derbyshire it was fairly good. In Scotland employment was good

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen, worsted and cotton dyers was disorganised by a dispute in Yorkshire. With the firms not thus affected employment continued good and was better than a year ago. With silk dyers employment was good at Macclesfield and Congleton and fair at Leek. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was good.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—Employment with hosiery trimmers at Leicester was fairly good; at Hinckley and Loughborough it was good; at Basford and Bulwell it was fair. With calender workers at Dundee it continued good.

# LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair, though quiet in the saddlery trade; it was about the same as a month ago

and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,089 reported 4.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 4.8 per cent. a month ago and 5.1 per cent. a year ago.

5:1 per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, &c.—With skinners employment continued good at Leeds, and was fair and better than a month ago at Birmingham; in London it was moderate. With curriers employment was quiet at Walsall, Birmingham and Leeds, much short time being reported at Birmingham and Leeds. It was bad and worse than a month ago with curriers in London, and moderate at Doncaster; at Glasgow and Edinburgh it was good. Grounders reported employment as fair and better than a month ago. With general leather workers employment continued good at Northampton and Manchester, fair at Bolton, Bury, and Wigan, and quiet at Leeds.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—At Walsall employment was bad and worse than a month ago with brown saddlers, and was generally quiet with gig saddlers, harness makers, bridle cutters, and makers of horse collars, much short time being worked by gig saddlers. Employment was fair on the whole in the saddlery trade in Birmingham. It was slack and showed a further decline at Dublin. It continued quiet with saddle and harness makers in London.

Miscellaneous.—Employment continued fair with portmanteau and trunk makers in London and Manchester. It continued generally fair, though some short time was reported, with fancy leather workers.

#### Imports and Exports.

dada of a concept to	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1913, on a		
Description.	1913.	1912.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Hides, raw, and pleces thereof, dry cwts. Ditto, wet cwts.	74,229 65,847	49,268 71,372	57,088 80,298	+ 24,961 - 5,525	+ 17,141 - 14,451	
Total Hides, dry and wet cwts.	140,076	120,640	137,386	+ 19,436	+ 2,690	
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins "(value) £	1,423,219 247,546	984.854 204,795	852,354 258,554	+ 438,365 + 42,751	+ 570,865 - 11,008	
Leather* cwts.	95,805	109,320	104,402	- 13,515	- 8,597	
Exports: Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting. cwts. Saddlery and Harness (value) £ Other Sorts (value) £	20,222 14,605 3,493 42,799 53,597	19,367 15,021 3,517 37,139 57,855	17,308 13,978 2,770 45,709 46,335	+ 855 - 416 - 24 + 5,660 - 4,258	+ 2,914 + 627 + 723 - 2,910 + 7,262	

#### HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during January in the silk hat trade continued quiet, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

In the felt hat trade employment on the whole was good, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 0.9, compared with 1.3 a month ago and a year ago. Employment was fairly good at Denton, and good at Stockport. Some scarcity of women operatives was reported.

#### Imports and Exports.

	January,	December.	January,	In c. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan. 1913, on a		
Description.	1913. 1912.		1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:				1		
Hats, Felt dozens	9,947	8,296	6,456	+ 1,651	+ 3,491	
,, Straw ,,	15,993	13,676	10,371	+ 2,317	+ 5,622	
" Other sorts "	107,982	99,880	55,589	+ 8,102	+ 52,393	
Total "	133,922	121,852	72,416	+ 12,070	+ 61,506	
Exports:	44/2/03-3/01	Contract on the State of	200		CONTRACT OF STREET	
Hats, Felt ,,	72,462	54,935	63,207	+17,527	+ 9,255	
" Straw " "	69,854	43,382	63,976	+ 26,472	+ 5,878	
" Other sorts "	19,023	18,744	16,789	+ 279	+ 2,234	
Total "	161,339	117,061	143,972	+ 44,278	+ 17,367	

Includes hides tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, and goat and sheep skins tanned or dressed as leather.

# BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a

Returns from firms employing 68,993 workpeople in the week ended January 25th showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

ear distance blance in	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
District.	Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
the steer may a comment of the steer of the	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.  London  Leicester  Leicester Country District	2,744 13,820 3,203	Per cent. + 1.4 + 1.9 + 0.3	Per cent 1.0 + 4.3 + 2.2	£ 3,066 15,703 3,288	Per cent 0·1 + 1·2 + 1·6 + 0·5	Per cent 2·1 + 7·9 + 6·1 + 9·4
Northampton Northampton Oistrict Kettering Stafford & District Norwich & District Norwich & District Mingswood Leeds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	10,807 9,584 3,949 2,913 4,298 1,425 1,902 2,238 3,187 902 4,067	+ 0.6 + 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.1 + 1.8 + 0.4 - 0.7 - 2.8 - 2.7 + 0.3 + 0.2	+ 3·2 + 6·1 + 0·1 + 7·9 + 6·2 - 1·8 + 1·8 + 2·4 + 8·9 + 2·9	11,177 9,381 4,016 2,959 3,713 1,279 1,682 2,049 2,792 753 3,706	+ 0.5 - 3.5 - 1.7 - 4.5 - 1.4 - 7.0 - 18.5 - 12.1 - 3.8 - 2.2 - 2.4	+ 94 + 6·0 + 0·3 + 15·0 + 3·6 + 9·2 - 2·2 + 4·0 - 7·5 + 7·6 + 4·1
ENGLAND & WALES _	65,039 3,586	+ 0.5	+ 3.5	65,564 3,691	- 1·9 + 1·4	+ 5.5
United Kingdom -	368 68,993	+ 0.5	+ 3.2	69,477	- 18.7	+ 5.5

At Leicester employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Northampton it continued fair, and was much better than a year ago; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it was very good. At Kettering some short time was reported, but employment on the whole was fair and about the same as a year ago. At Stafford employment was not so good as in December, but was much better than a year ago. At Bristol, Kingswood, and Leeds employment in the heavy boot trade showed a decided decline compared with a month ago, but it was better than a year ago, except at Kingswood, where there was a slight decline. In Scotland employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

#### Imports and Exports of Boots and Shoes.

STOP AS ASSESSED AND	Jan., Dec., Jan.,			r Dec. (-) 1913, on a	
	1913.	1912.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less re-exports): Leather doz. pairs	15,331	16,787	15,398	- 1,456	- 67
	59,842	54,105	57,201	+ 5,737	+ 2,641
	3,118	1,124	4,177	+ 1,994	- 1,059
	4,945	2,567	6,436	+ 2,378	- 1,491
	5,492	8,434	2,478	- 2,942	+ 3,014
	3,727	7,303	1,769	- 3,576	+ 1,958
Exports (British & Irish) Leather doz pairs value £ Rubber doz pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	127 223	107,062	102,697	+ 20,161	+ 24,526
	371,464	318,102	290,464	+ 53,362	+ 81,000
	8,719	8,068	11,960	+ 651	- 3,241
	10,132	8,716	12,640	+ 1,416	- 2,508
	10,809	8,486	5,363	+ 2,323	+ 5,446
	7,582	6,087	3,826	+ 1,495	+ 3,756

#### TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during January showed the usual seasonal decline, but was rather better than a year

Returns from firms paying £8,366 to their workpeople (indoor workers and outworkers) during the four weeks ended January 25th showed a decrease of 20.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. compared with a year

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as quiet at Liverpool, slack at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and bad at Dublin.

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding those affected by the dispute.

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment continued fairly good and was slightly better than a year ago. The trade union cutters reported it as fair.

Leeds .- Returns from firms employing 9,978 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended January 25th showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment in this branch was fairly good, and several firms reported a deficiency of labour. The Jewish operatives also reported an improvement in employment as compared with a month ago.

Other Centres.—At Bristol employment was moderate and not so good as a month ago or a year ago. At Manchester it was fairly good, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. At Norwich full time was worked, and at Glasgow employment continued fairly

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in January, 1912, were valued at £244,910, as compared with £255,492 in December, 1912, and £221,909 in January, 1912; and the Exports for the same months at £830,881, £601,777, and £741,345 respectively.

#### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was moderate with retail firms and slack with court and private dressmakers; in both branches it was worse than a year ago: in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades employment was fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade and in the corset trade employment generally was fair.

Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,633 dressmakers in the week ended January 25th, showed a decrease of 5.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1:3 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. Court and private dressmakers employing 959 workpeople in the week ended January 25th showed a decrease of 8.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3:1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was slack. With milliners in the West End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,202 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended January 25th showed an increase of 11.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment at the end of the month was fairly good; several firms reported a deficiency of labour.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 2,273 workpeople in the week ended January 25th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was fair,

and about the same as a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 6,098 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,166 in wages to indoor workers and outworkers in the week ended January 25th, showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,637 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended January 25th showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

#### PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole during January, though not so good as a month ago. At the end of the month it improved. It was better than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	at end of Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London	21,402	5.8	7.4	7.5	- 1.6	- 1	
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,794	4.3	3.8	4.9	+ 0.5	- 0.	
Lancs and Cheshire	7,190	4.7	4.6	6.5	+ 0.1	- 1	
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,713	2.7	1.6	3.6	+ 1.1	- 0.	
West Midlands	2,773	3.2	2.9	5.2	+ 0.3	- 2.	
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,100	2.8	3.6	3.0	- 0.8	- 0	
Scotland	5,269	4.2	4.4	3.6	- 0.2	+ 0	
Ireland	2,566	7.2	5.8	8.3	+ 1.4	- 1	
United Kingdom	51,807	4.9	5.4	6.0	- 0.5	- 1	

London. - Employment with compositors during January was reported as slack; there was, however, a considerable decrease in the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of the month as compared with the end of December. In other branches employment was fair, and showed little change compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, a general improvement was reported.

Other Centres.—Employment showed a general decline as compared with a month ago. With letterpress printers it was fair, and better than a year ago, while with lithographic printers it was only moderate, and worse than a year ago. At Leeds employment was slack.

BOOKBINDING TRADES. Employment in London showed a decline as compared with a month ago, though overtime was still worked. At Edinburgh and Dublin employment was slack; at other centres it continued good. Compared with a year ago there was a general improvement

	No. of Members of Unions	Percent	tage Uner at end o	mployed f	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a
	at end of Jan., 1913,	Jan., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	 3,459 3,074	4·0 2·1	3·1 2·0	5·4 2·7	+ 0.9	- 1·4 - 0·6
United Kingdom	 6,533	3.1	2.6	4.1	+ 0.5	- 1.0

#### PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued good, and was rather better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 21,174 workpeople in the last week of the month showed an increase in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0.5 per cent., as compared with a month ago, and 1.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
EUR DE LOS GREEN, DOIS TO SE	last week of Jan., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland Southern Counties Scothern Counties	5,847 1,421 7,052 6,007	Per cent. + 0.0 + 1.5 + 0.8 + 0.3	Per cent. + 0.6 + 2.5 + 3.3 + 0.4		
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	20,327 847	+ 0·5 - 1·2	+ 1.6		
Total	21,174	+ 0.5	+ 1.5		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade, with 3,982 members, had 0.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 1.0 per cent. a month ago and 1.2 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 528 members had 5.1 per cent unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 5.5 per cent. in December and 4.8 per cent. in January,

The Imports of paper in January, 1913, were valued at £611,699, as compared with £665,566 in December, 1912, and £586,462 in January, 1912; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £334,844, £291,921, and £314,764 respectively.

## BUILDING TRADES.

February, 1913

EMPLOYMENT generally was only moderate during January. It showed a decline as compared with December, but was better than a year ago, except with plumbers, with whom it declined. With painters employment was slack; with slaters it was fairly good, and rather better than a month ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of January was 5.6, as compared with 4.0 a month ago and 5.4 a year ago. As compared with a year ago, however, there was a decrease in the percentage unemployed in all districts except London and Ireland, where there was a large increase. The percentage of Trade Union plumbers unemployed at the end of January was 6.4, as compared with 4.7 a month ago and 4.8 a year ago.

For London the Trade Union returns show that the

percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed was 8.6, as compared with 6.0 a month ago and 5.8 a year The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 15.8, 12.8, and 5.6.

Returns received from 896 firms, employing 50,662 workpeople at the end of January, show an increase in the total number employed by them of 0.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 7.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

D'strict.	No. paid on last		(+) or -) on a	No. paid on last	Inc. (Dec. (-	
D Suricu.	pay-day in Jan., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	pay-day in Jan., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	Т	Skilled radesme	n.	I	abourers.	
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales Other Districts	7,395 2,780 4,180 3,445 4,481 650	+ 117; - 6 + 61 - 29 + 42 - 2	+ 670 + 296 + 466 + 375 + 112 + 46	5,338 2,049 3,570 3,143 3,372 458	- 95 - 71 - 48 + 108 + 138 - 19	+ 766 + 243 + 418 + 548 + 397 - 11
England and Wales	22,931	+ 183	+1,965	17,930	+ 13	+ 2,361
Scotland	3,105 636	- 73 - 35	- 154 - 148	1,896 560	+ 4 + 10	- 302 - 101
United Kingdom	26,672	+ 75	+1,663	20,386	+ 27	+ 1,958
TOTAL CONTRACTOR	La	ds and B	oys.		Total.	
London Northern Countles & Yorks. Laucash re and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts	420 424 909 379 596 54	- 9 - 6 + 78 + 1 + 21 + 1	- 21 - 23 + 14 + 13 + 3 - 1	13,153 5,253 8,659 6,967 8,449 1.162	+ 13 - 83 + 91 + 80 + 201 - 20	+1,415 + 516 + 898 + 936 + 512 + 34
England and Wales	2,782	+ 86	- 15	43,643	+ 282	+ 4,311
Scotland Ireland	701 121	+ 6 - 4	- 65 - 21	5,702 1,317	- 63 - 29	- 521 - 270
United Kingdom	3,604	+ 88	- 101	50,662	+ 190	+ 3,520

The principal exceptions to the general state of employment are as indicated below:—

Employment on the Tyne was fairly good with brick-layers, plumbers and masons, but slack with plasterers; with slaters a decline was reported. Employment was slack generally at Leeds; at Sheffield it was slack with carpenters, plumbers and slaters. It was fairly good with bricklayers and carpenters at Hull; at Huddersfield it was good with bricklayers but slack with car-

At Manchester employment was slack with bricklayers and plasterers, but good with labourers. At Warrington employment was slack. It continued slack with masons at Bolton and with carpenters at Blackburn and Blackpool. With plumbers in Lancashire and Cheshire employment was slack generally.

Employment remained slack with plumbers and plasterers at Birmingham. With bricklayers and carpenters at Walsall it was fairly good, and employment was fairly good generally at Stoke-upon-Trent. It continued slack with bricklayers and carpenters at Burton. At Lincoln it was fair, except with painters. At Nottingham it was slack with masons and carpenters, but showed an improvement with plumbers and plasterers. At Leicester it was fair with carpenters and plumbers, and

slack with plasterers; with labourers it was good and better than a month ago. At Northampton employment was slack generally. It was slack with masons and plasterers at Oxford and Cambridge. At Norwich it was fair with plumbers and plasterers, but slack in other branches.

In the Southern and South-Western counties and in Wales employment was dull generally with bricklayers and plasterers, but fair with masons. With plasterers, however, it was fair at Swansea and improved at Cheltenham. At Chatham and Southampton employment was fair with carpenters and painters. At Brighton it was slack generally, as also at Bristol, except with masons. It was bad with plumbers at Bournemouth, Reading and Torquay.

In Scotland employment was fair with bricklayers and masons, and slack with plasterers. At Glasgow it was good with plumbers. At Dundee it was slack generally, except with slaters.

In Ireland employment was slack generally.

# FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

Although still affected by seasonal depression, employment was rather better than either a month ago or a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 45,248 reported 3.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 3.8 per cent. a month ago and 3.9 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment in January continued fair. Trade Unions reported 5.4 per cent. of their membership as out of work at the end of the month, the corresponding percentages for a month ago and a year ago being 5.6 and 6.1 respectively. On the Tees and at Glasgow employment was good generally; with cabinet makers it was good at Newcastle and Dublin, but slack in London and at Nottingham; it was bad with french polishers in

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in January, 1913, were valued at £33,377, as compared with £36,96£ in December, 1912, and £28,368 in January, 1912; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £113,896 £117,739, and £113,726 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued fairly good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 2.8 per cent. of their members as out of employment at the end of January, as compared with 2.6 per cent. in the previous month and 3.3 per cent. in January, 1912. At Hull, Liverpool, Belfast, and Nottingham employment was

Description.	Jan., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Jan.,	Dec.	(+) or (-) in 913, on a
	1913.	1912.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads. 253,503 305,447	Loads. 219,062 363,655	Loads. 229,827 287,654	Loads. + 34,441 - 58,208	Loads. + 23 676 + 17,793
House Frames, Fittings	£ 8,621	£ 10,621	£ 14,792	- £,000	- £ 6,171

Coopers.

With coopers employment was dull on the whole, and not so good as a year ago. It was good, however, at Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Cork.

#### Coachbuilding.

Employment continued fairly good and was rather better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 2.3 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of the month, as against 2.5 per cent. a month ago and 2.6 per cent. a year ago. Employment was moderate at Cork and Leicester, quiet at Belfast, and bad at Dublin.

#### Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment was good generally in this trade, and better than a month or a year ago. Trade

Unions reported 1.4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, compared with 6.7 per cent. a month and 2.2 per cent. a year ago.

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The Imports of brushes and brooms in January, 1913, were valued at £33,848, as compared with £35,032 in December, 1912, and £34,373 in January, 1912; the Exports for the same months were valued at £19,938, £19,776, and £20,803, respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment continued moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths; at Liverpool, however, it was good. Packing case makers were well employed at Manchester and fairly so at Bolton and Bradford; in London employment was quiet. Employment was good with skip and basket makers at Oldham, and moderate with cane and wicker workers at Basford (Notts).

#### GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in January was fairly good on the whole, but showed a decline compared with December.

Returns from firms employing 8,146 workpeople in the week ended January 25th showed a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid

		0	1		STATE OF THE PARTY	
to form to home	V	Vorkpeop	ole.		Earning	8.
ega oraș <u>a c</u> ara de cara de la c	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a
	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Glass Bottle	5,947 1,656	Per cent 3.7 - 0.4	Per cent. + 2.6 + 0.9	£ 8,144 1,829	Per cent 3.4 - 8.4	Per cent. + 4.2 + 4.3
bottles) Other Branches	543	- 1.6	+ 0.7	635	- 3.9	+ 5.8
Total	8,146	- 2.9	+ 2.1	10,608	- 4.3	+ 4.3
Districts North of England	773 4,876 565 973	- 6·5 - 3·7 - 1·6 - 0·3	+ 3.6 + 2.6 - 4.1 + 2.3	1,047 6,539 728 1,201	- 8·2 - 4·7 + 3·6 - 4·7	+ 11·1 + 3·6 - 1·2 + 4·3
Scotland	594 365	+ 1.9	- 1·0 + 7·4	735 358	+ 0.3	+ 5·3 + 7·2
Total	8,146	- 2.9	+ 2.1	10,608	- 4.3	+ 4.3

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire was fair, but not so good as a month ago, except in the flint glass section, where it was good, and better than a month ago. At Barnsley, however, employment was slack, with short time. At St. Helens it was only moderate. Employment was good in the Sunderland district, at Portobello, and at Bristol. At Dublin it was slack. With sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens employment was moderate; with sheet and plate glass workers it was fair. At Birmingham it continued fair with flint glass makers, and good with flint glass cutters and plate glass bevellers and silverers. In the Wordsley and Stourbridge district it was good with flint glass makers and cutters, but not quite so good as a month ago. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was slack, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. With glass blowers in London it was fair.

1	mports	and Ex	ports.		
Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,		or Dec. (-) 1913, on a
Description,	1913.	1912.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	124,290	127,214	121,801	- 2,924	+ 2,489
Plate Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	39,555 79,101	37,784 80,581	29,830 67,674	+ 1,771 - 1,480	+ 9,725 + 11,427
Manufactures, other sorts	gross.	433 gross.	1,953 gross.	- 184 gross.	- 1,704 gross.
Bottles	172,746	168,961	147,353	+ 3,785	+ 25,393
Exports: Plate Flint	cwts. 28,590 7,858	cwts. 23,088 7,250	cwts. 19,843 8,814	cwts. + 5,502 + 608	cwts. + 8,747 - 956
Manufactures, other sorts Bottles	53,170 gross. 83,487	50,093 gross. 88,820	50,327 gross. 79,631	+ 3,077 gross. - 5,333	+ 2,843 gross. + 3,856

#### POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades, though still good on the whole, was not so good as in December. It was, however, better than in January, 1912.

Returns from firms employing 19,284 workpeople in the week ended January 25th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago; compared with January, 1912, there was an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week Inc		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,158 12,116 4,010	Per cent. + 1.4 - 0.6 - 2.0	Per cent. + 3.7 - 0.6 + 2.6	£ 3,543 11,275 3,654	Per cent. + 1.0 - 6.1 - 9.7	Per cent. + 7.7 + 4.3 + 9.7	
Total	19,284	- 0.5	+ 0.7	18,472	- 5.5	+ 5.9	
Districts:— Potteries Other Districts	14,431 4,853 19,284	- 0.9 + 0.5	+ 0·0 + 3·0 + 0·7	13,267 5,205 18,472	- 7·4 - 0·4	+ 5·8 + 6·4 + 5·9	

In the Potteries employment continued good in the china manufacturing branch; in the earthenware branch it showed a decline on a month ago, but was better than in January, 1912. Earthenware manufactuers in South Yorkshire reported a considerable decline since the beginning of the year.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in January, 1913, were valued at £68,517, as compared with £97,309 in December, 1912, and £65,589 in January, 1912; the Exports for the same months were valued at £291,519, £284,495 and £251,057 respectively.

#### BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade during January was fair on the whole, having regard to the time of year; it was much better than in January, 1912. Employment in the cement trade continued good.

Returns from brick-making firms employing 11,373 workpeople in the week ended January 25th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with December. Compared with January, 1912, there were increases of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 10.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	ole.		Earnings,			
Districts.	Week	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (			
	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Northern Countles, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire			£ 4,061	Per cent.	Per cent. + 13.8			
Midland and Eastern Counties	3,601	- 0.7	+ 3.1	3,738	- 6.3	+ 19.5		
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	2,800	+ 2.3	- 0.6	3,060	- 8.2	+ 0.7		
Scotland Other Districts	832 690	- 1:1	+ 1.0	970 668	- 5·6 - 8·7	+ 5·5 + 7·4		
Total	11,373	- 0.3	+ 2.5	12,497	- 7:3	+ 10.8		

Employment in the Northern Counties and in Yorkshire was good generally; in Lancashire and Cheshire it was rather quiet on the whole, but was better than in January of last year. In the Midland and Eastern Counties it was much affected by the wet weather, but was moderate on the whole, and good in the Market Harborough district. Employment in the Sittingbourne district was very good for the time of year. Employment in Devonshire, especially in the neighbour-hood of Plymouth, was much affected by stormy weather.

In the cement trade, employment continued very good on the Medway and on the Essex side of the Thames, with much overtime. Employment was reported as good at Middlesbrough and moderate at the Hartlepools.

The Imports of cement during January, 1913, amounted to 6,583 tons, compared with 8,806 tons in December, 1912, and 4,427 tons in January, 1912. The Exports for the same months were 81,361 tons, 68,974 tons, and 69,512 tons respectively.

## AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

RAIN and snow caused a good deal of lost time in January for labourers not on the regular | rm staff, the time lost usually varying from about four to ten days, while in a number of districts in the southern and southwestern counties as much as half the month was lost on account of wet weather. In a few districts where farmwork was backward the demand for extra labourers was fair for the time of year, but usually it was only moderate, being considerably reduced in many districts where the state of the land was too wet for working.

The principal kinds of work for which extra men were wanted were threshing, hedging and ditching, fencing, draining, and carting and spreading manure. The supply of and demand for such men were about equal in most districts when the weather was fine.

A surplus of extra men was reported in parts of the Scarborough and Wath (Yorkshire), Stratford-on-Avon (Warwickshire), Crowmarsh (Oxfordshire), Chesterton and Wisbech (Cambridgeshire), Bourne (Lincolnshire), Epsom and Guildford (Surrey), Highworth-and-Swindon (Wiltshire), Blandford (Dorset), and Tavistock (Devonshire) Rural Districts.

There was an insufficient supply of extra men in the Stockton (Durham), Melton Mowbray (Leicestershire), Evesham (Worcestershire), Monks Kirby and Rugby (Warwickshire), Buckingham, Eaton Socon (Bedfordshire), Samford (Suffolk), Pewsey (Wiltshire), Dursley (Gloucestershire), and Newton Abbot (Devonshire) Rural Districts.

Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in the Brixworth and Wellingborough (Northamptonshire), Wangford (Suffolk), Chailey and Petworth (Sussex), Pewsey (Wiltshire), Williton (Somerset), Cirenceiter, Dursley, and Stow-on-the-Wold (Gloucestershire), and Newton Abbot (Devonshire) Rural Districts.

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT in London during January was better than both a month ago and a year ago. At the other principal ports it was fair generally and about the

same as a year ago.

London.\*—Employment was better than both a month ago and a year ago, especially during the two middle weeks of the month, when the wool sales took place. The average daily number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended January 25th, 1913, was 16,699, an increase of 3.4 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 4.2 per cent. as compared with January, 1912.

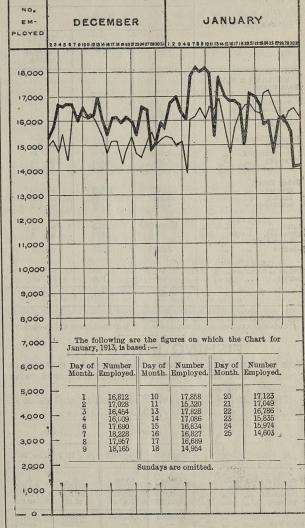
midina amorra	Average Da an	ily Number o d at Principa	f Laboure	ers employe es in London	d in Docks
	a Norther	In Docks.	(140) 81	original grand	100
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended Jan. 4th " " " 11th " " 18th " " 25th		3,465 4,488 3,852 3,656	9,278 10,028 9,497 8,887	7,050 7,509 7,206 7,342	16,328 17,537 16,703 16,229
Average for 4 weeks ended Jan. 25th, 1913	} 5,557	3,865	9,422	7,277	16,699
Average for Dec., 1912	5,739	3,033	8,772	7,384	16,156
Jan. 1912	6,600	2,320	8,920	7,100	16,020

Exclusive of Tilbury.

During January, 1913, the maximum number employed was on the 7th (18,228), and the minimum number on the 30th (14,085). During January, 1912, the maximum number occurred on the 26th (17,236), and the minimum number on the 6th (13,848).

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of December, 1912, and January, 1913. The corresponding curve for December, 1911 and January, 1912, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to December, 1912, and January, 1913, and the thin curve to December, 1911, and January, 1912.]



The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Docks was 1,600 in January, 1913, as compared with 2,075 in the previous month, and 1,772 in January, 1912.

Liverpool.—Employment with dock labourers was

fairly good generally, with some overtime. With quay and railway carters it was fair, and continued to improve.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear continued fair with dock and quayside labourers and good on the whole with trimmers and teemers; with the atter, however, some decline was reported on the Wear. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough employment was good generally, and better than a month ago. It was moderate with dock labourers at Hull, and good at Grimsby and Goole; with coal porters it was fair at Hull, slack at Grimsby, and good at Goole. Employment was fair at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, but not so good as a month ago. At Gravesend it was slack, and at Plymouth fairly good. It was moderate at Bristol, and not so good as a month ago; and fair, with some improvement, at Gloucester. Dock and riverside labourers were fairly well employed at the South Wales ports.

Employment with dock labourers at Glasgow was slack, being adversely affected by the carters' dispute. It was good at Greenock and at Dundee,

# SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JANUARY.

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during January 44,443 seamen,\* of whom 4,522 (or 10.2 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with January, 1912, there was a net increase of 4,162. The largest increases were at Liverpool (3,540) and at Glasgow (594), and the most marked decrease at London (286).

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Satistics.	Num	ber of Seamen* si	hipped in				
Principal Ports.	January,						
1.00000 100 [200]	1912.	1913.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.				
ENGLAND & WALES. East Coast. Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	2,194	2,090	- 104				
	235	408	+ 173				
	386	519	+ 133 *				
	1,626	1,602	- 24				
	38	67	+ 29				
Bristol Channel Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardiff† Swansea	822	830	+ 8				
	1,041	1,006	- 35				
	4,564	4,634	+ 70				
	373	459	+ 86				
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	12,348	15,888	+ 3,540				
	8,656	8,370	- 286				
	4,183	4,078	- 105				
SCOTLAND. Leith	507	595	+ 88				
	370	<b>376</b>	+ 6				
Glasgow IRELAND. Dublin Belfast	2,619	3,213	+ 594				
	157	90	- 67				
	162	218	+ 56				
Total	40,281	44,443	+ 4,162				

<sup>&#</sup>x27; 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.

# FISHING INDUSTRY:

THE fish landed in January, 1913, showed a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value, compared with

The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in January, 1913 and 1912:-

101 101	Qua	antity.	Va	lue.
	Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1912.
Fish (other than Shell): England and Wales Scotland Ireland	425,675	Cwts. 711,971 285,718 158,927	£ 643,555 208,008 37,811	£ 624,090 142,510 40,118
Shell Fish Total		1,156,616	889,374 28,200	806 718 30,541
Total Value	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	917,574	837,259

Employment at the principal ports during January was moderate on the whole.

At Grimsby employment was good with fishermen, and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers; with the latter classes it was worse than a month ago. At Hull it was bad with fishermen, moderate with fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers; with all classes it was worse than a year ago. Employment at Yarmouth was bad with fishermen and fish curers, and moderate with fish dock labourers. At Lowestoft it was fair with all classes. At Aberdeen employment was fair with fishermen, and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers; it was worse than a month ago. Employment with fishermen at Peterhead was affected by severe weather; with fish dock labourers employment was moderate, and with fish curers fair. At Fraserburgh it was moderate with fishermen, bad with fish dock labourers, and good with fish curers. At Macduff it was moderate generally. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were much hindered by very stormy weather, especially during the first three weeks of the month.

The Exports of herrings, cured or salted, during January, 1913, were valued at £99,010, as compared with £315,834 in December, 1912, and £97,858 in January, 1912.

# NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.-Unemployment.

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 workmen :-

237. Workmen engaged in (a) forging and (b) sinking dies for jewellers, silversmiths, medallists, brassfounders, &c.

Note.—This may involve a reconsideration of Decisions Nos.

647 and 817.

238. Workmen engaged in the making of laminated or other eprings for vehicles or for use as parts of the products of a mechanical engineering establishment.

(Application for a modification of Decision 9.)

239. Workmen engaged in armature winding.

(Reconsideration of Decision 288 (3) by which "contributions are not payable in repeat of

tions are not payable in respect of workmen engaged in armature and coil winding, including the assembling and insulation of commutators and collectors, whether mica or other insulation

lators.")
240. Workmen employed in a forging establishment.
(The Umpire has been asked to reconsider Decision 223, by which "contributions are not payable in respect of workmen employed in forging (not being drop forging) establishments, other than those who are engaged either in the upkeep and maintenance of machinery and buildings, or in the machining or forgings.")

fitting of forgings.")
241. Workmen employed by a firm of Timber Merchants and

Manufacturers, and engaged in sawing and cross-cutting wood for parquet floor blocks.

242. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of sash bars of wood and metal for shop fronts and in sawmilling in connection with

(Application for reconsideration of Decision 678 (2).)

#### DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

Decisions Nos. 190 and 191.

It has been brought to the notice of the Umpire that some nisunderstanding exists in regard to certain parts of Decisions 190 and 191 (Board of Trade Labour Gazette for July, 1912). He desires, therefore, to make it clear that the distinction between work "of a kind usually chargeable to Capital Account and work " of a kind usually chargeable to Revenue Account " has

(1) to construction of works only, and not to work which comes within the meaning of any of the sub-sections of Schedule VI. of the National Insurance Act other than sub-section (2).

(2) in the case of roads, streets and sewers, to the interpretation of the word "alteration."

In this connection the Umpire understands that new work of a substantial character is "usually" chargeable to Capital Account, and contributions would accordingly be payable in respect of all workmen employed on it, even though in a particular case the cost of the work might be charged to revenue account, or the wages of some of the workmen might be so charged.

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

-The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:-

1240. Workmen engaged in the construction or repair of ovens

for baking bread, biscuits, &c.
1245. A workman engaged wholly or mainly in fixing in a fac-

tory steel lockers made to specification for a particular building. 1246. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in edging, drilling and rivetting pulleys (cast iron) for railway signals. 1249. A mill joiner engaged in making wood packing for levelling machinen.

ing machinery.
1250. Workmen described as nail machine minders, and engaged

in making and setting tools for nail and tack machines.

This decision supersedes Decision No. 966 (Board of Trade Labour Gazette for September, 1912), which was intended to relate solely to "feeders" who feed wire or sheet iron into the

1252. Toolmakers engaged wholi, or mainly in making tools for use in the manufacture of jewellery, silver ware, medals, &c.

This decision reverses Decision No. 647 (2) (Board of Trade Labour Gazette for August, 1912).

1253. Masons engaged wholly or mainly in building a wall of brick or stone and mortar round a church.

1254. Workmen engaged in the renewal of lifts of gas holders.

1255. Workmen (including women and girls) employed by a firm of printing machinery makers, and engaged wholly or mainly in making matrices for monotype machines.

1256. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in running and fixing

wires and cables in connection with the fixing of electrical signs on buildings.

1258. Workmen employed in a mechanical engineering establish-

ment, and engaged in the manufacture of steel, wrought-iron, or

1259. Werkmen engaged wholly or mainly in the repair or rebuilding of brick settings, furnace arches, furnace linings, or brick flues in connection with (1) all kinds of steam boilers, (2)

brewery coppers.
1260. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the construction or maintenance or repair of colliery offices, workshops, engine-houses, dwelling-houses or other buildings.

1261. Smiths and mechanics and their assistants employed wholly or mainly in workshops, and engaged in the construction

or maintenance or repair of colliery machinery.

1262. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the construction

or maintenance or repair of railway wagons at collieries.

Note.—Decisions 1260, 1261 and 1262 modify Decision 460
(Board of Trade Labour Gazette for July, 1912).

1263. Blacksmiths engaged in making ferrules for locomotive

1264. Toolsetters engaged wholly or mainly in connection with

the manufacture of telephone parts.

1267. Workmen engaged in heightening, extending and strengthening iron ore bunkers in connection with a blast furnace

plant. 1268. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in dressing tramway points, fitting the tongue and spring to work same and the lid that covers the spring box.

1269. Workmen, other than gardeners, engaged in the extension and laying out, levelling, &c., of a recreation ground, including the construction, re-construction or alteration of any roads or paths in connection therewith.

1270. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in assembling, finishing and completing pavement, vertical and lead lights and reflectors, whether containing plain or stained glass, for buildings, ships or vehicles, and including all processes of cutting,

inting, cementing, electro-plating, in connection therewith, and painting the frames. (Application 204.)

This decision modifies Decisions Nos. 737 and 799 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1912). It should be noted that Decision No. 667 (Board of Trade Labour Gazette for August, 1912) relates only to glass-manufacturing establishments.

1271. Workmen employed by a firm of earthenware manufacturers, and described as fitters and tool filers, engaged in repair. ing tools for use in pottery machinery, and in fixing steam and

gas nipes.

1272. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in building walls of stone or brick and mortar round gardens or fields.

1273. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making patterns for motor car builders. 1274. Toolmakers making tools and chucks for the manufacture

of pearl buttons.

B—The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—

1247. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making domestic churns turned by hand, other than those covered by Decision No. 1194 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1912), or the decisions relating to ironfounding.

1248. Workmen (other than those engaged in any process of ironfounding) engaged wholly or mainly in edging, drilling and rivetting iron castors for bedsteads.

1251. Workmen employed by a firm of edge tool makers, and engaged in grinding shear blades.

1257. Workmen (including women) engaged in assembling and fitting up small coffee-mills, mincing-machines, food-choppers and similar appliances consisting mainly of cast-iron, such as are

similar appliances consisting mainly of cast-iron, such as are commonly used for domestic purposes.

This decision supersedes Decision No. 813 (1) (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for Sentember, 1912), so far as it relates to mincing-machines and coffee-mills.

1265. Workmen employed in a separate establishment not forming part of a mechanical engineering, vehicle or shipbuilding establishment, and engaged wholly or mainly in making wrought iron shackles, thimbles and other small wrought iron articles used by collieries, shipbuilders. &c. (Amplication 233.)

by collieries, shipbuilders, &c. (Application 233.)
1266. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making sheet
metal stoves used for enamelling, japanning and other purposes.

(Application 251.)

CORRECTION.—Decision No.\* 373 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1912) should read as follows:—

The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable

in respect of:—
373. Workmen engaged in the work of repair of blast furnaces,

lime and brick kilns, gas retorts, retort settings, chemical or electrolytic plant (other than machinery or buildings). NOTE.—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)

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merest apply a principle laid bown in a survivus decision, and not

#### BOARD OF TRADE ORDER.

THE SPECIAL EXCLUSION (DREDGERMEN, &C.) ORDER, 1913, DATED JANUARY 31ST, 1913, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER PART II. OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. (1 AND 2 GEO. 5, c. 55.)

In pursuance of Section 104 of the National Insurance Act, the Board of Trade hereby make the following Special

1. The Board of Trade hereby exclude from the occupations which are to be deemed employment in an insured trade for the purposes of Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (Unimployment Insurance), the occupation followed by:

Members of the Crews of Dredgers, Hoppers, or other vessels

(a) excavating materials by dredging or conveying materials

so excavated, or (b) conveying away materials, whether excavated or not, in or in connection with the construction, reconstruction or alteration of Harbours, Docks or Channels.

2. For the purpose of this Order the expression "Harbour" shall have the same meaning as that assigned to it in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

3. This Order may be cited as the Special Exclusion (Dredgermen, &c.) Order, 1913, and shall come in force on the date hereof. Signed by Order of the Board of Trade this 31st day of January, 1913.

(Signed) H. LLEWELLYN SMITH, Secretary to the Board of Trade,

Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following are among the more interesting legal cases affecting labour reported in January. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in newspapers:

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act. FAILURE TO GIVE NOTICE OF ACCIDENT: EXCUSE: REASONABLE CAUSE.

Proceedings to recover compensation under the Act are not maintainable unless written notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment; provided that the want of such notice is not a bar to the maintenance of proceedings, if it is found in the proceedings that the employer is not, or would not if a notice were then given and the hearing postponed, be prejudiced in his defence by the want, or that such want was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.

A man employed as salesman and window-dresser in a retail shop met with an accident on 5rd April, 1912, by falling off steps while he was dressing the window. The fall twisted and injured his knee. He continued his work, however, for two months without giving his employers notice, although he was all that time in serious and constant pain. Eventually he found himself unable to continue his work; and on 3rd June, 1912, he gave his employers written notice of the accident pursuant to the Act, and subsequently took proceedings in the county court o recover compensation.

The employers resisted the claim on the ground of want of The employers resisted the claim on the ground of want of due notice. The judge decided that the workman had not discharged the burden of proving that the delay in giving notice for two months had not prejudiced the employers; but he decided that the failure to give notice was due to a "reasonable cause." as the workman was able to continue to do his work, and did not believe that the injury would incapacitate him. The employers appealed The Court of Appeal held that this not being a case where

the injury was not apparent, or so trivial that it would be absurd to expect the workman to give notice, but one where the workman was in constant and serious pain, the judge was wrong in deciding that the failure to give notice was due to any reasonable cause within the meaning of the Act. The appeal was therefore allowed. Webster v. Cohen Brothers—Court of Appeal-21st January, 1913.

PRINCIPAL AND CONTRACTOR: WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COURSE OF, OR FOR THE PURPOSES OF, PRINCIPAL'S TRADE OR

Where a principal, in the course of, or for the purposes of, his trade or business, contracts with a contractor for the execution by or under the contractor of the whole or any part of any work undertaken by the principal, the principal is liable under work undertaken by the principal, the principal is liable under the Act to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation which he would have been liable to pay if that workman had been immediately employed by him. The principal may, however, be entitled to be indemnified by the contractor where the injured workman was employed by such contractor

A shipping company agreed with a contractor to scale the A shipping company agreed with a contractor to scale the boilers of one of their steamships for a lump sum. The contractor engaged workmen to carry out this work. One of these workfien, as he was going on board the ship for the purpose of his employment, was injured in circumstances entitling him to be paid compensation by someone. He took proceedings for compensation against the shipping company. It was proved at the hearing that it was not the practice of the company, or of any other shippings; to undertake the scaling of their ships' boilers themselves, except a partial scaling when necessary in a foreign port. The ordinary ships' firemen are not competent to do this work. The company exercised no sort of control or supervision over the claimant, or any of the other workmen employed in the scaling. In these circumstances, the judge held that the operation which the contractor had agreed to carry out for the company was not an operation undertaken by them "in the course of or for the purposes of their trade or business." Therefore, the company were not liable to pay compensation. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the County Court judge had decided rightly, and dismissed the appeal. Luckwill v. Aucken Steam Shipping Company, Limited—Court of Appeal—15th January, 1913.

REFUSAL OF WORKMAN TO SUBMIT TO MEDICAL EXAMINATION: Suspension of Right to Compensation.

Where a workman has given notice of an accident he must, if requested by his employer, submit himself for examination by a medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer, and if he refuses to submit himself to such examination his right to compensation, and to take or prosecute any proceedings in relation to compensation, is suspended until such examination has taken place. Any workman receiving weekly payments under the Act must, if required by the employer, from time to time submit himself for examination by such medical practitioner, and refusal to submit himself to such examination

entails suspension of his right to such payments.

A miner was injured by an accident in February, 1909, in circumstances entitling him to compensation. The employers paid him half his weekly wages till April, 1910. They then found him light work for a short time, but he proved unable to do it, and the employers resumed paying him full compensation, and continued so to do till July, 1912, when the payments were stopped. Up to this time no agreement had ever heen recorded nor any proceedings taken. After the ever been recorded, nor any proceedings taken. After the payments were stopped, however, the workman commenced proceedings for an award of compensation. While these proceedings were pending, and before the date fixed for the hearing, the employers requested the claimant to submit himself for examination by their medical practitioner. The claimant refused to submit himself to any such examination on the ground that the employers had no right to require him to submit himself to such examination, except once, and that at the time when they first had notice of the accident. At the hearing the County Court judge held that the employer's request was a reasonable one, and that the proceedings must be suspended until such examination had taken place. The claimant

The Court of Appeal held that it was an all-important point what was the condition of the man at the time when the claim was made, that the claim need not be made immediately after the accident, and the Act required an injured workman to submit to such examination with a view to the claim if the employers so desired. Therefore the County Court judge was right. After an award of compensation had been made, or an agreement recorded, then the employers had a right to require periodical examinations. The appeal was therefore dismissed. Major v. South Kirby, Featherstone and Hemsworth Collieries,

Limited-Court of Appeal-24th January, 1913.

#### LUMP SUM BY WAY OF COMPENSATION: REGISTRAR'S OBJECTION TO AMOUNT: AMOUNT HELD ADEQUATE: COSTS.

Where the amount of compensation under the Act has been ascertained, by agreement or otherwise, a memorandum thereof may be sent to the registrar of the County Court to be recorded; and thereupon the memorandum becomes enforceable as a County Court judgment. Where, however, it appears to the registrar that an agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum ought not to be registered because of the inadequacy of the sum, he may refuse to record the memorandum and refer the matter to the judge, who may make

such order as he thinks just.

An injured workman, having been paid compensation weekly for nearly a year, agreed with his employers to accept the sum of £100 in redemption of future payments. The workman applied to the registrar to have this agreement recorded, but the registrar refused to record it on the ground of the inadequacy of the amount, and referred the matter to the judge. The parties appeared before the judge, and the workman testified as to his desire to accept the £100, and the approval of his union to such acceptance. The judge overruled the registrar's objection, and ordered the agreement to be recorded. objection, and ordered the agreement to be recorded. He further ordered the costs of the application to be paid by the employers. The employers appealed against the order that they should pay the costs. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that it was not a judicial exercise of the judge's discretion to order the employers to pay the costs of an application in which they had been completely successful when no complaint was made against them. Kurson v. Thompson and Son, Limited—Court of Appeal—20th January, 1913.

#### (2) Trade Union Acts.

Using Funds of Union for Political Furposes: Levy on MEMBERS: EXPULSION OF MEMBER: INJUNCTION.

By the Trade Union Act, 1871, the purposes of a trade union are not to be deemed unlawful, by reason merely that they are

in restraint of trade, so as to render any member liable to prosecution for conspiracy, or so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust. Registration of trade unions is provided for, but registration is void if the purposes of the union are unlawful. It is provided by the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, that an action against a trade union, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court. It was decided by the House of Lords in the Osborne Case that a trade union is acting illegally in using its funds for political purposes.

A man was a member of two duly registered trade unions of persons engaged in or about collieries. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain is a trade union within the meaning of the Acts, but is not registered; and is dependent for its funds on the contributions of other unions, including the two registered unions above mentioned. It is affiliated to, and helps to support, the Labour Party in the House of Commons. One of the objects of the Federation is expressed in the rules to be to provide funds to pay returning officers' fees at Parliamentary elections. A rule of one of the registered unions provided for a monthly levy upon members for a Parliamentary fund. The other registered union expelled the man in question, because he had become the secretary of a society whose objects were inimical to the union.

The expelled member then brought an action against the two registered unions, and against the trustees of the Miners' Federation, in which action he claimed (1) a declaration that the rules of the society which provided for a levy to a Parliamentary fund were ultra vires, and invalid; (2) a declaration that none of the defendants were entitled to make payments for any Parliamentary purpose whatever; (3) an injunction to restrain the other two unions from contributing out of their funds to the Federation or to the Labour Party, and to restrain the one union from expelling the plaintiff from membership; (4) a declaration that the rule of the Federation which provided that one of the objects of the society was to pay the fees of returning officers was invalid; (5) a declaration that the defendant trustees of the Federation and the Federation were not entitled to make payments for Parliamentary purposes; and (6) an injunction to restrain the Federation and the trustees from making any such payments.

In defence, it was contended that the expulsion was a tort, and that the Act of 1906 prevented the court from entertaining the part of the claim relating to such expulsion; that a registered union by applying its funds for unlawful purposes had ceased to be a registered union, and was, therefore, improperly sued in its registered name; and that the Federation ought to have been sued by its executive committee, and not by

its trustees. The judge overruled all these contentions, and gave judgment for the plaintiff in the terms of the claim. He held that a registered union remains such, whatever its acts may be, until its certificate of registration has been cancelled; and that an unregistered trade union may be sued in a representative action by any persons who fairly represent it. Parr v. Lancashire and

Cheshire Miners' Federation and others-Chancery Division-28th and 29th January, 1913.

REFUSING TO WORK WITH NON-MEMBER: THREAT OR WARNING: RIVAL UNIONS.

A woman entered the employment of a cigar-making company. She was a member of a trade union, but not of the union to which the other employees in the factory belonged. Soon after she began to work she was asked by one of the employees whether she belonged to their union, and she replied that she did not. The other then said to her, "You'll have to join next week or we shall not work with you." A week later she was asked by the same person whether she had joined, and she said she had not; whereupon the other said that she could not work in that factory or they would strike. This employee and another then went to the manager, who subsequently sent for the woman, and said to her, "My workpeople refuse to work with you, and will go on strike if you don't join; you'll have

The woman then brought an action against the two who had interviewed the manager, for damages for causing her employers to cease to employ her by threats and coercive acts, and for an injunction to restrain them from inducing her employers

to cease to employ her. At the hearing in the County Court, the manager gave At the hearing in the County Court, the manager gave evidence that the defendants had told him that they were instructed by their union to leave if the plaintiff stayed, and that he was reluctantly obliged to discharge her to avoid losing his other workpeople. The judge held that there was no evidence for the jury to consider of any threat. The plaintiff appealed to the High Court, who decided that the judge was wrong, and should have left the matter to the jury, and that the action should go back to be retried. Against this decision the defendants appealed.

the defendants appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the judge of the County Court was right; that there was no evidence of any threat; that there had simply been a warning given by the defendants to their employers, with an intimation of the resolution passed by their union; and that it was perfectly lawful for the workpeople to give notice that they intended to withdraw from the employment or to so withdraw. The appeal was therefore allowed.

Sauten v. Busnach and Another—Court of Appeal—20th PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR. I.—BREAD.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on February 1st, 1913, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Tables:-

TO SECURE A PERSON	Feb	. 1st, 1	913.	Jan. 1st, 1913.			Feb. 1st, 1912.		
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.
N. & N. W. E. & N. E. S. W. S. W. W. & W. C. N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire. Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties S. Western Counties and Wales Scotland	d. 6 51/2 51/2 6 6 6 61/2 6 7	d. 5½ 55 5 55 55½ 5 5½ 5 5½ 5 5½ 5 5½	d. 5.6 5.3 5.7 6.0 6.0 5.5 6.0 5.7 6.3	d. 6 5½ 5½ 6 6 6½ 6 6 6½ 6 7	d. 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 6 5½ 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5.6 5.5 5.4 5.8 6.0 6.1 5.5 5.6 6.0 5.8	d. 51/2/51/2/66 6 6 6 6 6 7	d. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·2 5·3 5·6 5·6 5·6 6·2
Great Britain _	7.	5	5.8	7	5	5.8	7	5	5.6

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices remains unchanged. Compared with February 1st, 1912, an increase of 0.2d. per 4 lbs. is

Of the various prices at which bread was sold in each of the following towns, the predominant price (i.e., the price at which the greatest quantity was sold) was as

Place.		Predominant Price per 4 lbs.	Inc. ( Dec. as con wit	(-)	Last cha	ange.
		on Feb. 1st, 1913.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs.
London -	-	d. 5½ & 6	d.	d. + 1/4	Feb. '12	d. + 1/4
Birmingham Bristol		5½ & 6 6 6 5½ 6½ 6½ 6½ 5½ 5 5½ 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 5 5 6 6 6 6		+ ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½	May '12 Feb. '12 1st Apl.'12 April '12 June '10 May '10 April '12 May '12 Oct. '11 July '12 Nov. '09 June '10 April '12 June '10 Oct. '10 April '12 Juny '12 July '12	-+++-+-++++-+++-
Aberdeen — Dundee Edinburgh — Glasgow —	-:-	6 5½ 6½ 6		+ ½	May '12 Sept. '12 Nov. '12 Oct. '11	+ ½ - ½ - ½ + ½
Belfast Dublin	=	6½ 6½	=	+ ½ + ½	June '12 April '12	+ ½ + ½

The price on February 1st was the same as at January 1st at each of the towns. As compared with February 1st, 1912, the price is higher in 14 of the towns, generally by  $\frac{1}{2}d$ .; in the remaining towns no change is shown.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.		Mean London Gazette Price	Imports. (Average Declared Value.		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for
		(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	Cash).
January — December —		Per cwt. s. d. 7 9 7 1½	Per cwt. s. d. 8 3¼ 8 4¼	Per cwt. s. d. 10 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 11	Per cwt. s. d. 10 8 11 3
January	-	7 13/4	8 5½	10 11½	10 11½

The imports of wheat during September, 1912-January, 1913, amounted to 47,591,300 cwts., or 7,070,251 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1911-1912. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1912—January, 1913, amounted to 4,826,892 owts., or 249,397 owts. more than in September, 1911—January, 1912.

\* Where two prices are quoted, about equal quantities were sold at each price.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION-FINAL REPORT.

THE Final Report on the First Census of Production of the United Kingdom (Cd. 6320), of which a notice appeared in the last issue of the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, is also published in the undermentioned separate parts :-Price. s. d. Section I.—General Report ... 11/2 Section II .- Mines and Quarries

Part II.-Section III.—Iron and Steel, Engineer ing, and Shipbuilding Trades ... ... Section IV.—Metal Trades, other than Iron and Steel ... ... Section V.—Textile Trades ... .... Section VII.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades ... ... ... Section VIII.—Chemical and Allied Section IX.—Paper, Printing, and Allied 1 6 Trades Section X.—Leather, Canvas, and Indiarubber Trades ... ... Section XI.—Timber Trades Section XII.—Clay, Stone, Building, and Contracting Trades ... ... Section XIII.—Miscellaneous Trades ... ...

## RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

(Based on information published weekly in the "Times.")

Section XIV.—Public Utility Services ... 1 0

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of 19 of the principal railways in the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended February 1st, 1913, amounted to £5,647,596, an increase of £151,414 (or 2.8 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding

	5 weeks ended February 1st, 1913.				
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1912.			
English Lines:—	£	£			
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs	1,829,178	+ 46,656			
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern	1,024,100	+ 24,000			
N. Eastern and Lancs and Yorks	1,003,365	+ 58,593			
Gt. Western, and L. & S. W.	872,400	+ 27,000			
S. E. & C., and L. B. & S. C.	174,308	- 5,671			
Scottish Lines:— Caledonian, N. British, and Glasgow & S. Western	599,600	+ 1,400			
Irish Lines:— Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt. Western,					
and Gt. Northern	144,645	- 564			
Total	5,647,596	+ 151,414			

## HOME OFFICE COMMITTEE ON THE LIGHTING OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Home Secretary has appointed a Committee to inquire and report as to the conditions necessary for the adequate and suitable lighting (natural and artificial) of factories and workshops, having regard to the nature of the work carried on, the protection of the eyesight of the persons employed, and the various forms of

The members of the Committee are :- Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., F.R.S., Director of the National Physical Laboratory (Chairman); Mr. Leon Gaster; Professor Francis Gotch, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Mr. J. Herbert Parsons, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.; Mr. D. Whetham, F.R.S.; Sir Arthur Whitelegge, K.C.B., Chief Inspector of Factories.

The secretaries of the Committee are Mr. D. R. Wilson, one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and Mr. C. C. Paterson,

M.I.E.E., A.M.I.C.E., of the National Physical Laboratory.

Any communications on the subject of the inquiry may addressed to Mr. D. R. Wilson at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

# WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1906.

The Home Office have published new editions of the lists of the names, addresses, and districts of Certifying and Appointed Factory Surgeons in England and Wales and in Scotland, revised to the 31st December, 1912. These lists are issued as a ready means of reference for workers and their representatives desiring to ascertain, for the purpose of applications for certifi-

cates under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, the name and address of the Certifying Surgeon to whom application must be made in any particular case.

Copies can be obtained, at the price of 1s. each, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh.

#### 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 fir as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.]

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office, under the Factory and Workshop Act, during January, 1913, was 48, consisting of 43 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning, 1 of arsenic poisoning, and 3 of anthrax. In January, 1912, 37 cases of lead poisoning, 3 of mercurial poisoning, and 2 of anthrax were reported.

The number of deaths reported during January, 1913, was 2 (both due to lead poisoning), as compared with 7 in January, 1912, 6 of which were due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax.

In addition to the above, 15 cases of lead poisoning (including 3 deaths) were reported in January, 1913, among house painters and plumbers, as compared with 12 (1 of which proved fatal) in January, 1912.

No cases of phosphorus poisoning were reported in either of the periods covered by the Table.

## Analysis by Industries.

A STATE OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY									
	CA	SES.	DEA	THS.					
INDUSTRY.	January, 1913.	January, 1912.	January, 1913.	January 1912.					
		Lead Po	isoning.						
Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Paint and Colour Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries  Total in Factories & Workshops	1 1 3 2 2 2 2 1 	3 	1	1 					
House Painting and Plumbing	15	12	3	1					
	Other Forms of Poisoning.								
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries	1 1	- 1 2 3	= =	=					
Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries • Total		- 	_ _ _	_ 					
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	2	3	-	_					
		Anthi	rax.						
Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) Other Industries Total Anthrax	3	2 - - - 2	<u>-</u>	1 - - 1					
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	48	42	2	7					
Grand Total	63	54	5	8					

<sup>\*</sup> The case included under Arsenic was due to inhalation of arseniuretted ydrogen gas.

Return of Deaths of Seamen.—A Return of Deaths of Seamen reported to the Board of Trade is issued by the Registrar-General of Seamen each mouth, and copies may be seen at all Free Libraries, Mercantile Marine Offices, and Sailors' Romes throughout the country.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JANUARY.

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.)

Exclusive of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during January, 1913, was 311, an increase of 43 on a month ago and of 55 on a year ago. The mean number for January during the five years 1908-12 was 258, the maximum year being 1908 with 294 deaths, and the minimum year 1909 with 231 deaths.

Fatal accidents in the railway service in January, 1913, numbered 55, an increase of 14 on December, 1912, and of 21 on January, 1912. The total number of fatal accidents at mines in January, 1913, was 115, an increase of 12 on a month ago and of 3 on a year ago. The fatal accidents at quarries numbered 5 during January, 1913, a decrease of 3 on a month ago, but an increase of 3 on a year ago. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in January, 1913, was 133, an increase of 17 on a month ago and of 26 on a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during January, 1913, was 163, an increase of 90 on a month ago, but a decrease of 52 on a year ago.

Trade.	Num	ber of Workilled during	kpeople ng	(-)i	h) or Dec. n Jan., 3. on a
Aroue	Jan., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service— Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers Firemen	3 4	1 1 2	4	+ 2 + 3 - 2	- 1 + 4 - 2
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	1 11	ii	9	+ 1	+ 2
Porters Shunters Mechanics Labourers Miscellaneous	6 6 1 4 19	2 2 4 6 12	3 2 2 3 8	+ 4 + 4 - 3 - 2 + 7	+ 3 + 4 - 1 + 1 + 11
Contractors' Servants Total, Railway Service	55	41	34	+ 14	+ 21
Mines— Underground Surface	96 19	87 16	89 23	+ 9 + 3	+ 7
Total, Mines	115	103	112	+ 12	+ 3
Quarries over 20 feet deep	5	8	2	- 3	+ 3
Factories and Workshops—  Textile— Cotton Wool and Worsted	3 1	3 1	1 3		+ 2 - 2
Other Textiles Non-Textile— Extraction of Metals	1 4	2 3	3	- 1 + 1	+ 1 + 1
Founding and Conversion of Metals Marine and Locomotive	19	12	7 2	+ 1 + 7	+ 12
Engineering Ship and Boat Building	14	20	15	- 2	+ 4
Gas	4 5 4 5	3 3 7 6	3 3 6	+ 1 + 2 - 3 - 1	- 1 + 2 + 1
Food	3 6 3 25	4 1 2 14	1 4 2 1 17	- 1 + 5 + 1 + 11	- 1 - 1 - 1 + 4 + 2 + 8
Total, Factories and Workshops.	103	89	72	+ 14	+ 31
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5. Docks, Wharves, and Quays Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	19 3 8	18 1 8	26 2 7	+ 1 + 2	- 7 + 1 + 1
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-8.	30	27	35	+ 3	- 5
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	3		1	+ 3	+ 2
Total, excluding Seamen	311	268	256	+ 43	+ 55
Seamen— On Trading Vessels— Sailing Steam On Fishing Vessels—	6 118	7 62	6 189	- 1 + 66	- · †1
Sating ~ ~ ~ ~	7 32	13	19	+ 6 + 19	+ 18 + 13
Tetal, Seemen -	168	78	219	+ 90	- 82 ·
Total, including Seamen	474	841	471	+ 188	+ 8

#### DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JANUARY.

THE total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of January, 1913, was 68, as compared with 66 at the end of December, 1912, and 79 at the end of January, 1912. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of January, 1913, 36 were in London and "Outer London," 26 in other places in England and Wales, 5 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

Registration was resumed during the month at Great Yarmouth; the register of the Halifax Distress Committee was closed during the month.

The total number who received employment relief during January, 1913, was 4,476, of whom 2,476 were in London and "Outer London," 1,372 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 256 in Scotland, and 372 in Ireland. The average duration of employment relief was 15.9 days per person employed, and the wages paid amounted to about 53s. 1d. per head, or about 3s. 4d. per day.\*

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of January, 1913 (after deduction where practicable + of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 25,193, of whom 14,023 were in London and "Outer London," 8,505 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 306 in Scotland, and 2,359

The following table summarises the information received. It should be noted that the figures do not necessarily relate to the same Committees in the three periods.

			Applican oyment F		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.				
Districts.		Jan., 1913	Dec., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Jan., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Jan., 1912.		
London:— County Outer		1,455 1,021	1,260 606	1,797 1,105	Days. 38,467 11,367	Days. 25,830 5,667	Days. 27.659 10,601		
Total, London	•:•	2,476	1,866	2,902	49,834	31,497	38,260		
Northern Countles Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire		274 124 260 552 162	78 61 659 240	55 95 91 195 372 774 291	688 275 2,610 5,047 2,085	125 86 9,123 854	335 849 261 447 4,045 10,072 5,169		
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	==	3,848 256 372	2,904 260 99	4,775 505 744	60,539 5,603 4,104	41,685 5,609 693	59,438 9,227 8,112		
United Kingdom		4,476	3,263	6,024	70,246	47,987	76,777		

Districts.	Total A	mount o Paid.	f Wages	Net No.† of Applicants Remaining on the Register at end of				
	Jan., 1913	Dec., 1912.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1913.	Dec , 1912.	Jan., 1912.		
London:— County Outer	£ 7,386 1,971	£ 4,204 976	£ 4,792 1,885	10,309 3,714	9,110 3,081	12,869 4,51		
Total, London	9,357	5,180	6,677	14,023	12,191	17,380		
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Vorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Wales and Monmouth	138 78 261 557 511	25 52 931 228	63 114 52 97 448 1,265 477	33 1,800 800 1,582 3,045 1,245	31 1,303 777 609 2,816 980	34 65 3,21 1,36 1,73 4,32 92		
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	10,902 568 323	6,416 565 80	9,193 709 1,116	22,528 306 2,359	18,707 323 2,258	29,94 97 2,51		
United Kingdom	11,793	7,061	11,018	25,193	21,288	33,43		

In addition there were certain cases in which men and women were given employment by arrangement with local authorities, or with contractors, or were engaged on

Of the applicants remaining on the registers at the end of January, 1913, 11,829 were stated to be labourers. porters, &c.; 7,355 were connected with the building trades; 1,679 were carters, &c.; 685 were clerks, shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were

#### PAUPERISM IN JANUARY.

(Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.)

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in January 1913, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 202 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with December, 1912, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 656 (or 0.2 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 1. The number of indoor paupers increased by 1,300 (or 0.7 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 644 (or 0.3 per cent.). There were increases in 19 districts, the highest being 11 per 10,000 in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district. In 9 districts there were decreases, while the remaining 7 districts showed no change.

Compared with January, 1912, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 5. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 1,821 (or 1.0 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 643 (or 0.3 per cent.). There were increases in 11 districts, the highest leing in the West Ham district (12 per 10,000). In 22 districts there were decreases, the most marked being in the Leicester district (40 per 10,000), in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (24 per 10,000), in the Cardiff and Swansea district (18 per 10,000), and in the Manchester and North Staffordshire districts (15 per 10,000). In the West District of the Metropolis and in the Paisley and Greenock district no change was indicated

		upers on week of			Inc. (	+) or -) in
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door	Out-	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	per 10 Popula	te ,000 of ation as ed with
and the sections and the sections and the sections and the section and the sec	4001	4001.		mated Popula- tion.	Month ago.†	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.* Metropolis.						
West District	12,360 16,612	2,442 8,665	14,802 25,277	185 249		+ 2
Central District	6,428 15.235	1,396	7,824 20,625	467 305	- 2 + 3 - 1 - 1	- 4
South District	26,622	5,390 14,749	41,371	222	- 1	+ 4
Total, Metropolis	77,257	32,642	109,899	243	- 1	
West Ham	5,506	11,830	17,336	239	- 7	+ 12
Other Districts.  Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	2,722 1,355 4,678 2,515 11,642 12,776 2,207	5,050 3,548 4,744 5,546 8,113 10,507 1,902	7,772 4,903 9,422 8,061 19,755 23,283 4,109	166 202 118 188 197 210	+ 6 - 2 + 3 + 3 + 3	- 8 - 7 - 14 - 4 - 15 - 10 + 1
Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Wolverhampton District Birmingham District Birstol District Cardiff & Swansea	1,419 3,062 981 3,325 2,190 2,414 2,401 1,792 3,830 7,040 3,145 2,523	2,946 3,761 2,650 3,518 5,452 5,379 4,563 3,183 8,393 6,534 4,609 6,518	4,365 6,823 3,631 6,843 7,642 7,793 6,964 4,975 12,223 13,574 7,754 9,041	111 115 144 124 142 251 197 185 216 180 161 201 211	+ 2 + 3 + 4 + 2 - 1 + 4 - 6 + 1 + 1	+ 1 - 7 - 7 + 3 + 4 - 15 + 2 - 40 - 13 - 8§ - 4 - 18
Total, "Other Districts"	72,017	96,916	168,933	173	- 1	- 9
SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	6,056 936 1,808 936 691 424	17,652 2,703 5,411 2,543 2,794 1,759	23,708 3,639 7,219 3,479 3,485 2,183	251 195 180 175 212 217	+ 4 + 2 + 3 - 1 + 3 +11	- 6 + 2 - 8 - 6 - 24
Total for the above Scottish Districts	10,851	32,862	43,713	219	+ 3	- 5
IRELAND.; Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District	6,739 3,517 3,888	5,285 1,211 4,582	12,024 4,728 8,470	297 114 341	- 2 - + 6	- 7 + 7 + 2
Galway District	315	213	528	152	+ 2	- 10
Total for the above Irish Districts}	14,459	11,291	25,750	233		+ 3
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in Jan, 1913}	180,090	185,541	365,631	202	+1	- 5

<sup>\*</sup> The necessary deductions having been made on account of those who were engaged on piecework.

† In some cases it has been necessary to take the actual num ber on the registers as the Distress Committees were unable to furnish the particulars necessary for deducting persons disqualified, &c.

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.

† The rates for January, 1913, are based on the estimated population in that month and the figures for a month ago have been calculated on this new estimate for purposes of obtaining a proper comparison.

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

§ The comparison with a year ago is affected by a change in the area covered.

# TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.\*

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning in January was 67, as compared with 51 in the previous month, and 60 in January, 1912. In these new disputes 34,421 workpeople were directly, and 10,578 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 52,066 workpeople involved in trade disputes in January, 1913, as compared with 30,685 in December, 1912, and 190,374 in January, 1912, when the great dispute in the cotton weaving industry was in progress.

New Disputes in January, 1913.—In the following Table the disputes beginning in January are summarised by trades affected:—

		ps			No. of	No. of V	Vorkpeople i	nvolved
	Il Mining gineering pbuilding ler Metal title thing nsport			Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total	
Coal Mining Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing	::	::	-		3 13 6 2 4 22 4 8 5	110 10,947 1,142 88 1,455 11,155 246 9,008 270	2,512 740 50 1,840 36 5,400	110 13,459 1,882 88 1,505 12,995 282 14,408 270
Total, Janu	ary, 19	913	-	-	67,	34,421	10,578	44,999
Total, Dece	mber,	1912	-	-	51	18,821	1,973	20,794
Total, Janu	eary, 1	912	-	-	60	29,901	3,989	33,890

Causes. —Of the new disputes, 44 arose on various wages questions, viz., 23, directly involving 13,954 workpeople, on demands for advances in wages, and 21, directly involving 9,470 workpeople, on other wages questions. Of the remaining disputes 7, directly involving 7,027 workpeople, arose on questions of Trade Union principle; 8, directly involving 565 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 1,880 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 2 arose on other questions.

Results. —Settlements were effected in the case of 42 new disputes, directly involving 13,443 workpeople, and of 18 old disputes, directly involving 3,191 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 16, directly involving 9,277 persons, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving 588 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 33, directly involving 6,769 persons, were compromised. In the case of 7 other disputes, directly involving 3,338 persons, 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 583,000. In addition, 68,200 working days were lost during January owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in January of all disputes, new and old, was 651,200 working days, as compared with 232,100 in the previous month, and 2,711,200 in the corresponding month of last year.

# Principal Disputes that began or ended in January.

Occupations.	Locality.	Work	ber of people olved.	Date when	Dura- tion in	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.†
		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly†	Dispute began.	Work- ing Days.		Acceptance delice
Coal Mining— Miners	Maesteg	5,300		1913 6 Jan.	3	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Most of the non-unionists joined
Miscellaneous Metal Trades_ Spelter workers	Swansea	600	200	1912 11 Nov.	51	Lock-out of men who had absented themselves from work on previous	the Trade Union; others left the district. Extra payment of 13s. per furnace gang of eight men granted for
Textile— Linen weavers and winders	Lurgan	1,700‡		1913 13 Jan.		day (Sunday) to attend a meeting against Sunday labour; followed by strike of other men. For advance in piece prices of ¼d.	Sunday labour.  No settlement reported.
Printers' and dyers' labourers, printers, dyers, labourers, &c.	Accrington (near)	777	507	2 Jan.	18	per yard, stated to be equal to 25 per cent.  For advance in wages of 10 per cent.	Advance of 1s. per week to be granted in February at two
				WIGHT STATES	Tables	AND THE PARTY OF T	works, and in May at the third works, to men over 18 years of age; further advance of 1s. to be paid in February, 1914, and May, 1914, respectively.
Dyers, &c	Yorkshire	6,000‡		16 Jan.		For advance in wages to 7d. per hour for workpeople over 22 years of age, equivalent advances for those under 22, and concessions as	No settlement reported.
Transport— Taxi-cab drivers, washers, cleaners, &c.	London	6,000‡	5,000‡	1 Jan.		to overtime.  Refusal to pay increase in price of petrol from 8d. to 1s. Id. per gallon, in accordance with the Arbitration Award of 6th March,	No settlement reported.
Carters and other workpeople	Glasgow	2,500	300	20 Jan.		1912. For advance in wages of 2s. per week, and reduction in hours of labour from 62½ to 60.	No settlement reported.

\* 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 exceeded 100 days.

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

‡ Estimated number.

# NEW SOUTH WALES INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE.\*

Under the above title the Department of Labour and Industry of New South Wales has issued the first number (dated July, 1912) of a monthly Gazette designed for the purpose of supplying the public with reliable information as to the operation of the various Acts which in any way regulate the relations between employers and workpeople. To a slight extent the official reports of the Industrial Court have effected this purpose in the past; but in view of the widening domain of industrial legislation a monthly bulletin covering the whole field will, it is thought, be of considerable value to the community, and it appears that the general reorganisation of the New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry which has been recently

\* Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer. Price 1s. (The subscription price is 10s. per annum).

effected has made it possible to collect and publish reliable statistics.

The first number of the "Gazette" consists of 1,047 pages, covering a complete list of the awards in force within the State of New South Wales at the time of commencement of the "Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912" (18th April, 1912), together with all variations thereof, and new awards published up to 1st July, 1912. The list is preceded by an introductory article describing the new Industrial Arbitration Act and its relation to previous legislation in the same field

Future numbers of the "Gazette" will record the operations under this Act, including the awards made by Industrial Boards and the judgments of the Court of Industrial Arbitration. Another feature of the publication will be monthly reports of the condition of the labour market, and the presentation of industrial incidents of outstanding importance occurring in the other States of the Commonwealth and in New Zealand. It is also proposed to publish statistics relating to variations in the cost of living.

# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.\*

Changes taking effect in January.—The result of all the changes taking effect in January, 1913, was an increase of £26,995 per week, as compared with one of £3,175 per week in December, 1912, and one of £2,633 per week in January, 1912. The number of workpeople affected was 514,721, all of whom received advances. The total number affected in December, 1912, was 46,905 and in January, 1912, 88,621.

One change, affecting 100 workpeople, was settled by mediation; six changes, affecting 413,418 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards; and 17 changes, affecting 21,799 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 79,404 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In 10 cases, affecting 2,106 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

These statistics include details of all the changes reported to the Department, but in the Table below particulars of the principal changes only are given.

Summarised by trades, the number of workpeople affected, and the net effect of the changes on their weekly wages, were as follows:—

Sziaśu szczynik	January.									
Groups of Trades.	19	12.	191	3.						
	No.	£	No.	£						
Building	2,755	+ 283	10,081	+ 970						
Coal Mining	50,500	+ 1,064	418,200	+ 20,514						
Iron, &c., Mining			9,000	+ 746						
Quarrying	61	- 3	2,500	+ 184						
Pig Iron Manufacture	9,297	+ 12	10,290	+ 807						
Iron and Steel Manu- facture	6,822	+ 50	12,459	+ 671						
Engineering and Shipbuilding	13,570	+ 729	38,672	+ 2,152						
Other Metal Trades	212	+ 52		100000						
Textile Trades	1,171	+ 78	1,025	+ 111						
Clothing Trades	445	+ 26	224	+ 9						
Transport Trades	2,700	+ 268	1,317	+ 85						
Printing, &c., Trades	345	+ 17	1,219	+ 66						
Glass, &c., Trades			8,014	+ 501						
Other Trades			1,298	+ 149						
Employees of Local Authorities	743	+ 57	422	+ 30						
Total	88,621	+ 2,633	514,721	+ 26,995						

#### Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in January, 1913, affected 279 workpeople, and resulted in a decrease of 496 hours per week.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN JANUARY, 1913.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change	Occupations.	Num	cimate ber of people ed by	Particulars of Change.
		took effect.	official 78 Tho. 2	In- crease.	De- crease.	nAST - SIL
suilding {	Bradford London Glasgow and Dist.	1 Jan. 4 Jan. 1 Jan.	Labourers	1,000 6,000 1,400	::	Increase of ¼d. per hour (6¼d. to 6¼d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.
	Cumberland ,	2nd pay Jan.	Hewers and other underground workers.	7,000		Increase of 5 per cent., making wages of hewers 60 per cent and of other underground workers 50 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
			Surface workers	2,000		Increase of 3% per cent., making wages 31% per cent. above the standard of 1912.
	Federated Dis- tricts.†	2nd pay Jan.	Hewers and other underground workers	320,000		Increase of 5 per cent., making wages of hewers 60 per cent above the standard of 1888.
Coal Mining.		Tani.	Surface workers	70,000	-	Increase of 5 per cent. to surface workers engaged on the pit banks and screens in manipulating coal, and of 3 per cent. to certain others.
oai mining	South Staffs and East Worc. (parts of)	2nd pay Jan.	Hewers and other underground and surface workers.	12,000		Increase of 5 per cent., making wages of hewers 60 per cent. above the standard of 1888.
	Bristol	2nd pay Jan.	Hewers, other underground workers and banksmen.	2,500		Increase of 5 per cent., making wages of hewers 50 per cent and of other underground workers 52½ per cent., above th standard on the Glos. side, and 55 per cent. and 57½ pe
	Radstock District	2nd pay Jan.	Hewers, other underground workers, banksmen, enginemen and stokers.	4,100		cent. above standard respectively on the Somerset side.  Increase of 5 per cent., making wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1888.
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland	}27 Jan.	Ironstone miners	9,000	-}	Increase of 7 per cent., making wages 4034 per cent. about he standard of 1879.
Quarrying	S. and W. Durham	)	Limestone quarrymen	2,500		
Pig Iron (	Cleveland and Durham	4 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen			Increase, under sliding scale, of 7 per cent., making wag 35 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Manufacture	West Cumberland	6 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	. 1,400		Increase, under sliding scale, of 6 per cent., making wag 52 per cent. above the standard of 1889.
Iron and Steel	South Wales and Mon.	1 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen		::}	Increase, under sliding scale, of 534 per cent., making was 1934 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
Manufacture-	West of Scotland	20 Jan.	Steel millmen		1 :: }	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	C CARR TO MAKE		wheelers Other workpeople	. 250	}	Increase of 2½ per cent.
- (	Preston	. 1st pay Jan.	Engineers	. 1,000		Increase on piece rates of 2½ per cent., and on time rates
	Manchester and District		Engineers	. 20,000		1s. per week. Increase on piece rates of 2½ per cent., and on time rates 1s. per week.
	Oldham	1st pay Jan.	Engineers	6,800		Increase on piece rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and on time rates is, per week.
Engineering and	Liverpool and Birkenhead	1 Jan.	Shipwrights on repair work	. 1,600		Increase of 2s. per week (45s. to 47s.).
Shipbuilding	Liverpool London	1 Jan. 1st pay	Scalers and cementers	2,000		Increase averaging 2s. per week. Increase of 1s. per week.
1000000	Glasgow and West	Jan. 1st pay Jan.	Iron and steel dressers	. 1,050		Increase of ¼d. per hour.
	Belfast	lst pay Jan.	Engineers	1,500		Increase of 1s. per week,
Other	Thames and Med way.	- 3 Jan.	Cement workers	8,000		Bonus of 5 per cent. granted.

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants.
† Comprising Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire (parts of) and North Wales.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES, 1912.

Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled during the Year.

[General Register Only.]

							EGISTER DISTRI							
Districts.		f Exchanges at beginning of Year.	o. of Exchanges open at end of Year.	APPLIC	CATIONS YEAR.	DURING		CIES NOT		VAC	ANCIES I	TILLED D	URING Y	EAR.
		No. of E	No. 0	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London and South Eastern		45	67	466,721	179,278	645,999	117,475	66,901	184,376	24,319	121,036	94,788	50,567	145,355
South Western		13	27	113,770	22,470	136,240	40,504	9.015	49,519	6,648	33,819	34,153	6,314	40,467
West Midlands		33	43	124,065	38,226	162,291	46,007	16,199	62,206	6,531	38,101	33,679	10,953	44,632
Yorkshire and East Midlands		44	70	206,998	65,061	272,059	90,060	30,537	120,597	20,138	77,103	74,850	22,391	97,241
North Western		56	78	231,178	94,294	325,472	96,615	50,040	146,655	26,351	84,729	74,372	36,708	111,080
Wales		18	35	96,865	17,841	114,706	59,526	7,603	67,129	36,790	19,477	51,206	5,061	56,267
Scotland and Northern		39	73	253,442	69,161	322,603	127,043	27,295	154,338	29,086	98,648	106,705	21,029	127,734
Ireland		11	20	70,655	20,895	91,550	17,737	7,484	25,221	3,400	13,037	12,107	4,330	16,437
Total United Kingdom, 1912		259	413	1,563,694	507,226	2,070,920	594,967	215,074	810,041	153,263	485,950	481,860	157,353	639,213
Total United Kingdom, 1911		146	259	1,309,155	398,132	1,707,287	430,376	166,434	596,810	86,048	385,360	347,011	124,397	471,408
Charles Chines II				II	JUVEN	ILES	DISTR	CT T	ABLE.*					agy/serv
Districts.		of Exchanges at heginning of Year.	o. of Exchanges open at end of Year.	APPLIC	PLICATIONS DURING YEAR.			NCIES NO'RING YE		VACANCIES FILLED DURING YEAR,				
		No. c	No. op	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.

Districts.		of Exchangat beginning	of Exchange of Year.	APPLIC	ATIONS I	DURING		NCIES NO URING YI		VACANCIES FILLED DURING YEAR,					
		No. o open a	No. of open	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
London and South Eastern		45	67	72,266	49,020	121,286	44,755	26,547	71,302	1,846	49,140	31,483	19,503	50,986	
South Western		13	27	12,251	5,623	17,874	7,411	2,789	10,200	369	6,755	5,057	2,067	7,124	
West Midlands		33	43	20,021	16,243	36,264	13,576	8,831	22,407	509	14,717	8,889	6,337	15,226	
Yorkshire and East Midlands		44	70	28,153	25,783	53,936	20,711	15,663	36,374	1,070	24,971	14,241	11,800	26,041	
North Western		56	78	24,581	18,533	43,114	19,618	10,861	30,479	1,275	17,030	11,399	6,906	18,305	
Wales		18	35	5,816	5,023	10,839	2,964	1,475	4,439	211	3,212	2,225	1,198	3,423	
Scotland and Northern		39	73	27,168	28,642	55,810	17,544	11,672	29,216	1,415	19,719	11,776	9,358	21,134	
Ireland		11	20	10,147	3,023	13,170	4,022	1,103	5,125	470	3,317	3,016	771	3,787	
Total United Kingdom, 191	2	259	413	200,403	151,890	352,293	130,601	78,941	209,542	7,165	138,861	88,086	57,940	146,026	
Total United Kingdom, 1911	••	146	259	185,108	117,718	302,826	106,920	57,208	164,128	5,550	116,781	77,881	44,450	122,331	
			III.	TRA	DES (A	ADULTS	SONL	Y) BY	DIST	PICTS					

	IIITI	PADES (	ADULT	'S ON	LY) E	Y DI	STRIC	CTS.				-
Division.	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles, and Other Metal Trades.	ance of Men, Goods,	neral (ou bour-laur w	ndry and	Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging.	Tex-	Dress.	Paper, Prints, Books, and Sta- tionery.	Wood, Furni- ture, Fittings, &c.	Com- mercial.	All Other Trades.	Total.

-120 h ((0) sample (1 kg) / 20	Applications for Employment.												
London and South-Fastern	130,898	54,405	89,982	46,394	86,083	37,628	1,752	25,044	17,373	15,564	25,604	115,272	645,999
South-Western	29,218	14,291	13,563	30,896	18,156	5,329	285	2,626	1,352	1,865	3,876	14,783	136,240
Yorkshire and East-Midlands	19,478	46,081 39,767	14,224 20,464	16,770 34,678	15,036	3,397	989	2,510	1,130	2,036	5,098	35,542	162,291
North-Western	46,298	39,973	26,252	44,324	38,255 43,429	8,763	22,532	13,951	2,038	3,501 3,640	7,114	36,201	272,059
Wales	16,445	42,382	6,416	14,982	13,524	2,346	122	1,089	431	488	2,911	35,532	325,472 114,706
Scotland and Northern	43,295 16,693	75,692 6,213	22,321	61,397	37,552	11,124	6,272	3,361	1,756	4,616	7,876	47,341	322,603
Total	347,120		11,803	12,401	17,017	3,112	842	2,418	791	1,258	3,553	15,449	91,550
	341,120	318,804	205,025	261,842	269,052	85,797	89,205	55,810	27,516	32,968	64,091	313,690	2,070,920

				Vacar	ncies N	otified							<b>海州町中心</b>
London and South-Eastern . South-Western . West-Midlands . Yorkshire and East-Mid'ands North-Western . Wales . Scotland and Northern . Ireland .	32,386 11,726 9,096 25,560 24,171 10,954 22,688 4,417	15,449 10,987 17,313 17,686 14,806 33,506 47,044 1,084	14,930 3,462 3,891 7,473 7,200 1,194 5,639 2,178	6,690 4,367 3,930 9,678 10,119 6,378 24,153 1,622	25,532 6,054 4,208 15,142 18,297 5,833 12,870 4,972	18,398 2,370 1,525 4,839 8,599 1,218 5,616 837	857 156 413 9,262 34,319 47 2,150 528	10,892 1,104 1,209 6,988 2,664 515 1,525 1,000	5,410 652 393 1,149 1,257 217 688 185	5,429 667 838 1,524 1,657 173 2,598 381	6,910 1,087 1,770 2,435 2,483 747 2,543 562	41,493 6,887 17,620 18,861 21,083 6,347 26,824 7,455	184,376 49,519 62,206 120,597 146,655 67,129 154,338 25,221
Total	140,998	157,875	45,967	66,937	92,908	43,402	47,732	25,897	9,951	13,267	18,537	146,570	810,041

Vacancies Filled.													
London and South-Eastern South-Western	28,593 9,559 7,199 21,515 18,790 7,931 18,294 3,397 115,278	11,925 10,049 12,253 14,596 10,768 31,830 40,014 620 132,055	12,077 2,888 2,980 6,370 5,175 881 4,396 1,330 36,097	6,112 4,061 3,518 9,091 8,658 5,761 21,772 1,417 60,390	17,479 4,090 2,711 10,838 12,541 3,815 9,669 3,021	15,158 1,681 1,072 4,050 7,021 897 4,610 540 35,029	706 124 255 7,274 25,939 28 1,646 172	6,946 680 510 4,486 1,317 219 682 483	4,179 489 186 887 915 167 487 127	3,543 378 446 1,014 966 85 1,949 173	5,103 800 1,148 1,796 1,586 435 1,919 377	33,534 5,668 12,354 15,324 17,404 4,218 22,296 4,780	145,355 40,467 44,632 97,241 111,080 56,267 127,734 16,437

<sup>\*</sup> The term Adults is applied to persons of 17 years of age and over, and the term Juveniles to persons under 17 years of age.

# February, 1913. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

		IV.—AD	ULTS-	TRADE	TABL	E.*+					
GROUPS OF TRADES.	APPLIC	ATIONS D YEAR.	URING		NCIES NOT RING YEA		VACA	NCIES FIL	LED DUR	ING YEA	R.
· Maria de la compansión de la compansió	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Building:— Carpenters and Joiners	00.007		62,263	26,060		90,000	1.070	00 479	01 510		3-4
D 1.11	62,263	- 0.0			Test de	26,060	1,032	20,478	21,510	W 77 . 10	-21,510
D !	32,134		32,134 75,734	13,996		13,996 17,991	522	10,138	10,660	6010000000	10,660
Other Skilled Men	75,734		54,484	17,991 19,500			726 990	13,996 12,934	14,722	計画版	14,722
Labourers	54,484 68,948		68,948	24,055	_	19,500 24,055	1,360	18,443	13,924		13,924
Other Works of Construction and Roads	53,557	field the	53,557	39,396		39,396		30,692	19,803 34,659	_	34,659
Mining and Quarrying	17,473	17	17,490	8,371	20	8,391	3,967 2,074	3,579	5,642	11	5,653
Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances:— Engineering and Machine Making:—			11,400		20	0,031	2,014	5,013		11	3,000
Others	33,734			14,141 50,138					7 12,744		
Ships and Boats	142,476	11,868	318,804	66,236	6,580	157,877	45 OC5	86,790	38,524 61,381	5,304	170.055
Vehicles (Makers)	77,390 22,114	11,000	010,004	8,424	0,000	101,011	45,265	00,130	5,381	0,004	132,055
Other Motel Trades	31,222			12,358					8,721	The same	(2010)
Textiles :-		00.515	57.077		10.004	77.507		10 555			
Cotton	23,722	29,515	53,237	14,659	18,924	33,583	6,615	18,775	10,946	14,444	25,390
Wool and Worsted	8,352	5,409	13,761	2,863	2,952	5,815	540	3,878	2,202	2,216	4,418
Other Textiles	9,880	12,327	22,207	2,525	5,810	8,335	185	6,151	1,779	4,557	6,336
Boot and Shoe Makers	15,109	2,801	17,910	6,256	1,852	8,108	419	4,329	3,675	1,073	4,748
Others	9,573	28,117	37,690	3,746	14,043	17,789	643	9,932	1,531	9,044	10,575
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages :-		The Thorn						0.5%		Million .	100 A 10
On Railways	11,670	} 2,306	205,025	{ 10,104 }	485	45,968	7,973	28,124	8,701	} 355	36,097
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, Canals, &c	191,049	,		35,379					27,041	1	00,001
Agriculture	<b>3</b> 5,267	9,009	44,276	17,806	9,215	27,021	4,299	12,563	11,116	5,746	16,862
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	15,927	11,599	27,526	3,996	5,955	9,951	654	6,783	2,755	4,682	7,437
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	29,883	3,085	32,968	11,329	1,938	13,267	525	8,029	7,163	1,386	8,554
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap and Resin	6,605	2,300	8,905	5,192	1,704	6,896	915	5,384	4,792	1,507	6,299
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	8,001	4,534	12,535	3,122	2,318	5,440	191	3,194	1,883	1,502	3,385
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c., Makers	9,043	923	9,966	2,866	914	3,780	442	1,946	1,751	637	2,388
Others	23,195	52,636	75,831	8,335	31,287	39,622	9,269	23,372	5,962	26,679	32,641
Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers	4,599	2,569	7,168	1,311	1,153	2,464	47	1,562	741	868	1,609
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instru- ments and Games.	3,512	743	4,255	1,264	774	2,038	48	994	573	469	1,042
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	15,447	23	15,470	10,644	15	10,659	3,662	5,625	9,276	11	9,287
Commercial	47,295	17,016	64,311	13,020	5,517	18,537	1,391	11,773	9,122	4,042	13,164
Domestic (Outdoor):—	E AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	Lafter School	dies seits								
Laundry and Washing Service	29,370	∫ 22,352 \	269,051	6,004	\( \) 11,362\( \)	92,979	7,052	57,112	3,970	( 8,052)	64 164
Others	5 20,010	217,329	200,002	.,	75,613	02,010	1,002	01,112	0,510	52,142	64,164
General Labourers	261,842	_	261,842	66,937	-	66,937	16,873	43,517	60,390	-	60,390
Shop Assistants	36,028	32,041	<b>6</b> 8,069	8,740	9,400	18,140	1,984	9,351	4,784	6,551	11,335
Post Office Temporary Christmas Staff	38,103	45	38,148	40,506	46	40,552	27,286	11,824	39,065	45	39,110
All Others	58,693	38,662	97,355	17,697	7,197	24,894	6,314	14,682	14,966	6,030	20,996
Total	1,563,694	507,226	2,070,920	594,967	215,074	810,041	153,263	485,950	481,860	157,353	639,213

# V.—JUVENILES—TRADE TABLE.\*+

	VACANCIES	NOTIFIED DUR	ING YEAR.	VACANCIES FILLED DURING YEAR.			
GROUPS OF TRADES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	
Building and Works of Construction	4,302	a de La casa de la cas	4,302	2,541		2,541	
Mining and Quarrying	400	39	439	247	33	280	
Metals, Machines, &c. :-					Maria Say		
Engineering and Machine Making	10,232			7,922			
Ships and Boats	1,377	1	21,337	1,028			
Vehicles (Makers) .,	1,357	3,772	22,001	1,001	3,120	16,448	
Other Metal Trades	4,599	)		3,377			
Textiles	5,267	7,691	12,958	3,267	5,846	9,113	
Dress	4,287	11,425	15,712	2,322	7,530	9,852	
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	50,313	3,268	53,581	32,270	2,006	34,276	
Agriculture	1,688	921	2,609	1,057	689	1,746	
Paper, Prints, Books, &c	3,250	5,647	8,897	2,161	4,601	6,762	
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.,	3,935	940	4,875	2,827	720	3,547	
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c	654	1,708	2,362	521	1,470	1,991	
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c	1,452	754	2,206	1,029	532	1,561	
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	4,542	6,700	11,242	3,240	5,866 -	9,106	
Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers	858	1,439	2,297	541	1,123	1,664	
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	1,182	731	1,913	715	459	1,174	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	493	11	504	400	11	411	
Commercial	9,901	2,461	12,362	6,882	1,974	8,856	
Domestic (Outdoor)	2,687	21,784	24,471	1,740	14,739	16,479	
General Labourers	1,463	1824-188	1,463	1,138		1,138	
Shop Assistants	6,210	4,854	11,064	3,272	3,429	6,701	
Post Office Temporary Christmas Staff	592	2	594	589	1	590	
All Others	9,560	4,794	14,354	7,999	3,791	11,790	
Total	130,601	78,941	209,542	88,086	57,940	146,026	

General Register only, i.e. excluding certain casual employments.

† The term adults is applied to persons of 17 years of age and over, and the term juveniles to persons under 17 years of age.

## WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JANUARY, 1913.

(Note.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) DURING January 997 fresh applications (521 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 966 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 253 persons, of whom 146 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The demand for cooks, parlourmaids, and housemaids exceeded the supply; the supply of ladies' maids and companions exceeded the demand.

		cations Vork-		ations ed by			Work	
		ople		Employers during		ma- itly.	Tem- porarily.	
	Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1912.	Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1912.	Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1912.	Jan., .1913.	Jan., 1912.
			Sumi	mary l	y Bur	eaux.		The state of
Central Bureau:  5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.  Y. W. C. A.:	139	134	109	108	41	41	13	7
26, George Street, § (1) Hanover Sq. (2) Dublin:	380 143	372 140	592 62	501 40	69 26	63 22	23 4	22 2
30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edin-	25	44	22	33	6	8	1	•
burgh, and Glasgow)	310	249	181	178	58	47	12	7
Total of 10 Bureaux_	997	939	966	860	200	181	53	38
Girls' Friendly Society: 39, Victoria St., S.W	301	_	364		67	_	5	_
	di mi	S	umma	ry by	Occup	ations	1.	1227
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	88 30 71 111 21 521 155	82 32 53 131 26 489 123	43 4 29 46 37 716 91	35 2 25 42 29 643 84	14 1 17 14 21 119 14	8 3 14 14 21 106 15	1  3 16  27 6	2  3 6  25 2
Total of 10 Bureaux	997	939	966	860	200	181	53	38

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 52 persons in London and 71 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 309 persons in London and 43 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

## PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.\*

British.—During December 17,623 British subjects left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 22,979 entered the United Kingdom, the balance inward being 5,356, compared with a balance inward of 495 in December, 1911. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease in the number of passengers outward, and an increase, especially from the United States, in the number inwards.

In the year ended December, 1912, the number of British subjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 467,762, while the number entering the United Kingdom was 199,276, the balance outward being 268,486, compared with a balance outward of 261,809 in the year 1911. The most noticeable feature in this increase is the large increase in the number of passengers to Australia. Particulars of the movement of British subjects to and from places out of Europe are given in the following Table:—

Color -	D	ecember			e months December	
	1911.	1912.	Inc, (+) or Dec. (-) in 1912.	1911.	1912.	Inc.(+) or Dec (-) in 1912.
Outward: Total	18,885	17,623	-1,262	454,527	467,762	+ 13,235
To British N. America To Australia To United States	2,811 5,639 3,694	2,801 5,430 3,838	- 10 - 209 + 144	184,860 68,642 121,814	186,185 83,199 117,354	+ 1,325 + 14,557 - 4,460
Inward: Total	19,380	22,979	+3,599	192,718	199,276	+ 6,558
From British N. America From Australia From United States	7,098 576 8,343	8,192 895 10,403	+1,094 + 319 +2,060	50,095 12,305 72,082	52,654 14.511 71,507	+ 2,559 + 2,206 - 575
Balance Inward or Outward: † Total	495	5,356	+4,861	261,809	268,486	+ 6,677
To British N. America To Australia To United States	4,287 5,063 4,649	5,391 4,535 6,565	+1,104 - 528 +1,916	134,765 56,337 49,732	133,531 68,688 45,847	- 1,234 +12,351 - 3,885

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.

† Inward balances.

Aliens.—For aliens the balance inward in December, 1912, was 7,113, compared with 9,516 a year ago. For the twelve months ended December there was a balance outward of 47,505. compared with 11,187 a year ago.

# HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

Coal Mines Act: Settling Disputes: Referees: Notice of Objection: Rules for Conduct of Reference. — By the Coal Mines Act, 1911, certain disputes are to be settled by being referred to such one of the panel of referees appointed under the Act as may be selected in manner provided by rules made for the purpose, and the decision of such referee is to be final. No such matter, however, may be referred unless the party making the objection or refusing compliance has served notice on the other party within the time and in the manner prescribed by the Act or by the Home Secretary, as the case may be. The panel is appointed by the Reference Committee, which consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lord President of the Court of Session, and one other person selected by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, certain disputes are to be settled by of the Court of Session, and one other person selected by the two first mentioned as being specially qualified by eminence in mining knowledge. The Reference Committee have power to make rules as to the mode in which the referee in any particular

make rules as to the mode in which the referee in any particular case is to be selected, or to the procedure before a referee, and as to the costs of such proceedings.

In pursuance of these powers, the Home Secretary has made an Order\*, dated 17th October, 1912, prescribing the time and manner of serving notices of objection or refusal to comply with the Act. Such notice must be served 14 days after receipt of the order, requisition, refusal of sanction or notice to which the party objects or with which he refuses to comply. It must be in writing, and must state the grounds of objection or refusal. It must be sent by registered post, and must be addressed either to the Home Secretary or to the Inspector of the Division, according as it relates to any order or notice of the Home Secretary, or to a requisition, refusal of sanction or notice from an Inspector. The Order does not apply to notices by an Inspector of causes of danger not expressly provided against by the Act, nor to objections to General Regulations proposed to be made

by the Home Secretary.

The Reference Committee has also made Rules† to be known as the Coal Mines (Reference) Rules, 1913. By these it is provided that in the case of a matter for reference arising the Home Secretary shall send to the Reference Committee a statement of such matter, and, in the case of an objection to proposed General or Special Regulations, a copy of such Regulations and of the objections thereto. The Reference Committee shall then select a referee from the panel, having regard to the nature of the matter for reference, and after considering any joint representations made by some or all of the parties in regard nature of the matter for reference, and after considering any joint representations made by some or all of the parties in regard to the person to be appointed. Having selected a referee, the Committee are to notify their selection to the parties, and furnish the referee with copies of the documents received by the Committee from the Home Secretary. In the case of objection to proposed General and Special Regulations, the Committee may appoint a person or persons possessing legal or special know-ledge to assist the referee as assessor, if the referee considers that he requires such assistance. The place and time of hearing is to be fixed by the referee, and the hearing is to be in private, unless an order to the contrary is made by the referee or by the Committee. The parties may appear at the hearing either in person or by counsel or solicitor or agent. Where the reference relates to proposed General Regulations, the referee may, if he thinks fit, allow any substantial number of owners or of workmen affected, who have not made a general objection, to be represented if they apply to him for permission to appear; and where the reference relates to proposed Special Regulations the referee may allow the owner, or a majority of the workmen, if he or they have not made objection, to take part in the proceedings on application being made to him for the purpose. Subject to the provisions of the rules, the proceedings at the hearing are under the direction of the referee in his discretion. The remuneration of the referee and of assessors is fixed by the rules, and the costs of proceedings are in the direction of the referee.

Storage of Explosives at Mines. — Under the same Act, and an Order of 21st May, 1912, all explosives used at a mine must be provided by the owner, and a suitable place above ground must be provided for their storage. In making provision for the storage of explosives, the owner has to observe the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1875, and of various Orders made under that Act. The Home Secretary has now published a memorandum<sup>‡</sup>, dated November, 1912, and called "Storage of Explosives at Mines," summarising these various requirements and directing attention to the same.

costs of proceedings are in the dicretion of the referee.

Apparatus for Re-lighting Safety Lamps. — By another provision of the same Act, no person may have in his possession any lucifer match, nor any apparatus of any kind for producing a light or spark in any mine or part of a mine in which safety lamps are required to be used; but the Home Secretary power by order to authorise the use of apparatus for shot-firing or for re-lighting lamps. In pursuance of this power the Home Secretary has made an Orders, dated 24th October, 1912, authorising the use of apparatus for re-lighting lamps electric

ally, subject to certain conditions. Such apparatus must comply in all respects with the requirements of any rules or regulations in force respecting the use of electricity underground, and must be used according to such rules and the provisions of the Act. The station where the apparatus is used must not be within 200 yards of any part of the working face. When not in use the apparatus must be kept locked up, and no one may have a key other than a person appointed in writing under the Act to re-light lamps.

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for January, 1913.

Imports.-During January, 1913, the total value of foreign and Colonial merchandise imported into the United Kingdom was £71,243,000, an increase of 6.4 per cert. compared with January, 1912, and of 13.6 per cent. compared with January, 1911.

The increase compared with January, 1912, was in the raw materials group and in the manufactured articles group; raw

cotton increased £1,746,000, raw wool and other textile materials £972,000, and iron ore and other metallic ores £505,000. Metal manufactures increased £584,000 and machinery £159,000. In the food, drink and tobacco group there was a net decrease of £2,036,000; grain and flour increased £598,000 and meat £111,000, but other articles of food decreased £2,786,000.

Compared with January, 1911, there were increases in every

group, the principal items making up these increases being grain and flour, £1,379,000; iron ore and other metallic ores, £411,000; wood and timber, £592,000; textile materials (other than raw cotton and wool), £1,306,000; oil seeds, &c., £788,000; hides and undressed skins, £559,000; metal manufactures, £1,335,000; machinery, £240,000; yarns and textile fabrics, £381,000; chemicals, &c., £259,000; and leather (including manufactures thereof), £239,000. There were decreases in the case of meat, £281,000; raw cotton, £1,465,000; and raw wool, £302,000

Exports, British and Irish.-The exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during January, 1913, were valued at £45,446,000, being 12.4 per cent. more than in

January, 1912, and 20.4 per cent. more than in January, 1911. Compared with January, 1912, the principal increases were coal, coke and manufactured fuel, £922,000; manufactures of metal, £789,000; machinery, £446,000; cotton manufactures, £1,335,000; other textile manufactures, £442,000; and apparel, £249,000

Compared with January, 1911, coal, coke, and manufactured fuel increased £1,316,000; metal manufactures, £1,404,000; machinery, £626,000; cotton manufactures, £1,210,000; apparel, £343,000; and chemicals, &c., £416,000.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE. NOTE.—The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight, or when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale-value of such goods.

	January, 1913.					
_	Amount.	Inc. (+) or as compa	r Dec. (-) ared with			
		1912.	1911.			
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand			
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	£ 22,145 32,222	£ - 2,036 + 4,809	£ + 1,529 + 3,471			
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured;	16,565	+ 1,457	+ 3,500			
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (in- cluding Parcels Post)	311	+ 48	+ 50			
Total value of Imports	71,243	+ 4,278	+ 8,550			

#### EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Note.—The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as "free on board" values.

	January, 1913.					
	Amount.	Inc. (+) o				
		1912.	1911.			
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand			
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured:	£ 2,274 5,809	£ - 30 + 913	£ + 247 + 1,430			
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured\$	36,600	+ 4,193	+ 5,935			
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (in- cluding Parcels Post)	763	- 47	+ 103			
Total value of Exports of British Produce	45,446	+ 5,029	+ 7,715			

The exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise during January, 1913, amounted to £10,706,000, an increase of £1,111,000 on January, 1912, and of £2,064,000 on January, 1911.

# PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

THE results of the ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the Table below: -

	Price accord		Increase of last Audit on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.		
Coal. (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth.)	1912.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Durham	Oct.—Dec.	8 11.8	0 4.62	1 4.62		
Pig Iron.						
Cleveland	Oct.—Dec.	60 1-17	5 7.53	12 8:56		
Cumberland	Oct.—Dec.	81 9-335	4 11.383	19 6.843		
West of Scotland	Nov., 1912— Jan., 1913	72 11	2 3	18 4.42		
Manufactured Iron.	1912.		Contract Contract			
North of England :— (Rails, plates, bars and angles.)	Nov.—Dec.	141 9.38	2 2.35	15 3.12		
Midlands :— (Bars, angles, tees, sheets,	Nov.—Dec.	161 1.61	3 5.85	27 10:15		
plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	Nov.—Dec.	146 8:71	3 7.53	26 0.33		

Coal.—The Durham Conciliation Board decided that wages should be increased by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in consideration of the rise in the ascertained selling price of coal.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen have been increased by 7 per cent. in Cleveland, by 6 per cent. in Cumberland, and by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the West of Scotland.

Manufactured Iron.-In the North of England, the Midlands, and the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers and millmen remain unchanged as the result of the ascertainments of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

# APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS DURING JANUARY, 1913.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Athy (Kildare)	Dr. J. Kilbride, Athy Lodge, Athy	Athy Dispensary, week- days, except Thursday, 10 a.m.
Medbourne (Leicester)	Dr. F. S. Morrison, Hallaton, Uppingham	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Welshpool (Montgomery)	Dr. J. A. Crump, Park Lane House, Welshpool	Wednesday, 9.15-10.15 a.m

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

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

# INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JANUARY.

(Based on information supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

In the following Tables particulars are given as to the number of each of the various classes, unions and societies, which were (1) registered and (2) dissolved during January, 1913.

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies.	27	Friendly Societies Branches Building ",	28 109

(2) Dissolved.

Class of Society.	Notices received in Jan. of		
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled.
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies Friendly Societies Building Building Building		4 7 63 38 9	1 1 11 

<sup>•</sup> Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. No. 1539. Price 1d. † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 10. Price 1d. ‡ Price 1d. § Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912.

<sup>\*</sup> Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hide and skins, &c.
† Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c.
† Coal, wool, oil, seeds, &c., hides and skins.
§ Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

# PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JANUARY.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wyman & Sons. Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the Bitish Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Census, 1911. Scotland. Vol. 1. Part 28. County of Peebles. [Cd. 6097—xxvii: pp. 35: price 4d.] Part 30. County of Renfrew. [Cd. 6097—xxix: pp. 89: price 9d.] Part 31. County of Ross and Cromarty. [Cd. 6097—xxx: pp. 61: price 6d.] Part 32. County of Roxburgh. [Cd. 6097—xxxi: pp. 49: price

5½d.]

Mines and Quarries, 1911. Part 3. Output. Mineral output Mines and Quarries, 1911. Part 3. Output. Mineral output and persons employed at Mines and Quarries; diagrams showing fluctuations in prices of Coal, Iron and other Minerals, 1873—1911. Home Office. [Cd. 6550: pp. 140: price 1s. 5d.]

Building Societies. 17th Annual Report, by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1911. Part 1. Report. [H.C. 124: pp. 28: price 3d.]

Merchant Shipping—Life Saving Appliances. Rules made by the Board of Trade under Section 427 of the Merchant Shipping

the Board of Trade under Section 427 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. [H.C. 442: pp. 18: price 2½d.]

Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Boats and Davits. Board of Trade. [Cd. 6558: pp. 17: price 2½d.]

Report to Home Office on the Draft Regulations, under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, for the Manufacture and Decoration of Pottery. By Judge Ruegg, K.C. [Cd. 6568: pp. 17: price 2½d.]

17: price 2½d.]

Coal Tables, 1911. Tables relating to the Production, Consumption, and Imports and Exports of Coal in the British Empire and the Principal Foreign Countries in recent years, &c. Board of Trade. [H.C. 403: pp. 51: price 5½d.]

Iron and Steel, 1911. Memorandum and Tables showing the

Production and Consumption of Iron Ore and Pig Iron, and the Production of Steel in the United Kingdom and the Principal Foreign Countries in recent years, &c. Board of Trade. [H.C.

Froduction of Steel in the United Kingdom and the Principal Foreign Countries in recent years, &c. Board of Trade. [H.C. 402: pp. 71: price 7d.]

Report to the Home Office on the Shops Act, 1912, as it applies to Refreshment Premises. By Miss A. M. Ahrons and A. K. Clark-Kennedy. [Cd. 6579: pp. 8: price 1d.]

Trustee Savings Banks. Report of proceedings of Inspection Committee for year ended 20th November, 1912. 21st Annual Report. [H.C. 444: pp. 17: price 2½.]

National Insurance Act, 1911. Letter dated 18th December, 1912, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the National Insurance Practitioners' Association. [Cd. 6557: pp. 2: price ½d.]

Medical Benefit under the German Sickness Insurance Legislation. [Cd. 6581: pp. 42: price 4½d.] Return of Officers appointed to the Staff of the National Health Insurance Commission (Scotland), up to and including 31st December, 1912. [Cd. 6582: pp. 5: price 1d.]

Tramways and Light Railway (Street and Road) Return for 1911. Board of Trade. [H.C. 398: pp. 55: price 6d.]

Departmental Committee on Irish Inland Fisheries. Minutes of Evidence, Appendices and Index. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 6545: pp. viii. + 564: price 48. 6d.]

viii. + 564: price 4s. 6d.]

Congested Districts Board of Ireland. 20th Report for the year ended 31st March, 1912. Assisted industries, loans to fishermen, &c. [Cd. 6553: pp. 96: price 5d.]

#### BRITISH COLONIES.

Canada. - The Labour Gazette, December, 1912. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes and industrial accidents during November. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 95.]
—Saskatchewan. The Public Service Monthly. Vol. 1, No. 6, January, 1913.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Prices, Price Indexes, and Cost of Living in Australia, by G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician. Labour and Industrial Branch. Report No. 1, December, 1912. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co., Printers:

New South Wales.—The Industrial Gazette. No. 1, July, 1912. (pp. 1047.) No. 2, August, 1912. (pp. 266.) No. 3, September, 1912. (pp. 151.) No. 4, October, 1912. (pp. 371.) Department of Labour and Industry. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: price 1s. each.]

Government Printer: price 1s. each.]

Victoria.—Annual Report of the General Manager of State Coal Mines, 1911—1912. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Acting Government Printer: pp. 12, with diagrams.]

—Factories and Shops Acts. Extension of Special Boards to Country Districts. Return showing the areas to which Determinations of Special Boards apply. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Acting Government Printer: pp. 3.]

—Wages Board Determinations. Boots, Shoes and Slippers, dated November 2nd, 1912, cancelling that of October 30th, 1911. Grocers' Sundries, dated November 7th, 1912, cancelling that of July 3rd, 1912. Chaff Cutters, dated November 23rd, 1912. Undertakers, dated December 5th, 1912, cancelling that of January 8th, 1912. Commercial Clerks, dated December 10th, 1912.

—Twenty-Sixth Annual Report on Trade Unions, 1911. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Acting Government Printer: pp. 7.]

South Australia. — Wages Board Determinations. Painters and Decorators, dated December 11th, 1912. Retail Grocery, Dairy Produce, and General Stores, dated December 11th, 1912.

February, 1913.

Queensland. — Wages Board Determinations. Brisbane Furniture Trade, dated October 28th, 1912, cancelling that of November 21st, 1910. Sawmilling Industry for the South-Eastern Diviber 21st, 1910. Sawmilling Industry for the South-Eastern Divi-sion, dated November 29th, 1912, cancelling that of December

-Twenty-seventh Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Building Societies, and Trade Unions to October 31st, 1912.
[Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer: pp. 40.]

Western Australia. - Report of Proceedings by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended June 30th, 1812. Friendly, Building and Co-operative Societies, Workers' Compensation Act and Truck Act. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer:

pp. 38.]
—Eleventh Annual Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1902, and the Trade Unions Act, 1902. Year ended June 30th, 1912. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer: pp. 23.]

New Zealand .- Journal of the Department of Labour, December, 1912. Condition of trade and employment as at 30th November, 1912; cases under the Workers' Compensation Act; persons John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 78.]

South Africa. - Report of the Labour Department for Novem-Applications for employment, work found, &c. (pp.

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International .- Bulletin of the International Labour Office. Nos. 8, 9, and 10, 1912. English edition. [London: The Pioneer Press.] Nos. 8 and 9, 1912. French edition. [Paris: Berger-

-Journal of the International Association for Combatting Unemployment, October-December, 1912. [Paris: 34, Rue de Babylone: price 3s. 2d.]

—Bulletin of Social Insurance No. 6, 1912. [Paris: 4, Rue

—Buttetin of Social Insurance Ivo. 6, 1812. [Fairs. 4, Inter-du Moulin-Vert: price 2s. 5d.]
—International Co-operative Bulletin. January, 1913. Development of the co-operative movement in Great Britain and Germany. [London: International Co-operative Alliance.]

Germany. [London: International Co-operative Alliance.]

United States.—Report on Condition of Women and Child Wage-Earners in the United States, Vol. XIII. Infant Mortality and its relation to the Employment of Mothers. Department of Commerce and Labour. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 174.]

New York. Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1911. Part I. History of Typographical Union, No. 6. [Albany: State Department of Labour: pp. xviii. +716.]

Massachusetts. Report of the Commission on Compensation for Industrial Accidents, July 1st, 1912. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 322.]

Iowa. Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1910-1911. Factory inspection, accidents, wages, trade unions, &c. [Des Moines: Emory H. English, State Printer: pp. 415.]

Wisconsin. Bulletin of the Industrial Commission. Vol. 1, Wisconsin. Bulletin of the Industrial Commission. Vol. 1, No. 6, December 20th, 1912. Liability Insurance Rates. [pp. 10.] Tennessee. 21st Annual Report of the Mining Department. Mineral Resources of Tennessee, 1911. [Nashville: Williams Printing Co.: pp. 177.]

Ohio. Abstract of the 36th Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1912. Mineral statistics, free employment offices, wages, &c. [Columbus: F. J. Heer Printing Co.: pp. 39.]

France.—Municipal Statistics of Paris. Statistics of mortality and causes of death (by occupations). 1912. [Paris: Prédeture de la Seine.]
—Journal of the French Labour Department, December, 1912.

Trade unions and co-operative stores on January 1st, 1912, "economic indices" for 3rd quarter of 1912, Book II of codified labour laws, employment and labour disputes in November. . [Paris: Berger-Levrault: price 2d.]

—Statistics of the Movement of the Population. New Series, Vol. 1, 1907-1910. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: pp. cvi. + 253.]

Germany.—Quarterly Journal of Statistics of the German Empire, Part 4. 1912. Prices of cattle and of articles of food in German towns, strikes and lock-outs in 3rd quarter of 1912, women and juvenile workers in German factories in 1911. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp. 247: price 1s. 11d.]

—Statistical Year-book of Bremen, 1912. Statistics of factories

and workpeople employed, co-operation, prices (wholesale and retail), labour exchanges, pauperism. Municipal Statistical Office.

retail, labour exchanges, pauperism. Municipal Statistical Office. [Bremen: Franz Leuwer: pp. xii. +343.]

—Ninth International Report of the Trade Union Movement, 1911. German edition. [Berlin: C. Legien: pp. 320.]

—Journal of the German Labour Department. January, 1913. Employment in December and summary for 1912; principal statistics relating to accident and infirmity insurance in 1911; cooperative societies in 1910 and 1911. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d.]

—Journal of the Stat'stical Office of Wurtemburg, Janua 1913. Labour registries in December. [Stuttgart: J. Fink.]

Austria-Hungary .- Report of 40th Congress of German Cooperative Societies in Austria, held at Vienna on September 21st to 23rd, 1912. By C. Wrabetz. [Vienna: published by the Union of German Co-operative Societies in Austria: pp. 174.] —Journal of Trade and Industrial Regulations, No. 10, 1912.

Austrian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: Verlag der Manzschen K.K. Hof, Verlags-und Universitäts-Buchhandlung: price 10d.]

—Journal of the Austrian Central Statistical Commission, November, 1912. With supplements—(1) strikes and lock-outs in 1911 and (2) statistics of the principal cereal crops in 1912.

[Brunn: F. Irrgang.]

—Statistical Journal of Hungary. November, 1912. Strikes and lock-outs in 1911. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, December, 1912.

Work of labour exchanges in October; Hungarian law modifying that previously in force as to insurance of agricultural workers against sickness and accidents. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.] Journal of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior, January 1st. 1913. [Vienna: k.k. Hof-und Staatsdruckerei.]

Ist, 1915. [Vienna: R.R. Hol-und Statistickerer.]

Italy.—Annals of Credit and Thrift, 1912. Proceedings of the Council of Thrift and Social Insurance. 1st and 2nd sessions, 1912. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. 395 and 375 respectively: price 3s. 2d. each.]

—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, December, 1912.

—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, December, 1912.

Strikes in November and in 3rd quarter of 1912; retail prices of food in November. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

Belgium.—Belgian Co-operators' Almanack for 1913.

[Brussels: Louis Bertrand: pp. 64: price 1½d.]

—Catalogue of Library of the Belgian Central Statistical Commission, Vol. vii.—Works relating to America, Asia, and Africa.

[Brussels: 1911: Hayez: pp. 284.]

—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department (December 15th).

Employment in November, bills relating to (1) cheap dwellings for working classes and (2) amendment of the law of December 13th, 1889, on the employment of women, young persons, and 13th, 1889, on the employment of women, young persons, and children. (December 31st.) Strikes in November; bill relating to insurance against sickness, premature infirmity, and old age. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d. each.]

Bills presented in Belgian Lower Chamber on November 12th, 1912, relating to (1) Insurance against sickness, infirmity, and old age, (2) Cheap dwellings. [Extracts from "Revue du Travail."]

Holland .- Statistics of Holland. No. 177 .- Strikes and lock outs in 1911. No. 178.—Movement of the population in 1911.

Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante: No. 177, pp. 108, price 5d.: No. 178, pp. 135, price 8d.]

—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, December 31st, 1912. Employment and labour disputes in November, bills

relating to insurance of seamen against accidents and to insurance against diseases of occupation, wages in the textile industry in 1908. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante: price 2d.]

Switzerland. — Statistical Report of the Federation of Swiss Co-operative Societies (Distributive) for 1911. [Basle: pp. 67+

Denmark.—Journal of the Danish Statistical Office, January, 1913. Unemployment in October, 1912. [Copenhagen: Gylden-dalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag: price 1½d.]

—Report of Danish Inspector of Unemployment for Year ending March 31st, 1912. [Copenhagen: pp. 28.]

Norway.—Statistical Year-book of Norway, 1912. Prices of cereals, domestic animals, butter and milk; wages 1895-1910; unemployment 1911; labour exchanges 1911. Statistical Central Bureau. [Christiania: pp. 254.]

Sweden.—Official Statistics of Sweden. Agriculture and Cattle-Rearing in 1911. Swedish Central Statistical Office. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]
—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 11. 1912.

Labour exchanges in 3rd quarter of 1912; unemployment in July-September, 1912; prices of food, &c., 1904—October, 1912. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

-Report on Insurance in Sweden in 1911, Part I. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman: pp. 92.]

-Report of Swedish Insurance Institution for 1911. [Stockholm: pp. 140.]

-Abstract of Official Statistics of Sweden, 1915. Wages of agricultural labourers 1866-1911; industrial accidents 1909; strikes and lock-outs 1906-1911; labour exchanges 1908-1911. [Stock-holm: pp. xi. + 183: price 2s. 3d.]

Spain. — Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, December, 1912. Prices of commodities in certain provinces and towns, October, 1911—March, 1912. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez:

Portugal .- Journal of the Portuguese Labour Department, Nos. 76, 78, and 79. [Lisbon.]

Russia. - Annual Report of the Russian Department of Industry for 1911. Census of production of manufacturing indus-tries, new trade unions and employers' associations registered report on factory inspection—including summary of accide strikes in 1911. [St. Petersburg: pp. 259: price 2s. 1½d.]

Brazil.—State of St. Paul. Bulletin of the Labour Department, Vol. 1, No. 3, 2nd quarter of 1912. Current wages and prices of food in the city of St. Paul.

# CONSULAR REPORTS.

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 5031. Trade and Commerce of Denmark, 1911. [Cd. 6005-204: pp. 35: price

of 1909 against Unfair Competition. [Cd. 6006—2: pp. 35: price 2d.]

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1913

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Works Services

FILLING MATERIAL FOR FOUNDATIONS FOR OIL TANKS, CHATHAM .-

H. A. Cunis, Albion Wharf, Holland St., Southwark, S.E.

A. Cunis, Albion Wharf, Holland St., Southwark, S.E.

SAND FOR OIL FUEL DEPOT, PORT VICTORIA.—British Dredging
Co., Ltd., 317, High Holborn, London, W.C.

UPPER Tumblers for Dredgers, H.M. Dockyard, PortsMOUTH.—F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., James Bridge Steel
Works, nr. Wednesbury.

Vorks Services.
Additional Latrines, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.—G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Broadmead Works, Maidstone.
Extension of R.N. Hospital, H.M. Dockyard, Pembroke.— Wm. Davies, King William St., Pembroke Dock.
Fuel Oil Tanks for Pembroke and Haulbowline.—Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington.
Shed for Airship, Medway.—Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffordshire.

# ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUTREMENTS, NAVAL (WATER BOTTLES).—The Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

Anchors and Stocks.—H. Charlton & Co., Swinburne St., Gateshead-on-Tyne; J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., Newburn Steel Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne; The Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., 23, Royal Exchange Sq., Glasgow; Wasteneys, Smith, 60, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Tavistock House, Sunderland.

60, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd.,
Tavistock House, Sunderland.

BLADING MATERIAL.—Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs.

BLANKETS.—J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton, Devon;
T. Bruce, Clive Mills, Mirfield; J. Clay & Sons, Hollings

Mills, Sowerby Bridge; C. Early & Co., Ltd., Witney

Mills, Witney, Oxon; J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd.,

Greetland, Halifax; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Holme Bank

Mills, Mirfield, Yorks; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoct S. O. Vorker, Wormelder, Walker, Ltd., Dawsbury

Mills, Mirfield, Yorks; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot, S.O., Yorks; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury Mills, Dewsbury.

Brass Foundry Work.—Bailey & Mackey, 173, Great Hampton Row, Birmingham; J. Cartland & Son, Ltd., Constitution Hill, Birmingham; Evered & Co., Ltd., Surrey Works, Lewisham Rd., Smethwick; Harcourts, Ltd., Moseley St., Birmingham; J. P. Marrian & Co., Slaney St., Birmingham; T. Pemberton & Sons, Ltd., Union St., West Bromwich; Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Cambridge St., Birmingham.

BRONZE ROD, PHOSPHOR.—The Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., 87,

Sumner St., Southwark, S.E.
Bronze Ingor, Manganese.—The Manganese Bronze and Brass

BRONZE INGOT, MANGANESE.—The Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., St. George's Wharf, Deptford, S.E. BUCKETS, COALING.—R. Hudson, Gildersome Foundry, nr. Leeds. CANVAS, COTTON.—Sir Elkanah Armitage & Sons, Ltd., 48, Mosley St., Manchester; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., 12, Oxford St., Manchester.

CANVAS, FLOOR CLOTH.—J. Hare & Co., Temple Gate, Bristol.

Oxford St., Manchester.

CANVAS, FLOOR CLOTH.—J. Hare & Co., Temple Gate, Bristol.

CAPS, BLUE CLOTH, WHITE DUCK AND CAP COVERS.—J. Compton & Sons, 419, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Hobson & Sons, Lexington St., Golden Sq., W.; E. Milns & Co., 69, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.; Myers & Co., 222, Cambridge Rd., N.E.; S. Schneiders & Son, 39, Durward St., E.

CHINTZ, ART LINEN AND LINING.—Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ireland; Tootal, Broadhurst Lee & Co., Ltd., 56, Oxford St., Manchester.

CLOTHING, DUFFEL.—J. Compton & Sons, St. Katharine Dock House, Tower Hill, E.; E. Milns & Co., 69-72, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.; C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd., Fenchurch Wharf, Burdett Rd., E.

CLOTH, BLUE.—Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Millfield Mills, Horbury; H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mill, Gildersome, near Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley, near Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Sevinnow Grange Mills, Bramley, Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Sevinnow Grange Mills, Bramley, Leeds; W. & Lupton & Co., Ltd., Whitehall Mills, Leeds; Smith & Hutton, Tunwell Mills, Eccleshill, Bradford; P. Womersley & Sons, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey, Leeds.

COMFORTERS, JERSEYS, &C.—Henry Rates & Co., Ltd., Station

Bradford; P. Womersley & Sons, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey, Leeds.

Comforters, Jerseys, &c.—Henry Bates & Co., Ltd., Station St., South Wigston, Leicester; A. E. Hill, Frederick St., Wigston, Leicester; W. & H. Howe, Curzon St., Leicester; A. Kemp, Dover St., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, 18, Wood St., London, E.C.; D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley, Leicester; Pool, Lorrimer & Tabberer, 35, King St. Leicester; Salmon & Welch, Great Central St., Leicester; Star Knitting Co., Ltd., Thornes, Wakefield; W. P. Skevington, Knitonia Works, Sanvey Gate, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Southgate St., Leicester; Toller & Lankester, Jarrom St., Leicester; H. Waddington & Co., 123, Highgate, Kendal; Alfred Yates & Co., Millstone Lane, Leicester; S. How & Son, Wellington St., Leicester; C. Lewin, Wigston, Leicester; I. Morley & Son, Highcross St., Leicester; J. Partridge & Son, Mansfield St., Leicester.

Drawers, Brown Cotton.—George Braund, Ltd., 10, Woodgate, Loughborough, Leicestershire; I. & R. Morley, 18, Wood St., E.C.; The Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Trinity St., Loughborough, Leicestershire; Simpkin, Son & Emery, Bond St., Hinckley.

Drill, White Cotton.—J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., 50, Piccadilly, Manchester; J. Johnson & Sons, 23, Portland St., Man-

chester; J. Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Roach Bank Mills, Bury; J. Thomas & Son, Ltd., 3, Chepstow St., Manchester; Tootal Broadhurst Lee & Co., Ltd., 56, Oxford St., Manchester; Kershaw, Leese & Co., Ltd., Idla Mill, Stockport.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Fearnought and Kersey.—J. Clay & Sons, Hollings Mills, Sowerby Bridge; J. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Holme Mill, Sowerby Bridge; J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland, near Halifax; J. Smith & Co., North Dean Mills, Greetland, near Halifax; Sykes & Co. (Brearley), Ltd., Luddendenfoot, S.O., Yorks.

HAWSER CUTTERS, WIRE .- R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd., Gran-

HAWSERS, STEEL WIRE.—Glaholm & Robsons, Ltd., Hendon Ropeworks, Sunderland; Haggie Bros., Ltd., Gateshead-on-

Tyne.

Handkerchiefs, Black Silk.—J. Dunkerley & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield; J. Smale & Sons, Macclesfield.

Hose Couplings.—J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E.

Jean, Blue and Brown.—J. Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., 37, Faulkner St., Manchester; Cottrill & Co., 14, Palace Sq., Manchester; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., 55, Wood St., E.C.

Jute Goods.—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Cox Bros., Ltd., Dundee; Gilroy, Sons & Co., Ltd., Tay Works, Dundee; J. Paterson & Co., Dundee.

Lamps, Hand.—T. F. Braime & Co., Ltd., Goodman St., Hunslet, Leeds.

let. Leeds.

Pet, Leeds.

LAMPS, INCANDESCENT.—General Electric Co., Ltd., 67, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; Edison & Swan &c. Co., Ltd., 36, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.

LEGGINGS, Flax.—T. Briggs, London, Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C.; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermond

sey, S.E.

LIFEBELTS, CORK.—J. Deighton & Co., St. Saviour Gate, York;

Fosbery & Co., Rich St., Limehouse, E.

LINEN.—Wm. Liddell & Co., Ltd., 42-44, Upper Queen St.,

Belfast; John Shields & Co., Ltd., Wallace Works, Perth;

The Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield, Belfast; The York

Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Henry St., Belfast.

LINEN, DUCK CLOTH.—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase

Spinning Co., Ltd., St. Andrews Buildings, Dundee; D. &

R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works,

Aberdeen.

MOP HEADS.—T. M. Clewes & Son, Park Mills, Cradley, Staffs.

PAPER, PACKING.—Sly, Dibble & Co., Ltd., 213, Cable St., E.;
C. Turner & Co., Ltd., Springside Mills, Belmont, near

Bolton.

SCUTTLES, SIDE, &C.—J. Roby, Rainhill, near Liverpool.

SERGE, BLUE AND WHITE.—J. Baxter & Son, Apperley Bridge,
Bradford; J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton, Devon; H.
Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, near Leeds;
J. Clay & Sons, Hollings Mills, Sowerby Bridge; Colbeck
Bros, Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; Fox Bros & Co.,
Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Broom
Mills, Farsley, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring
Valley Mills, Farsley, near Leeds; Hamlyn Bros., Ltd.,
Buckfastleigh, Devon; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Brookroyd Mills, near Halifax;
J. Smith & Co., North Dean Mills, Greetland, near Halifax;
J. & S. Taylor, Ltd., Bowers Mills, Barkisland, Halifax;

J. Smith & Co., North Dean Mills, Greetland, near Halifax;
J. & S. Taylor, Ltd., Bowers Mills, Barkisland, Halifax;
J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot, S.O., Yorks; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury Mills, Dewsbury.

Shirting, Blue Striped Cotton.—W. N. Berry & Sons, Spring Mill, Earby, near Colne; T. Bold, 32, York St., Manchester; Pickles Bros., Ltd., 57, Faulkner St., Manchester; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., 55, Wood St., E.C.; J. Stuttard & Sons, 61, Mosley St., Manchester; W. Yates & Sons, Ltd., Boothstown, near Manchester.

Shoes, Brown Canyas.—Adams Bros. Baunds Welling.

town, near Manchester.

Shoes, Brown Canvas.—Adams Bros., Raunds, Wellingborough; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough; J. Horrell & Son, Raunds, Wellingborough; C. E. Nichols, Raunds, Wellingborough; O. Smith. Raunds, Wellingborough; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds, Wellingborough.

Shoes, Leather.—W. Nichols & Son, Kettering; R. Coggins & Son, Ltd., Raunds; J. Horrell & Son, Raunds; St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds; H. W. & E. Wright, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds.

Skins, Chamois.—J. McRae & Co., 57, Bermondsey St., S.E.; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., 24, London Wall, E.C.

Surgical Dressings.—Curson Gergard & Co., Ltd. Oldburg.

Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., 24, London Wall, E.C.

Surgical Dressings.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham; Galen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wilson St., New Cross Rd., S.E.; G. Haynes & Co., Hampstead Cotton Mills, Stockport; G. Oldfield & Sons, Cassland Rope Works, South Hackney; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, Derby; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., 5, Neptune St., Hull; W. G. Taylor, New Charford Mills, Saltley, Birmingham; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Penwortham Mills, Preston. Saltley, Birmingham; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Penwortham Mills, Preston.

Switches and Sockets, &c.—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs.; Callender's Cable. &c., Co. Ltd.

ITCHES AND SOCKETS, &c.—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs.; Callender's Cable, &c., Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.; Edison & Swan Electric Light Co., Ltd., 36, Queen St., E.C.; India Rubber, &c., Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Hawker's, Ltd., The Crescent, Hockley, Birmingham; McGeoch & Co., Ltd., 46, Coventry Rd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Cambridge street, Birmingham; Walsall Electrical Co., Ltd., 57, Bridge-street, Walsall; Westminster Engineering Co., Ltd., Victoria Rd., Willesden Junction, N.W.

TARTAN, NAVY.—W. Brown & Son, Wilderbank Mill, Galashiels; J. Halliday & Co., Albion Mills, Pudsey, Yorks; J. Law & Sons, Briggroyd Mills, Greetland, Yorks.

Tools.—Angular Hole Drilling and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Station Rd., Beeston; Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., Great Western Works, Birmingham; Armstrong, Stevens & Son, Ltd., Whittall St., Birmingham; Athm & Sons, Ltd., Rea St. South, Birmingham; J. Beardshaw & Son, Ltd., Baltic Steel Works, Sheffield; J. Bedford & Sons, Ltd., Lion Works, Sheffield; Berkeley & Co., Ltd., 288, Windsor St., Birmingham; F. J. Brindley & Sons, River Lane, Sheffield; Brooks & Cooper, Mousehole Forge, Sheffield; John Brooks (Lye), Ltd., Lye, near Stourbridge; J. Blyde & Co., Hallcarr Works, Sheffield; Crookes, Roberts & Co., Argus Works, Sheffield; W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., 45, Foregate St., Stafford; J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Highfield Tool Works, Heeley, Sheffield; W. Gilpin, senr., & Co., Ltd., Albert Works, Sheffield; W. Gilpin, senr., & Co., Ltd., Wedges Mills, Cannock, Staffs.; Globe Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., 150, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.; J. Hadley & Co., Weston St. Works, Sheffield; W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Brades Steel Works, Birmingham; Jonas & Colver, Ltd., Continental Steel Works, Sheffield; Lawson & Heaton, Ltd., 315, Long Acre, Nechells, Birmingham; E. & W. Lucas, Ltd., Dronfield Forge, Sheffield; J. Marriott 18 Joines St. Sheffield Acre, Nechells, Birmingham; E. & W. Lucas, Ltd., Dronfield Forge, Sheffield; J. Marriott, 18, Joiner St., Sheffield; field Forge, Sheffield; J. Marrott, 18, Joiner St., Sheffield; A. Mathieson & Sons, Ltd., East Campbell St., Glasgow; J. Oxley, 34, Garden St., Sheffield; F. G. Pearson & Co., Hope Works, Sheffield; G. Plumpton, Albion Works, Warrington; J. Rabone & Sons, Ltd., Hockley Abbey Works, Birmingham; J. Robson & Sons, Mary St., Shoreham St., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Newhall Rd., Sheffield; Slack, Sellars & Co., Ltd., Townhead Works, Sheffield; T. Smith & Sons, of Saltley, Ltd., Saltley Mill, Birmingham; Thewlis, Griffith & Edelsten, Ltd., Warrington; Tuzack Sons & Turner, Ltd., Little London Works, Shef-Tyzack Sons & Turner, Ltd., Little London Works, Sheffield; T. Turner & Co., Suffolk Works, Sheffield; E. Terry, neld; T. Turner & Co., Suffolk Works, Sheffield; E. Terry, Reliance Works, Bolsover St., Sheffield; C. Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Cannock Edge Tool Works, Cannock, Staffs.; F. Wood & Son, Thorpe Works, Henry St., Sheffield; Whitehouse Bros., Ltd., District Works, Cannock, Staffs.; J. Woodcock & Sons, Ltd., Trafalgar Works, Young St., Sheffield; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Commercial St., Sheffield; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor. Birmingham.

Birmingham; J. Yates & Co., Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham.

TROLLEYS.—J. Broadfoot & Sons, Ltd., Inchholm Works, Whiteinch, Glasgow; R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd., Grantham.

Towels, White.—Barlow & Jones, Ltd., 2, Portland St., Manchester; W. R. Lee, Hooley Bridge Mills, Heywood, Lancs.; J. Smith Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., Spring Mill, Heywood, Lancs.

Waistbelts.—Hookway Sons & Cook, 11 and 12, Monkwell St., Wood St., E.C.

WATER BOTTLE CARRIAGE.—Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall. WATERPROOF COATS.—Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.

WAR OFFICE. WAR OFFICE.

Brooms, Bass.—D. Clark & Sons, Walsall; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Mile End, E.; Royal Institution for the Blind, Bradford; Royal Midland Institution for the Blind, Nottingham; United Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Leeds; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Bristol and Stonehouse, Glos.

Brushes.—D. Clark & Sons, Walsall; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge Heath, N.E.; J. Mason & Sons, Acton Green; A. Reid & Son, Tabard St., S.E.

Canvas.—J. & A. D. Grimond, Ltd., Bow Bridge Works, Dundee. Caps.—J. Compton & Sons, 419, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Hobson & Sons, High St., Woolwich; Myers & Co., 222-6, Cambridge Rd., N.E.; S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St., E.

Chassis, Motor Car.—Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton Lane, Manchester.

Manchester.

Compasses.—F. Darton & Co., 142, St. John St., E.C.; J. J. Hicks, 8, Hatton Garden, E.C.; E. R. Watts & Son, 123, Camberwell Rd., S.E.

Camberwell Rd., S.E.
CYCLES, MOTOR.—Douglas Bros., Kingswood, Bristol; Phelon & Moore, Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorks.

DRESSINGS, FIELD.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury.
EMBROIDERY, WORSTED.—H. Appleton & Sons, Haslemere; J.
Carr & Sons, Ltd., Clarence St., Manchester; Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., St. Nicholas Mills, Coventry; G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley; A. Ward & Co., Ltd., Albion Mills, Leek.

Leek.

FITMENTS, STABLE.—J. Allan, Sen., & Son, Ltd., Elmbank Foundry, Possil Rd., Glasgow; Wilmer & Sons, Stratford, E.

LACES, LEATHER (Running Contract).—John Tullis & Son, Ltd., St. Ann's Leather Works, Bridgeton, Glasgow.

LATHE.—J. Buckton & Co., Ltd., Well House Foundry, Leeds.

LEATHER.—Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Harvey & Sons, Ltd., Bury and Nantwich; W. & J. Martin, Bridgeton, Glasgow; Trimlett Bros., Exeter; W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; T. Ware & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Western Tanning Co., Bedminster, Bristol; Western Tanning Contract).—R. Laidlaw & Son (Edinburgh), Ltd., Simon Square Works, Edinburgh, and 6, Little Bush Lane, London, E.C.

Oll, Linseed.—Younghusband, Barnes & Co., Rotherhithe, S.E.

Bush Lane, London, E.C.

OIL, Linseed.—Younghusband, Barnes & Co., Rotherhithe, S.E.

OIL, SPERM, &c.—Prices' Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent.

REWINDING GENERATORS.—British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.

SLATES, ASBESTOS CEMENT.—British Fibro Cement Works, Erith, Kent.

Solder.—R. Jones & Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham; C. Hatton & Co., Cambridge Heath, N.E.

TRUCKS.—Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.
WAISTCOATS, CARDIGAN.—A. Baum, Ltd., 25, Southgate St.,
Leicester; N. Corah & Sons, Canning Place, Leicester; J.
Pick & Sons, 11, Wimbledon St., Leicester; H. W. Plant &
Co., 39, Welford Rd., Leicester; Pool, Lorrimer & Tabberer,
Coventry and Leicester; S. Smith, 18A, King Richard's Rd.,
Leicester; F. & E. Tarratt, Watling St., Leicester; Woodford & Wormleighton, Watling St., Leicester.

WORKS SERVICES :-

Construction of Sea Defence Wall, H.M. Gun Wharf, Chatham.—J. Cochrane & Sons, 39, Victoria St., S.W.

Erection of Aeroplane Sheds at Farnborough and Mile Ball, Salisbury Plain.—W. Harbrow, South Bermondsey Station, S.E.

Erection of Army Service Corps Buildings, Bulford.—J.

Crockerell, Bulford Camp, Salisbury.

Erection of Barrack Blocks, &c., Crownhill Barracks, Plymouth.—A. N. Coles, New Town Chambers, Plymouth.

Erection of Hut, Haulbowline.—T. Kelleher, 4, Millerd St.,

Erection of Kit Storehouse, Northampton.-W. W. Webster,

Erection of Kit Storehouse, Northampton.—W. W. Webster, Guilsborough, Northampton.
Erection of Meteorological Observatory, Central Flying School, Upavon.—J. Crockerell, Bulford Camp, Salisbury.
Erection of Officers' Quarters, Tidworth.—E. C. Hughes, Albion Works, Wokingham.
Erection of Quarters, Curragh.—H. Laverty & Sons, Ltd., 12, Cambridge St., Belfast.
Erection of Quarters for Resident Engineer and Staff Electric Power Station, Tidworth.—C. Grace & Sons, Ludgershall, Wilts

Erection of Stables, Remount Depôt, Arborfield Cross.-J. B. Seward, Crown Works, Wokingham.
Erection of Store Building, Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, C.
Miskin & Sons, Ltd., Romeland, St. Albans.
Fire-resisting Floor at Colewort Barracks, Portsmouth.—
Kleine Patent Fire-resisting Floor Syndicate, Ltd., 133, High

Holborn, E.C.

Reconstruction of Old Wharf Stores, H.M. Gun Wharf, Portsmouth.—D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., 120, Victoria St., S.W.
Reconstruction of St. George's Buildings, Portsmouth.—
E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth.
Repair and Maintenance of W.D. Buildings at :—Guildford,

F. R. Hipperson, Northumberland St., Norwich; Leeds, T. W. Dodgson, High Road Well, Halifax; Mill Hill, A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks; Pontefract, T. Carr, 55, New Crown St., Halifax; Woolwich, F. R. Hipperson, Northumberland St., Norwich; York, J. W. Maw & Sons, 18,

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Batteries.—Tudor Accumulator Co., 119, Victoria St., S.W. Boilers.—North British Locomotive Co., Glasgow; R. Stephen-

Son & Co., Darlington.
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ENGINES.—Lancashire Dynamo, &c., Co., Trafford Park, Manchester.

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Steel, Angle, &c.—Lanarkshire Steel Co., Parkhead, Glasgow.
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Wyeels and Axles.—Metropolitan Carr., &c., Co., Saltley:

E.C.
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Lawrence Hill, Bristol.

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Engineering Works, Dartmouth.

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London, E.C.

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STEEL CHANNELS, &c .- Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middles-

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