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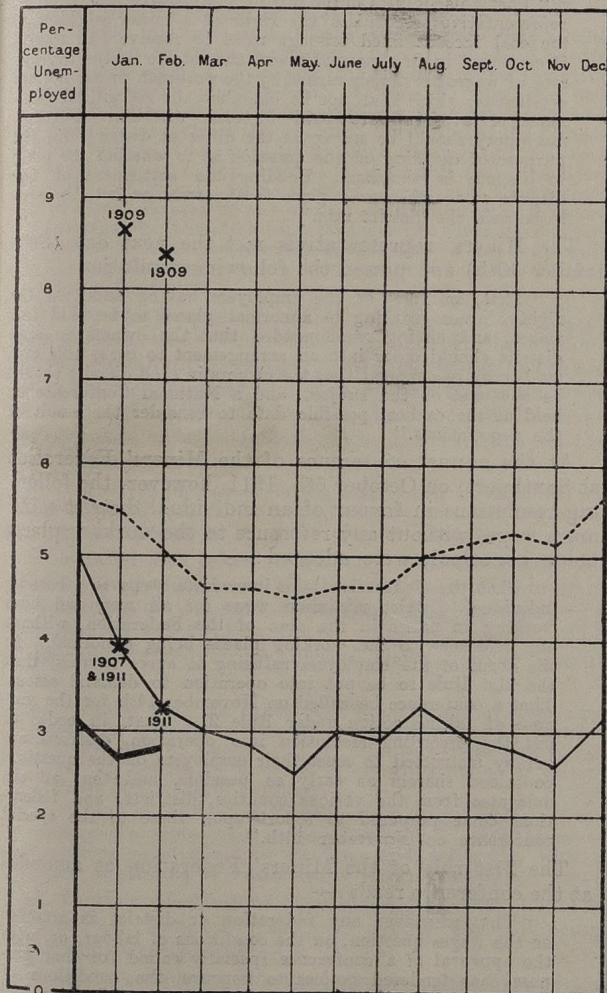
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF  
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— *Thick Curve* = 1912.      — *Thin Curve* = 1911.  
- - - - - *Dotted Curve* = Mean of 1902-1911.

x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1902-1911.



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 FEBRUARY.

EMPLOYMENT in February continued good. Towards the end of the month it began to be affected in certain industries by the coal dispute, which has since had a very serious effect, especially on those trades using large quantities of coal.

In the coal mining industry employment was exceptionally good until the beginning of the great dispute; it was also good in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. The cotton and hosiery trades showed an improvement, both industries having recovered from the effects of disputes in January. The pig iron industry was early affected by the coal dispute, and showed a marked falling off compared with the previous month; there was also a decline in the tinplate industry. The brick and building trades showed a seasonal improvement.

As compared with a year ago there was a decline in the pig iron, brick, worsted, linen, and bleaching and finishing trades. In all the other principal industries there was an improvement, which was especially marked in the iron and steel, tinplate, engineering, shipbuilding, hosiery, and boot and shoe trades.

In the 394 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 829,695, making returns, 23,611 (or 2·8 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of February, 1912, compared with 2·7 per cent. at the end of January, 1912, and 3·3 per cent. at the end of February, 1911.

Returns from firms employing 448,145 workpeople in the week ended February 24th, 1912, showed an increase of 2·1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2·9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in February were all increases, and amounted to £2,500 per week on the wages of 56,500 workpeople. The principal advances affected 5,500 coal miners in the Forest of Dean, 9,250 blast-furnacemen, steel millmen, etc., in West Scotland, 20,000 iron-puddlers and millmen in the Midlands, and 5,500 iron-moulders in Scotland.

**Trade Disputes.**—The general stoppage in the coal mining industry did not begin until 1st March, but some of the notices expired a few days before that date, and by the end of February 115,000 miners were out. Other disputes in progress during February were those involving 6,400 dock workers at Glasgow, 3,500 dock workers at Manchester, 3,300 dock workers at Tilbury, and 1,200 iron and steel moulders at Sheffield. The number of new disputes reported as beginning in February was 45, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 164,650, or 25,724 less than in January, 1912, and 118,004 more than in February, 1911. The total number of working days lost by these workpeople was 463,500, or 2,247,700 less than in the previous month, when the dispute in the cotton weaving industry was in progress, and 122,800 less than in February, 1911.



**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—The most important of the conciliation and arbitration cases dealt with during the month was the national dispute in the coal trade. Other cases include those affecting dock workers at Glasgow, taxi-cab drivers in London, boot and shoe operatives in Great Britain, shoe and slipper operatives at Rossendale, lace workers at Newmilns, coal lightermen in London, and ironstone miners in Lincolnshire.

#### EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR FEBRUARY.

(This Summary is based on 2,974 Returns from Employers, relating to 1,301,435 workpeople, and 3,086 from Trade Unions, relating to 829,195 members.)

##### I.—TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Feb., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ...	63,511	5.0	- 0.4	- 3.3
Coal Mining* ...	162,370	0.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Engineering ...	191,226	2.4	- 0.	- 0.9
Shipbuilding ...	67,669	2.8	+ 0.1	- 1.8
Other Metal ...	50,625	5.7	+ 3.0	+ 3.3
Textiles* ...	131,587	3.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.9
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding.	64,156	5.1	- 0.4	...
Furnishing and Wood-working.	39,807	3.4	- 0.5	- 0.7
Miscellaneous...	58,744	1.9	- 0.3	- 2.1
Total...	829,695	2.8	+ 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 workpeople than by the discharge of a smaller number.

##### II.—EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Feb., 1912.	February 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days worked per week by Minea.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	682,284	5.70	+ 0.08	+ 0.14
Iron „ ...	17,415	5.61	- 0.11	- 0.27
Shale „ ...	3,382	5.71	+ 0.06	- 0.13
Pig Iron ...	21,300	No. of Furnaces in Blast. 277	No.	No.
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	27,850	Mills Working. 557	- 14	+ 36
Iron and Steel ...	101,059	Shifts Worked (One Week). 563,000	Per cent. + 0.1	Per cent. + 9.5
		Earnings in one Week. £	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton ...	125,074	123,245	+ 2.9	+ 3.4
Woollen ...	27,722	26,102	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Worsted ...	42,466	31,792	+ 0.3	- 1.0
Linen ...	47,442	28,108	+ 1.2	- 1.5
Jute ...	16,445	12,052	+ 0.9	+ 1.5
Hosiery ...	20,883	17,143	+ 6.3	+ 5.3
Lace ...	5,628	5,579	+ 2.9	+ 4.8
Other Textiles ...	17,265	13,439	+ 3.1	+ 2.7
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing & Finishing	30,031	34,655	+ 0.4	- 1.6
Boot and Shoe ...	68,464	68,354	+ 1.6	+ 7.6
Shirt and Collar ...	6,260	4,203	+ 2.1	+ 5.5
Pottery... ..	19,572	18,516	+ 1.7	+ 2.6
Glass ...	8,885	11,421	+ 0.7	+ 17.4†
Brick ...	12,008	13,012	+ 7.1	- 3.1
Total ...	448,145	407,621	+ 2.1	+ 2.9

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 94 to 107.

† This increase is partly due to an increase in the rate of wages.

### THE COAL TRADE DISPUTE.

On March 1st a general strike of coalminers in Great Britain commenced in support of the men's demands for an individual district minimum wage for all men and boys employed underground.

At a joint conference of representatives of the mine-owners and men throughout the country, under the auspices of the Mining Association of Great Britain and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, held on September 29th to consider the demand of the men for the payment of a minimum rate of wages to miners working in "abnormal places," the coalowners suggested the following proposals:—

"(1) The owners recognise the right of workmen who are engaged in places which are abnormal to receive wages commensurate with the work performed.

"(2) The customs and circumstances of the different districts vary so much that it is, in the opinion of the coal-owners, impossible to deal with the question collectively as applied to the whole country, and therefore the method of dealing with it can only be satisfactorily settled locally in the different districts.

"(3) This collective meeting of coalowners therefore recommends the coalowners in the various districts of the country to meet the representatives of the men in their respective districts when requested to do so.

"(4) It must be understood that in coming to the foregoing conclusion the meeting must not be assumed to have done anything to abrogate existing agreements."

The proposals of the men's representatives were as follows:—

"That this Joint Conference of Coalowners and Miners' representatives recognises the right of a miner working at the coal face at fixed tonnage rates to receive full wages, if employed in an abnormal place, the rate to be the average rate of wages previously earned by the workman under normal conditions, which shall not be less than the recognised minimum or average rate paid in each district. Further, machinery should be set up in the different districts for the purpose of deciding on the question as to whether the place in dispute is abnormal. Pending the settlement of the dispute as to whether a place is abnormal or not, the men to be paid the district rate."

The Miners' representatives met the next day (September 30th) and passed the following resolution:—

"That, in view of the employers having admitted the right of men working in abnormal places to be paid fair wages, and having recommended that the owners in each district should enter into an arrangement to carry this out, we hereby recommend that the owners in each district should be now met on the subject, and a National Conference be held at the earliest possible date to consider the result of the negotiations."

At the annual conference of the Miners' Federation at Southport, on October 6th, 1911, however, the following resolutions in favour of an individual district minimum wage, without any reference to the working places being abnormal, were adopted:—

"That the Federation take immediate steps to secure an individual district minimum wage for all men and boys working in mines in the area of the Federation, without any reference to the working places being abnormal. In the event of the employers refusing to agree to this, then the 21st Rule to be put into operation to demand assent. That a conference be called on November 14th for the purpose of taking action under Rule 21. That, in order to put the preceding resolution into operation, districts are hereby instructed to meet their employers on the questions contained therein as early as possible, and that all the delegates from the various counties, districts, and federations come prepared to report upon these to the special conference on November 14th."

The 21st rule of the Miners' Federation as amended at the conference reads:—

"That whenever any federation or district is attacked on the wages question, on the conditions of labour, or, with the approval of a conference specially called for that purpose, has tendered notices to improve the conditions of labour or to obtain an advance in wages, a conference shall be called to consider the advisability of joint action being taken."

The coalowners in South Wales, Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, and certain other districts outside the Federated Area, had various meetings with representatives of the men, at which the minimum wage was discussed. No settlements were, however, arrived at. With regard to South Wales, where an agreement had been entered into in 1910 between representatives of the parties and approved by a ballot of the miners, the owners

claimed that the men's application, if granted, would set aside that agreement, which expired, by notice, in 1915. They intimated, however, that "upon condition that the men would be willing to give an undertaking to loyally carry out the existing agreement, they (the employers) would consent to discuss the question of abnormal places, but only on that condition." In Scotland also the owners claimed that the demand of the men was a violation of the existing agreement, which could not expire until July, 1912.

With regard to the Federated Area (which comprises Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Shropshire, parts of Staffordshire and North Wales) the owners accepted the principle of the minimum wage, and negotiations with a view to a settlement proceeded.

The November conference of the Miners' Federation mentioned in the foregoing resolution was duly held, but in view of the fact that negotiations on the minimum wage question were proceeding between the parties in the Federated Area it was resolved to adjourn the conference till December 20th. The two resolutions passed at the November conference were as follows:—

"That this conference, having heard the reports from districts on the minimum wage question, is glad to learn that those districts and counties associated with the English Conciliation Board have obtained from the committee of the employers' side of the Board the principle of a minimum wage for all men and boys working underground. We, therefore, are of opinion that this conference should stand adjourned to a future date, so that further efforts may be made to bring about a satisfactory settlement."

"That this conference, having heard reports from all the districts in reference to the demand for an individual district minimum wage, is of opinion that the best course to pursue at the present juncture, with a view to obtaining that object with the least delay, is to negotiate nationally, and therefore we instruct the Executive Committee of the Federation to formulate the claim for each district, and, in order to give effect to this resolution, the Executive Committee, with additional representatives, meet the coalowners of Great Britain at the earliest possible date, and report immediately thereafter to a National Conference. But this resolution shall not prevent or interfere in any way with the negotiations being now carried on in the various districts of the Federation."

At the conference of the Miners' Federation beginning in London on December 20th, and held to consider the reports submitted on the negotiations which had taken place between masters and men on the minimum wage question in the different districts, it was decided to take a ballot vote of the members of the Federation upon the following question:—

"Are you in favour of giving notice to establish the principle of a minimum wage for every man and boy working underground in the mines of Great Britain?"

The ballot was taken in January, and the result, declared at a conference of the Federation at Birmingham commencing on January 18th, showed a large majority (445,801 to 115,721) in favour of giving notice. The conference subsequently adopted the following resolutions:—

"Seeing that the ballot vote is in favour of tendering notice in accordance with the resolution passed at the conference held on December 21st, 1911, this conference agrees that the notices be tendered in every district so as to terminate at the end of February."

"That an intimation be made to the employers that the workmen's representatives are prepared to meet them to continue negotiations in districts, and nationally, with a view of arriving at a satisfactory settlement."

A further meeting of the Federation was held in London on February 2nd, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) In accordance with the resolution agreed upon at the last meeting of this conference held in Birmingham, and based upon the resolution passed at the conference held in London on November 15th last, the following claims be formulated for an individual minimum wage in each district for piece workers at the face of the coal:—

	s. d.	s. d.
Yorkshire ...	7	6
Lancashire ...	7	0
Midland Federation ...	6	0 to 7 0
Derbyshire ...	7	1½ to 7 6
Nottinghamshire ...	7	6
North Wales ...	6	0
Leicestershire ...	7	2
South Derby ...	6	6

	s. d.	s. d.
Somerset ...	4	11
Bristol ...	4	11
Cumberland ...	6	6
Scotland ...	6	0
South Wales ...	7	1½ to 7 6
Northumberland ...	6	0 to 7 2
Durham ...	6	1½
Forest of Dean ...	5	10*
Cleveland ...	5	10

\*Subsequently altered to 5s. 6d.

(2) No underground adult worker shall receive a rate of wages less than 5s. per shift.†

(3) Individual minimum wages for all piece workers other than colliers to be arranged by the districts themselves, and to be as near as possible present wages.

(4) Seeing that the rates paid to the underground workers who are paid by day wages, are so complex and difficult to deal with generally, we leave this matter to the districts, with instructions that they endeavour to arrange minimum rates for each class or grade of these workers locally in each district.

(5) Arrangements for boys' wages to be left to the districts, but to be not less than present wages, nor in any case less than 2s. per day.

It was stated that these resolutions were to be the basis upon which negotiations would be further conducted, not only in local districts but also at the national conference of coalowners and miners to be held in London on February 7th.

On February 7th a national conference of coalowners and miners' representatives was held in London, in the course of which the following resolution was handed to the miners' representatives:—

"The owners are prepared to assent to the proposition that each person in their employment should receive a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, but are convinced that the principle of payment in proportion to the amount of work performed is the only one which can be applied successfully in the case of coal-getters.

"They are aware that there are cases in which, owing to difficulties arising in consequence of exceptional conditions in the working place, a man, while doing his best, is unable to earn what he would under ordinary circumstances. In such cases the owners recognise the necessity for special consideration, and are willing to discuss with the workmen the means by which this shall be ascertained.

"In assenting to the above, those districts which are now under agreement reserve their rights thereunder, and the districts comprised in the English Conciliation Board area reserve their rights to continue their negotiations."

In reply, the following resolution was handed by the miners' representatives to the coalowners:—

"That we express our regret that the coalowners have refused to accept the principle of an individual minimum wage for all men and boys employed underground, as we know there can be no settlement of the present dispute unless this principle is agreed to.

"In view of the fact, however, that we have no desire for a serious rupture in the coal trade of the country, we are willing to meet the coalowners at any time to further discuss the matter if the coalowners express a desire to do so."

The coalowners promised to give the latter resolution further consideration, and the proceedings terminated, no arrangement having been made for resuming negotiations. On February 13th, the Miners' Federation held a meeting in London, at which the resolution adopted at the meeting on February 7th (set forth above) was confirmed. The meeting was resumed on the following day, when after a brief discussion it was resolved that "the conference should stand adjourned, to be called together when the officials of the Executive Committee find it advisable."

Meanwhile, notices to cease work at the end of February were being handed in by the miners throughout the country, in accordance with the resolution of the Birmingham conference. At the same time, the negotiations in the Federated Area (where the principle of a minimum wage had been recognised by the owners) had been proceeding through the Conciliation Board, and at a meeting of the Board on January 23rd (at which additional representatives of the coalowners and miners in the Federated districts were also present) it was decided to appoint a joint sub-committee to consider the matter. The committee held meetings on the four following days, when it was announced that "a report will be submitted to the coalowners and miners in the different districts

† In the course of subsequent negotiations it was explained that this clause was not intended to apply to the Forest of Dean, Bristol, and Somerset.



within the federated area." The resumed conference of owners and miners was held on February 6th, when the sub-committee also had a further meeting, and meetings were held on February 19th and 20th. At the conclusion of this latter meeting it was announced that the miners had not been able to accept the proposals which had been put forward.

On February 20th the Prime Minister addressed the following letter to representatives of the coalowners and of the miners:—

SIR,—

His Majesty's Government have watched with close attention, and growing anxiety, the development of the present crisis in the coal trade. Up to the present they have entertained some hope that means would be found by direct negotiation among the parties concerned to avert the disaster of a national stoppage. As, however, the date approaches when the miners' notices for cessation of work will mature, His Majesty's Government cannot conceal from themselves that the prospect is gradually lessening that amicable arrangements, covering the whole of the coal fields of the country, will be arrived at before that date.

There is no need for me in this letter to enlarge upon the very serious consequences both to the industries of the country and to all classes of coal consumers, which would inevitably follow an extensive stoppage in the coal trade. If prolonged it would involve a general stoppage of industry, and His Majesty's Government feel that they could not allow such a calamity to ensue without making every endeavour to aid in preventing it.

In this connection I have received a communication from the Industrial Council which, as you will be aware, was appointed last year with the object of dealing with the prevention and settlement of labour disputes, in which they advise that, in view of the critical position which has arisen, immediate steps should be taken by His Majesty's Government to convene a meeting of representatives of the coal industry, with a view of discussing the grave situation which has arisen, and the possibility of arriving at some means of averting the disaster of a national stoppage.

His Majesty's Government have given their earnest consideration to this communication, and to the circumstances of the case, and I desire accordingly to invite representatives of the coalowners of the country to meet me and some of my colleagues at the Foreign Office on Thursday next, February 22nd, at 3 o'clock.

I am, &c.,

The letter to the Miners' Federation was identical, except as regards the time of meeting.

Both parties accepted the Prime Minister's invitation, and on Thursday, February 22nd, conferences were held with representatives of the coalowners and with representatives of the Miners' Federation. The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mr. Sydney Buxton, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Lloyd George. Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, Sir George Askwith, Mr. I. H. Mitchell, and Mr. H. J. Wilson were also present. The coalowners' representatives numbered ninety, and included representatives from the Federated Area, South Wales, Durham, Scotland, Northumberland, the Forest of Dean, and Bristol and Somerset. The position in the various districts was explained by Sir Thomas Ratchiffe-Ellis, for the Federated Area; Mr. Fred L. Davis, for South Wales; Sir Hugh Bell, for Durham; Mr. A. K. McCosh, for Scotland; Mr. Thomas Taylor, for Northumberland; and Mr. Frank Brain, for the Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somersetshire. At the suggestion of the Prime Minister, the coalowners' representatives appointed a smaller committee for the purpose of further consultation with His Majesty's Government.

The representatives of the Miners' Federation who attended were Mr. Enoch Edwards, M.P. (President), Mr. Robert Smillie (Vice-President), Mr. William Abraham, M.P. (Treasurer), and Mr. T. Ashton (Secretary). It was explained by these representatives that, without consulting the National Conference of the Miners' Federation, they were not in a position to enter into negotiations or to come to any decision. They, however, stated the views of the men upon the questions at issue and, it having been explained that the National conference had been convened to meet in London on Tuesday, February 27th, the Prime Minister (after ascertaining that it was not practicable for the conference to be called together earlier) invited the conference, or a committee appointed by them, to meet him and the representatives of the Government on that day.

Conferences between the representatives of the Government and the members of the Coalowners' Consultative Committee were held on Friday, February 23rd, and on Monday, February 26th, and at these conferences the position of the coalowners in regard to the minimum wage question was fully explained.

At midday on Tuesday, February 27th, the Prime Minister and his colleagues met the members of the Miners' National Conference. The Prime Minister explained that there had been three conferences with the Coalowners' Committee, at which the position of the owners had been ascertained, and that the representatives of His Majesty's Government wished to hear the attitude of the men. Statements were made by Mr. Edwards and Mr. Smillie, and the Prime Minister then suggested that the conference should appoint a smaller consultative committee for the purpose of further consultation with the representatives of the Government. This suggestion was adopted, and the committee, which consisted of the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation, later in the day met the Prime Minister and his colleagues. The representatives of the Government subsequently had a meeting with the Coalowners' Committee. At these two meetings the following proposals for a settlement of the dispute were submitted by the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, to the representatives of the coalowners and of the miners:—

1. His Majesty's Government are satisfied, after careful consideration, that there are cases in which underground employes cannot earn a reasonable minimum wage, from causes over which they have no control.
2. They are further satisfied that the power to earn such a wage should be secured by arrangements suitable to the special circumstances of each district. Adequate safeguards to be provided to protect the employers against abuse.
3. His Majesty's Government are prepared to confer with the parties as to the best method of giving practical effect to these conclusions, by means of district conferences between the parties, a representative appointed by the Government being present.
4. In the event of any of the conferences failing to arrive at a complete settlement within a reasonable time, the representatives appointed by His Majesty's Government to decide jointly any outstanding points for the purpose of giving effect in that district to the above principles.

During the course of the next day (February 28th) the above proposals were considered by the representatives of both parties, with the following results:—

At a conference between representatives of the Government and the coalowners, it was reported that the employers representing the districts included in the English Conciliation Board (viz., Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands and North Wales) had passed the following resolutions:—

- (1) The coalowners in the federated area accept the proposals put forward by His Majesty's Government.
- (2) In accepting the proposals, the coalowners expect the Government to make such arrangements as will enable them to look forward with confidence to the due performance of agreements entered into in the future, and to secure that such agreements shall be binding on both sides for some reasonable period.

The employers representing Durham passed the following resolution:—

"The proposals of the Government will impose serious additional burdens on the coal trade, and the coalowners of the county of Durham, if consulting their own interests alone, would hesitate to consent to the conditions put forward."

"In view, however, of the disastrous consequences which must result to the country from a stoppage of work, the owners will be prepared to accept the proposals."

The Cumberland employers also accepted the proposals of the Government.

The Northumberland employers, by a majority, were unable to accept these proposals.

The Scottish coalowners passed the following resolution:—

"The coalowners of Scotland regret that they cannot accept the proposals of His Majesty's Government. They abide by the agreement made at the Board of

Trade on 30th July, 1909, to which the President and officials of the Board of Trade were parties.

"If there are cases in which underground employes do not earn a reasonable wage, it is in exceptional circumstances. The coalowners are prepared to meet the employes' representatives, with a representative of the Government, to arrange machinery to prevent any injustice, and to fix remuneration in abnormal places in cases of dispute."

"They are prepared to agree that, in the event of such meeting failing to arrive at a settlement, the matter should be referred to the decision of a neutral chairman."

The South Wales coalowners passed the following resolution:—

"The coalowners of South Wales adhere strictly to their present agreement, which terminates by notice at the earliest date on March 31st, 1915."

"After most careful consideration, they are unanimous in stating that they cannot agree to the Government's proposals."

The representatives of the smaller districts (Forest of Dean and Somerset and Bristol) were unable to accept the Government proposals.

The conference of the Miners' Federation, which considered the Government proposals, passed the following resolution:—

"That we agree to re-affirm the resolution passed on the 7th instant in this hotel by the Executive Committee and the seventeen additional representatives from districts, and we repeat that there can be no settlement of the present dispute unless the principle of an individual minimum wage for all underground workers is agreed to by the coalowners."

"We are still willing to meet the coalowners at any time they desire, to discuss the minimum rates of each district, as passed at special conferences of this Federation."

During the course of the day the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation conferred twice with the representatives of His Majesty's Government with respect to the above resolution, and in the course of the proceedings the committee resolved as follows:—

"That we ask His Majesty's Government, in case they decide to publish our resolution of this morning, to also publish along with it our definition that the minimum referred to in that resolution is the Schedule of Wages already laid before the coalowners and His Majesty's Government."

In reply to questions by the Prime Minister the Executive Committee stated that the effect of the conference resolution was that they concurred in the first two propositions put forward by His Majesty's Government, but that as regards (3) they could only enter into such conferences on the understanding that the minimum wage to be fixed in each district should be at the rate revised and finally adopted by the Miners' Federation on February 2nd. As regards (4) they desired to express no opinion on the question of arbitration on the subject of safeguards and other detailed arrangements, while declining it for the reason above stated on the subject of the amount of the minimum wage to be fixed in each district.

At the conclusion of the conferences the Prime Minister stated that the Government had made itself responsible for putting forward proposals to ensure that a reasonable minimum wage should be secured for underground workers, and that these proposals had been accepted by a majority of the coalowners, but that it was impossible without discussion and negotiation between the parties as proposed by the Government to determine the amount of the minimum wage suitable to each district. On the other hand the representatives of the miners stated that they were not prepared to regard the amount of the minimum wage for coal-getters as revised and finally adopted by the Miners' Federation on February 2nd, 1912, as open to negotiation.

On Thursday morning, February 29th, Sir George Askwith had conferences separately with the representatives of the coalowners of Northumberland, Scotland, and the smaller English districts, and as a result the following resolution was adopted by the Northumberland owners:—

"After hearing the suggestions of Sir George Askwith on the present position of the coal dispute, the coalowners of Northumberland are prepared to state that they do not dissent from the Clauses 1 and 2 of the proposals of the Government."

"In assenting to the above resolution, the owners do not retire from the position they have taken up, that they cannot consent to pay an individual minimum wage to underground workmen, irrespective of their ability or disposition to earn such wage."

In the afternoon of that day the Prime Minister addressed the members of the Miners' National Conference. After reminding the conference of the great national importance of the coal trade, and the serious consequences of a prolonged stoppage of work, the Prime Minister announced that, in the opinion of the Government, a case had been made out for ensuring to the underground workers, with adequate safeguards, a reasonable minimum wage, and that the Government were prepared to take steps with a view to securing the attainment of that object. At the same time, the Prime Minister appealed to the miners, if the principle of the minimum wage were recognised, to allow a reasonable latitude of discussion in regard to the particular rates; if the Government were to undertake responsibility in regard to the matter it was essential that they should discuss with the representatives of both sides the question of the reasonableness of the particular rate or rates for the various districts.

Later in the afternoon separate conferences took place between the representatives of the Government and the members of the Coalowners' Committee and of the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation, and there were further conferences on the morning of Friday, March 1st.

At the close of that day the following statement was made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister:—

It appeared, as a result of the proceedings of the week, that the coalowners in practically the whole of England and North Wales had accepted the proposals of His Majesty's Government, but that the South Wales and Scottish coalowners declined these proposals upon the ground, among other reasons, that they are bound by existing agreements. The miners' representatives declined the Government proposals on the ground that they were unwilling to submit the rates of minimum wages for coal-getters, as finally adopted and claimed by the Miners' Federation on February 2nd, to negotiation with the coalowners or to any form of revision.

In these circumstances, it was felt that no useful purpose would be served for the moment in continuing the present conferences between the Government and the parties.

Meanwhile, the men's notices to cease work had expired, and on February 26th a number of men in Derbyshire had ceased work. On the following days the miners in other districts stopped work, resulting in a few days in the practical stoppage of the whole of the coal industry of the country, and a cessation of work on the part of over a million workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. The shortage of coal quickly led to stoppages of work in other industries.

On March 4th a meeting of the Industrial Council was held, and it was decided to hold further meetings as should be found necessary on the following days. On March 5th, after a discussion of the position with regard to the dispute, it was resolved that a committee of the Council, consisting of Sir George Askwith, Messrs. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., H. Gosling, A. Henderson, M.P., Sir Charles Macara, Bart., and Mr. Robert Thompson, M.P., should be appointed with a view to an interview (on behalf of the Council) with the Prime Minister and the other members of the Government who had been present at the conferences with representatives of the coalowners and miners. The proposal of the Council was communicated to the Prime Minister, who, with his colleagues, at once saw the committee.

The Committee of the Council and also the full Council met on the following day (March 6th). On that day also the Prime Minister and his colleagues had a conference with the members of the miners' Executive. At their meeting on March 7th the Council decided to adjourn in view of the fact that negotiations with the parties had been resumed and were in progress. On March 8th the Prime Minister and his colleagues had further conferences with the members of the coalowners' consultative committee and with the miners' Executive. The Prime Minister submitted the following proposal to the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation:—

"His Majesty's Government consider that the proposals which they have already placed before the representatives



of both parties offer the fairest means of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the dispute. In view, however, of the difficulty of making any progress towards a settlement without mutual discussion His Majesty's Government invite both parties to meet them jointly in conference, without prejudice, with a view to the free discussion of the whole situation."

The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation undertook to reassemble the national conference at the earliest possible moment, and to submit the proposition to the conference, with the reservation that they could not recommend the acceptance of the invitation except on the understanding that the principle of a minimum wage was excluded from the discussion.

The proposal was also submitted, for the consideration of the coalowners, to Sir T. Ratcliffe-Ellis, their secretary.

A conference of the Miners' Federation was accordingly held on March 11th, and the following recommendation from the Executive Committee was accepted:—

"That we recommend the conference to accept the invitation of His Majesty's Government to meet them with the coalowners jointly in conference, without prejudice, with a view to a free discussion of the whole situation, with the understanding, however, that the principle of the minimum wage be excluded from the discussion."

The Coalowners' Consultative Committee met the Prime Minister and his colleagues on March 12th, and the following resolutions, in answer to the Prime Minister's invitation to a joint conference were handed in:—

"Federated Area.—The coalowners in the Federated Area who have accepted the Government's proposals of February 23rd last agree that they provide the means of arriving at a settlement of the dispute, and without prejudice to their position they accept the invitation of His Majesty's Government to a joint conference.

"Durham.—The Durham coalowners accept the invitation of His Majesty's Government extended to both parties to meet them jointly in conference.

"South Wales.—The coalowners of South Wales accept the invitation of His Majesty's Government to meet the representatives of the workmen jointly in conference, without prejudice, with a view to the free discussion of the whole situation.

"Scotland.—The coalowners of Scotland accept the invitation of His Majesty's Government to meet the representatives of the workmen in conference, without prejudice, with a view to the free discussion of the whole situation.

"Northumberland.—The Northumberland coalowners accept the invitation of the Government.

"Cumberland and the other smaller English districts also accepted the Prime Minister's invitation."

A joint conference of coalowners and men under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister was accordingly arranged, and was commenced later in the day. It was resumed on the afternoon of March 13th, and continued on March 14th.

On March 15th the Prime Minister and his colleagues had separate conferences with the Coalowners' Consultative Committee and the Miners' Executive.

At the close of the proceedings the following statement was issued:—

The Prime Minister, after detailing what had occurred at the various conferences, and pointing out that, in spite of the prolonged endeavours that had been made, no agreement had been arrived at, indicated to both parties the plan which appeared to the Government in the circumstances to be necessary.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the stoppage of work had now lasted more than a fortnight, producing incalculable inconvenience and loss, and in some parts of the country actual suffering, although happily unattended by disorder. Considering the extent of the earnings and the number of the people who are directly or indirectly affected by the existence of the dispute, it becomes every day a more serious menace as long as it continues to the well-being of the country. The Government had done all in their power to arrive at a settlement by agreement, and they had come to the conclusion, with great regret, that that was impossible; other measures must therefore be taken.

The Prime Minister then stated that the Government would ask from Parliament a legislative declaration that a reasonable minimum wage, accompanied by adequate safeguards for the protection of the employer, should be a statutory term of the contract of employment of people who are engaged underground in coal-mining. As regards the important question of how such a minimum was to be ascertained for any particular area the Prime Minister, without pledging the Government to any precise form of machinery, indicated that the district minima should be locally fixed by a joint board in each district, consisting

of representatives of employers and employed with a neutral and independent Chairman, who might be selected by the parties themselves or, if necessary, by the Government. Such a body would, in the opinion of the Government, afford what they have always regarded as all important—a means of securing finality. The proposals of the Government would include provisions to secure promptitude in point of time in the presentation of the cases of the parties and in the adjudication thereon.

After hearing the Prime Minister's statement, both parties put forward certain suggestions regarding the details of the proposed measure, to which the representatives of the Government undertook to give consideration.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS.

### Dock Workers, Glasgow.

IN connection with the Agreement of February 10th (see LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1912, p. 43) as to the terms and conditions of dock labour in Glasgow, the men employed on two steamship lines refused to work, owing to a reduction in the number of men employed in the shore gangs on the ground that the employers had no right to reduce the number of men in gangs otherwise than as specified in the document relating to resumption of work. The employers maintained that under the agreements signed by the parties such reduction was permissible. Conferences took place between representatives of the parties, but no settlement was arrived at, and on February 15th the employers locked out the men, numbering about 6,400 employed in connection with the seagoing vessels. On February 19th, with a view to bringing the lock-out to an end, Sir George Askwith interviewed representatives of the Scottish Union of Dock Labourers and of the National Transport Workers' Federation, and subsequently communicated with the shipowners at Glasgow. As a result, it was agreed to refer the matter to the decision of an arbitrator to be appointed by Sir George Askwith. The Rt. Hon. Lord Mersey, the arbitrator appointed, heard the parties on February 21st, and on the same day issued his award, deciding that the employers had, according to the terms of the Agreement, the right which had been claimed by them. The award having been communicated to the parties, work was resumed.

### Taxi-Cab Drivers, London.

The Court of Arbitration, consisting of the Right Hon. Viscount St. Aldwyn (chairman) and Messrs. A. L. Martin and C. W. Bowerman, M.P., appointed to determine the conditions of work for taxi-cab drivers, (see LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1912, p. 6), issued their award on March 6th.

On the assumption that existing fares remain unaltered, the award provides that the extras shall belong to drivers, that the drivers' proportion of the takings shall be 25 per cent., and that no rank or station charges are to be allowed by the employers. The employers are to supply the drivers with petrol at a fixed price of 8d. per gallon for the current year, and either to allow mileage at the rate of a gallon for 18 miles, or to give half a gallon per day free. In the event of the price of petrol varying more than 12 per cent. on January 1st of any year, as compared with the previous January, either party may bring the matter before a Conciliation Board to be set up, who shall vary the price for the ensuing year.

In the award detailed rules are drawn up with regard to the conditions of service of regular drivers, and provision is also made for payment to odd men when waiting for cabs. The award also deals with payment by drivers of sums alleged to have been lost by a "bilk," allowances for detention at the garage or by a breakdown, provision of and payment for uniforms, &c., "stop notes," and other matters. The award provides for the setting up of a Conciliation Board to deal with disputes between the parties.

The Court add to the award observations on certain points brought under the notice of the Court. In these observations it is explained that, in view of the fact that the Court could not properly make an award increasing or decreasing the fares, evidence on this matter was not given by the parties. The Court also express their general concurrence in recommendations (7), (8), and (9) of the Departmental Committee of 1911, and give their reasons for dealing with the matter on the existing basis instead of on the mileage system, and also their reasons for not suggesting that any limitation should be imposed by the licensing authority on the number of cabs licensed.

### Boot and Shoe Operatives, Great Britain.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the umpire appointed to decide upon the interpretation of the words "indentured apprentices" in connection with the graduated scale of wages for youths in the Boot and Shoe Trade National Agreement of January 26th, 1909 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1912, p. 7), issued his award on February 15th. Mr. Smith decided that the words "indentured apprentices" applied to all youths legally apprenticed "to be taught the practical work of the several departments of the shoe trade—namely, clicking, press-room work, lasting, and finishing, or of any two of the said departments." The award is not to affect legal contracts of apprenticeship entered into on or after July 1st, 1909 (when the Agreement came into operation), under any misapprehension as to the interpretation of the words "indentured apprentices."

### Shoe and Slipper Operatives, Rossendale.

In connection with the Clicking-room Statement recently drawn up for the Rossendale Shoe and Slipper trade (see LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1912, p. 7), differences arose as to certain prices, and with regard to certain items not included in the list. Negotiations took place between the parties, and the matter was considered by the Conciliation Board, but no settlement was arrived at. In response to an application of the parties, the Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., to act as arbitrator in the matter.

### Lace Workers, Newmilns.

At the beginning of January a strike of lace weavers and oncost hands, involving about 1,100 workpeople, occurred in the Newmilns district, in support of the workpeople's demand for advances in wages. Negotiations took place between representatives of the Newmilns and District Lace Manufacturers' Association and the Newmilns and District Textile Workers' Union, and a ballot vote of the members of the union, on February 5th, decided to accept terms of settlement proposed by the Manufacturers' Association. Further difficulties, however, arose with regard to a clause in these terms relating to the appointment of a neutral chairman in connection with a Conciliation Committee to be set up. On this position being brought to the attention of Sir George Askwith, who, with Mr. I. H. Mitchell, was then in Glasgow in connection with the dockworkers' dispute, Mr. Mitchell entered into negotiations with the parties, and an agreement was arrived at.

### Coal Lightermen, London.

By an Agreement relating to coal lightermen made at the offices of the Local Government Board on August 25th, 1911 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1911, p. 326), it was provided that any question as to the interpretation of the Agreement should be referred to the Board of Trade for decision. Differences arose with regard to Clause 3 (which provides that for lightermen the week's pay shall be 48s., with 1s. an hour overtime after a day of twelve hours), as to whether 1s. an hour overtime was to be paid when work, owing to the tide, exceeded 12 hours, a firm of employers contending that 1s. an hour was not payable if the time was exceeded by reason of the tide, and the men contending that it was payable if the time, whatever the tide, exceeded 12 hours, the Board of Trade, after hearing the arguments of the parties, decided that according to the wording of the Agreement 1s. an hour overtime is payable after the end of the period of 12 hours has been reached.

### Ironstone Miners, Lincolnshire.

On February 24th joint application was made to the Board of Trade by the Lincolnshire Ironmasters' Association and the National Federation of Blast-furnacemen, Oreminers, and Kindred Trades, for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide differences which had arisen between the parties as to the tonnage rate to be paid to certain ironstone miners in the employment of two firms. The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Mr. C. M. Bailhache, K.C.

### Painters, Southport and Birkdale.

On March 7th joint application was made to the Chief Industrial Commissioner by the master and operative painters of Southport and Birkdale for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide matters in dispute between the parties. Mr. J. R. Atkin, K.C., has been appointed to act in the desired capacity.

## TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

### Minimum Rates for Machine-made Lace and Fancy Net Finishing. Obligatory Order.

IN accordance with their powers under the above Act of Parliament, the Board of Trade have made an order, dated 19th February, 1912, making obligatory the General Minimum Piece-rates of Wages and the Minimum Time-rates of Wages for the trade of Machine-made Lace and Net finishing, other than the finishing of the product of Plain Net machines, fixed on August 18th, 1911, by the Trade Board established for that branch of the Lace Trade which is engaged in Machine-made Lace and Net finishing, other than the finishing of the product of Plain Net machines (see LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1911, p. 327):

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions, will be null and void. The penalty for paying wages, after February 19th, at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Board of Trade, is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence; and, in addition, the worker can recover all arrears, calculated on the basis of the minimum rates. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rate.

### Paper Box Trade (Great Britain).

#### Minimum Time Rates for Female Workers.

The Trade Board established for that branch of the Box Trade in Great Britain which is engaged in the making of Boxes, or parts thereof, made wholly or partially of Paper, Cardboard, Chip, or similar material, gave notice, as required by the above Act, on March 11th, 1912, that they had fixed\* minimum time-rates of wages for female workers, as follows:—

- (a) For female workers in a factory or workshop, not being a domestic workshop - - - - - 3d. per hour.  
(b) For female home-workers, including workers in a domestic workshop - - - - - 3d. per hour.

These rates apply to all female workers in the respective classes specified above (except female learners as defined by the Trade Board) who are during the whole or part of their time employed in the making of boxes, or parts thereof, as aforesaid, or in any branch or process thereof, but do not apply to any female workers who are merely employed in work incidental or ancillary thereto.

For female learners (as defined by the Trade Board) minimum time-rates of wages have been fixed, varying according to the age and experience of the learner, and ranging from 4s. to 10s. 6d. per week of 52 hours. The wages are subject to a proportionate deduction or increase according as the number of hours actually spent in any week by the learner in the factory or workshop is less or more than 52.

Until the above rates of wages are made obligatory by order of the Board of Trade, they have a limited operation, as follows:—

\* Notice of the minimum rates which the Board of Trade proposed to fix was given on 1st September last (see LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1911, page 327).



(a) Employers must pay wages at not less than the minimum rates, unless there is a written agreement under which the worker agrees to accept less. If there is no such written agreement, wages at the minimum rate can be recovered from the employer as a debt, but the employer will not be liable to a fine.

(b) Any employer may give notice to the Trade Board that he is willing to be bound by the rates fixed, and to be liable to the same fine for under-payment as if the rates had been made obligatory. No employer will receive a contract from a Government Department or local authority unless he has given notice to the Trade Board in this manner.

Any person who is affected by the above rates, whether as an employer or worker, may obtain further information on application to the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

#### Machine-made Lace and Fancy Net Finishing Trade (Warp Section).

THE Trade Board established under the above Act for that branch of the Lace-finishing Trade which is engaged in machine-made lace and net finishing, other than the finishing of the product of plain net machines, gave notice on March 14th, 1912, that they had fixed general minimum piece-rates of wages for the finishing of machine-made lace and net produced on warp machines. (Notice of their proposal to fix such rates was given by the Trade Board on October 20th last. See LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1911, page 405.)

The minimum time-rate of 2½d. per hour for all workers, other than learners, and the special time-rates for learners, which were fixed by the Trade Board on August 18th, 1911, and made obligatory by order of the Board of Trade on February 19th, 1912 (see above), apply to all persons employed on time-work in the warp section of the trade.

Further information as to the above rates may be obtained by any person affected, whether as an employer or worker, on application to the Secretary of the Lace Finishing Trade Board, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

#### STANDARD TIME RATES OF WAGES.

A REPORT\* has recently been issued by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade giving particulars as to the rates of wages and hours of labour at 1st January, 1912, in the various industries in the United Kingdom in which time-work prevails. The Report covers work-people engaged in the building, engineering, and shipbuilding, printing, woodworking, baking, and boot and shoe trades, in addition to farriers, gas stokers, police-constables, seamen, and agricultural labourers.

The rates quoted for the building trades are, in nearly all cases, hourly rates, whilst the hours are those in a full week (exclusive of meal-times) in the summer period. The sources of information are Working Agreements and statements of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. In addition to about 800 cases in which the rates and hours are embodied in Agreements, there are a large number of cases in which the same particulars have been supplied by both the Trade Union and the Employers' Association. In the engineering and shipbuilding, printing, woodworking, farriery, and baking trades the rates published in the Report are those recognised by the Trade Unions concerned, which in some cases are embodied in Agreements. The minimum weekly rates in the boot and shoe trade have, in all the important centres, been fixed by the local Conciliation Boards or by Agreements. In the other districts the rates are those recognised by the Trade Union. The rates of wages quoted for gas stokers and police-constables are based on information supplied by the various gas companies and authorities, and police authorities, whilst those for seamen are predominant monthly rates based on Returns furnished by the Superintendents of Mercantile Marine. The average weekly cash rates of wages and average weekly earnings given for agricultural labourers are based on Returns from employers.

\* Standard Time Rates of Wages in the United Kingdom at 1st January, 1912. Cd. 6054. Price 6d.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT IN COAL MINES IN 1911.

A PRELIMINARY statement has recently been issued by the Home Office relating to the output of coal and other minerals and the number of persons employed at mines under the Coal Mines and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts in the United Kingdom during the year 1911.

The output of coal in 1911 was nearly 272 million tons, an increase of 7½ million tons, or 2·8 per cent., compared with 1910. In the following table the output in the principal districts is shown for 1910 and 1911, together with the increase or decrease in the latter year as compared with the former:—

	Output of Coal in		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1911, as compared with 1910.	
	1910.	1911.	Quantity.	Percentage
	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	
Northumberland .. ..	13,122	14,682	+ 1,560	+ 11·9
Durham .. ..	39,432	41,719	+ 2,287	+ 5·8
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	23,766	23,981	+ 215	+ 0·9
Yorkshire .. ..	38,301	39,135	+ 834	+ 2·2
Derbyshire .. ..	17,277	17,164	- 113	- 0·7
Notts and Leicestershire ..	13,973	14,434	+ 461	+ 3·3
Staffordshire .. ..	14,010	14,048	+ 38	+ 0·3
South Wales and Monmouth	48,700	50,201	+ 1,501	+ 3·1
Lanarkshire .. ..	17,886	17,905	+ 19	+ 0·1
Fifeshire .. ..	8,674	9,038	+ 364	+ 4·2
Other Districts .. ..	29,277	29,922	+ 645	+ 2·2
Total .. ..	264,418	271,879	+ 7,461	+ 2·8

The output in Northumberland in 1911 was 1½ million tons (or 11·9 per cent.) in excess of that for 1910, and in Durham there was an increase of rather more than 2¼ million tons (or 5·8 per cent.); in South Wales and Monmouthshire there was an increase of 3·1 per cent., and in the Nottingham and Leicestershire coalfield of 3·7 per cent. In Derbyshire there was a decrease of 0·7 per cent. In Scotland, Fifeshire showed an increase of 4·2 per cent., but Lanarkshire a decrease of 2·1 per cent.

The total number of persons employed in 1911 at mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act (including a number of persons employed in mining ironstone, fireclay, shale, &c.) was 1,067,213, an increase of 17,806 (or 1·7 per cent.) on the figure for 1910. Of the total of 1,067,213, those employed underground numbered 863,512, and those employed above ground 203,701.

The number of persons employed in and about coal and other mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in the principal districts in each of the years 1910 and 1911 is shown below:—

	Number employed in		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1911, as compared with 1910.	
	1910.	1911.	Number.	Percentage.
Northumberland .. ..	57,237	58,295	+ 1,058	+ 1·8
Durham .. ..	155,113	158,445	+ 3,332	+ 2·1
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	104,680	103,986	- 694	- 0·7
Yorkshire .. ..	156,145	157,308	+ 1,163	+ 0·7
Derbyshire .. ..	56,988	57,785	+ 797	+ 1·4
Notts and Leicestershire ..	48,422	49,660	+ 1,238	+ 2·5
Staffordshire .. ..	55,896	56,560	+ 664	+ 1·2
South Wales and Monmouth	213,252	220,887	+ 7,635	+ 3·6
Lanarkshire .. ..	56,248	55,740	- 508	- 0·9
Fifeshire .. ..	27,438	27,395	- 43	- 0·2
Other districts .. ..	117,982	121,152	+ 3,170	+ 2·7
Total .. ..	1,049,407	1,067,213	+ 17,806	+ 1·7

As compared with 1910, there were increases in the numbers employed in all the coalfields except Lancashire and Cheshire, Lanarkshire and Fifeshire, which showed slight decreases. The most marked increases were in South Wales and Monmouthshire, 7,635 (3·6 per cent.); and Durham, 3,332 (2·1 per cent.).

#### TRADE UNIONS IN 1908-10.\*

THE Report on Trade Unions in the United Kingdom in 1908-10, which is issued by the Board of Trade to-day, shows that, as compared with the previous three-year period, there was a large increase in the amount of expenditure by the principal unions upon unemployed and dispute benefits. This heavy expenditure was partly met by an increase in the contributions and levies paid by the members, but there was also a considerable diminution in the funds of the unions. Comparing 1910 with 1907, the membership of all trade unions showed a slight increase.

#### Membership of all Unions.

A Table is given in the Report showing the membership of each Trade Union (distinguishing males and females) at the end of each of the five years 1906-10, and in summary Tables and Charts the growth of the unions during the ten years 1901-10 is shown.

At the end of 1910 the total number of Trade Unions was 1,153, of which 538 were registered under the Trade Union Acts and 615 were not so registered. Their total membership was 2,435,704, or less than 1 per cent. above that of 1907, a rate of increase which compares with a rise of 27 per cent. in the previous three years. In 1908-09—years of bad employment and falling wages—there was a decline in membership of 57,000; this falling-off was, however, more than counterbalanced by an increase of 73,000 in 1910—a year of improving employment.

Comparing 1910 with 1907, the textile unions increased by 21,700 members, or 6 per cent., while in the building trades unions there was a decrease of 36,000, or 19 per cent. The mining and quarrying unions showed an increase in membership of 4 per cent., while there was a decrease in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades of 2 per cent., and in the transport trades of 3 per cent. In the following Table the membership at the end of each of the years 1901-10 is shown by groups of trades:—

Year.	Build- ing.	Mining and Quarry- ing.	Metal, Engineer- ing and Ship- building.	Textile.	Trans- port (Land and Water).	Other Trades.	Total— all Unions.
1901 ..	241,726	531,021	338,442	245,610	179,428	433,197	1,969,424
1902 ..	236,609	532,142	337,060	248,945	168,827	431,311	1,854,594
1903 ..	230,637	529,083	337,147	246,376	166,701	421,614	1,831,558
1904 ..	219,092	501,817	334,860	249,166	171,372	425,367	1,801,674
1905 ..	202,607	496,878	340,932	268,952	175,917	443,283	1,828,569
1906 ..	193,353	571,413	361,934	305,681	200,452	489,408	2,122,241
1907 ..	191,908	703,597	377,371	357,524	248,906	540,510	2,419,816
1908 ..	176,236	718,052	364,745	362,687	229,742	531,732	2,383,244
1909 ..	161,620	721,100	359,355	356,569	222,794	531,012	2,362,450
1910 ..	155,923	729,573	369,329	379,182	242,270	559,427	2,435,704

As compared with 1901, the trade union membership in the building group has declined by no less than 35 per cent.; while, in 1901, one trade unionist in every eight belonged to the building trades group, the proportion in 1910 was but one in sixteen. All the other main groups of trades show increases in trade union membership; in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades group the increase was only 9 per cent., but for the remaining groups there were increases ranging from 29 to 54 per cent.

At the end of 1910 there were 187 unions which included women and girls as members, their total female membership being 221,283, or 9·1 per cent. of the combined male and female membership of all trade unions. Of the female members of trade unions, no fewer than 183,019, or 83 per cent., were in the textile trades, while in the building, mining, metal, and transport trades there were only 508 female members at the end of 1910. In other non-textile trades the number of female trade unionists was 37,756, or 6·7 per cent. of the total trade union membership in these trades, as compared with 5·3 per cent. in 1907 and 2·5 per cent. in 1901.

\* Cd. 6109. Price 1s. The Report can be obtained through any bookseller, or from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.

#### Accounts of 100 Principal Unions.

As in previous reports, full financial details are given with regard to 100 principal unions only, which, however, represent about three-fifths of the total membership of all trade unions. From information given in the present Report respecting the expenditure of all trade unions upon unemployed benefits in 1906 and 1908 and upon sick and accident benefits in 1908 it appears that the 100 principal unions represent four-fifths of the total expenditure of all unions on both unemployed and sick and accident benefits. The following summary shows the income, expenditure, and accumulated funds of the 100 unions for each of the years 1901-10, amounts per member being also given:—

Year.	Income.		Expenditure.		Funds at end of Year.	
	Amount.	Per Member.	Amount.	Per Member.	Amount.	Per Member.
1901 ..	£ 2,041,385	s. d. 33 7	£ 1,637,572	s. d. 26 11½	£ 4,129,927	s. d. 67 11½
1902 ..	2,084,621	34 4½	1,798,879	29 8	4,415,669	72 9½
1903 ..	2,038,907	34 11½	1,915,709	31 10½	4,588,867	76 6½
1904 ..	2,111,337	35 3½	2,043,161	34 1½	4,667,043	78 0
1905 ..	2,213,010	36 5½	2,065,009	34 0	4,815,044	79 3¼
1906 ..	2,346,340	36 1½	1,960,169	30 2	5,201,215	80 0½
1907 ..	2,497,428	34 2	2,055,991	28 1½	5,642,652	77 2½
1908 ..	2,746,094	38 2½	3,210,530	44 8	5,178,216	70 2
1909 ..	2,563,519	35 11½	2,687,104	37 8½	5,054,631	70 11
1910 ..	2,691,277	36 10½	2,624,379	35 11½	5,121,529	70 2

For the three years 1908-10 the total amount of dispute benefit paid by the 100 principal unions was £1,120,000, and the total amount of unemployed benefits paid by them was £2,650,000—dispute benefit costing more than twice as much, and unemployed benefits nearly twice as much, as in the three years 1905-07. The expenditure on sick and accident, superannuation, funeral, and other benefits and grants amounted to £3,180,000, an increase of 14 per cent. as compared with 1905-07. The following Table gives an analysis of the expenditure for each of the years 1901-10:—

Year.	Dispute Benefit.		Unemployed Benefits.		Other Benefits.		Working and Miscellaneous Expenses.	
	Amount	Per- cent- age of Total Ex- pend- iture.	Amount	Per- cent- age of Total Ex- pend- iture.	Amount	Per- cent- age of Total Ex- pend- iture.	Amount	Per- cent- age of Total Ex- pend- iture.
1901 ..	£ 209,700	12·8	£ 324,821	19·8	£ 718,839	43·9	£ 384,212	23·5
1902 ..	219,844	12·2	429,418	23·9	747,378	41·6	402,239	22·3
1903 ..	176,350	9·2	512,575	26·8	790,118	41·2	436,666	22·8
1904 ..	117,222	5·7	654,181	32·0	843,222	41·6	422,536	20·7
1905 ..	211,898	10·3	523,766	25·4	901,185	43·6	480,627	23·4
1906 ..	153,179	7·8	424,398	21·6	922,823	47·1	480,627	23·4
1907 ..	136,122	6·6	462,739	22·5	976,503	47·5	480,627	23·4
1908 ..	615,350	19·2	1,004,685	31·3	1,063,165	33·1	527,330	16·4
1909 ..	154,991	5·8	944,802	35·2	1,064,486	39·6	522,825	19·4
1910 ..	353,734	13·5	695,774	28·5	1,059,060	40·3	515,811	19·7
Av. for 1908-10	374,692	13·2	881,754	31·0	1,062,237	37·4	521,988	18·4
Av. for 1901-10	234,839	10·7	597,716	27·2	909,279	41·3	458,016	20·8

The increase in the proportion of total expenditure devoted to unemployed benefits in 1908-10 as compared with 1901-10 was distributed over nearly every group of trades, while in the case of dispute benefit the increase was confined to the metal and textile groups.

The total cost in dispute benefit of all disputes to which some or other of the 100 principal unions were parties averaged 5s. 2½d. per member per annum in 1908-10, as compared with 2s. 6½d. per member per annum in 1905-07, 2s. 10d. in 1902-04, 2s. 7½d. in 1899-1901, and 7s. 0½d. in 1896-98.

In every group of trades the expenditure upon unemployed benefits in 1908-10 was greater than in either 1905-07 or 1902-04. Compared with 1905-07, the expenditure in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades during 1908-10 (£1,156,000) was nearly double. In the textile trades the expenditure (£470,000) was twice as much as in 1902-04, and five times as much as in 1905-07. In the building trades the total (£417,000) showed a comparatively small increase; it must be re-

\* Based upon the total membership of the 100 Unions at the end of each year.



membered, however, that the membership of trade unions in this group has been declining for the last ten years. In the mining and quarrying group the total (£235,000) was more than twice as much as in either 1902-04 or 1905-07. The combined expenditure in the printing, wood-working, clothing, transport, and miscellaneous groups was £367,000, or half as much again as in either of the two previous periods.

The percentage of superannuated members to total membership in 32 unions which paid superannuation benefit in both 1901 and 1910 rose from 2.1 in the former year to 4.0 in 1910, every one of the unions showing an increased percentage.

A Table is given in the Report showing the membership, income, funds, and details of expenditure of each of the 100 principal unions for each of the years 1901-10.

The Report also contains Tables showing the trade union membership represented on Federations of Trade Unions and on Trades Councils for each of the years 1901-10, detailed Tables being given for 1906-10.

### STATUTORY RESTRICTIONS ON STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN THE DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Trade have recently issued a volume of Memoranda\* containing such information as it has been possible to procure, without a special inquiry, with regard to the text and operation of the laws in the British Dominions and certain foreign countries, affecting strikes and lock-outs, with particular reference to the public utility services. It is pointed out that while a considerable body of material has been brought together, the information cannot be regarded as exhaustive, and this is especially the case as regards the administration of the various special laws and their relation to the ordinary laws of each country.

The volume contains a detailed account of the laws in operation on this subject in the Commonwealth of Australia and its constituent States, New Zealand, Canada and certain of its provinces, the Transvaal, and the principal foreign countries, preceded by introductory notes, in which some of the salient features of the material thus collected are indicated.

The legislation with which the Memoranda deal varies greatly in character, and changes are still in progress. It is pointed out in particular that the expression "public utility services," to which the inquiry had special reference, has no exact definition. Primarily the services of water supply, gas and electric lighting, and transport are denoted. In some cases public utilities have been closely grouped with other industries, also regarded as of prime importance to the community, such as mining in the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In the New South Wales Industrial Disputes Act "necessary commodities" are defined as including, in general, coal, gas, water and "any article of food the deprivation of which may tend to endanger human life or cause serious bodily injury"; while in New Zealand, under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1908, special conditions with respect to lock-outs and strikes are imposed so as to safeguard the supply of gas, electricity, water, milk, meat and coal, and the working of ferries, tramways and railways. In Russia the definition covers "all undertakings having a social or governmental character . . . if the suspension of the work of the employees or workpeople threatens the security of the State or gives cause for fear of a national calamity." In such fields strikes or lock-outs are rendered illegal, but in Holland, on the other hand, the applied definition is much narrower, the special legislation prohibiting strikes in that country being confined to the main lines of the railway service; while in Belgium it covers all persons employed by the State, including those in the railway, postal, telegraph and telephone services.

*Dominions.*—In most cases the employees of the public services, such as those of the post office, and (when owned by the State, as is almost universally the case in Australia, New Zealand and the Transvaal) of the railways, are brought under special measures granting certain privileges and also imposing special obligations of discipline and obedience. These special measures appear, however, to impose no clear statutory limitations on the right of combined action.

Such limitations of this right as exist in the Dominions are to be found in the new body of industrial legislation dating from 1896. In this legislation limitations applying specially to the public utility services are imposed only in four cases—namely, in those of New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada and the Transvaal, and in all these the limitations are imposed by Acts that have a wider application, and that, in imposing penalties for lock-outs and strikes that take place under certain conditions, also set up machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes. It may be noted that in none of the Dominions save in the State of Western Australia, where the public utility services are put on the same footing as general industry, and possibly in that of New South Wales, are lock-outs or strikes made unconditionally illegal.

The restrictions imposed by Dominion legislation (including that of the Transvaal) on lock-outs and strikes may be broadly divided into two groups—one in which the observance of prescribed or of agreed and filed conditions of employment as regards wages, &c., is potentially a matter of legal compulsion, as in Australia and New Zealand, and the other, from which this element of compulsion is absent, as in Canada and the Transvaal. The first class may be subdivided into three: (1) In which a legal tribunal—the Industrial Arbitration Court—is the principal instrument for the legal settlement of disputes, as under the Commonwealth Act; (2) in which Boards, composed, apart from the chairman, of employers and workers in, or representing, the trade concerned, take the place of the Court, as in South Australia and Tasmania; and (3) in which there has been evolved a combination of these two plans as now in New South Wales and in New Zealand. Victoria, from this point of view, forms a class apart, and in Queensland no legal restrictions of the right to the lock-out or strike are imposed. Legislation also exists in the province of Nova Scotia, imposing fines on employers and loss of wages on employees for non-compliance with the award of arbitrators in coal-mining disputes.

*Foreign Countries.*—Of the foreign countries covered by the Memoranda there are in Europe nine which have legislation specially designed to avert strikes on the part of those employed in public utility services.

Of these countries, five—viz., Russia, Roumania, Holland, Belgium and Italy—have enacted laws absolutely prohibiting workpeople employed in certain public utility services from engaging in strikes. In Russia and Roumania the law covers the whole field of what may be termed public utility services, whether governmental or local. In Belgium it applies to all persons in the service of the State, including the railways, post office, telegraphs and telephones; in Italy it applies to all persons in the service either of the State or of a railway company, while in Holland only those employed on main lines of the railway service are included. Three countries—viz., Spain, Portugal, and the Ottoman Empire—have enacted laws applicable to all public utility services, and declaring concerted stoppages of work illegal unless certain conditions have previously been fulfilled. In Spain the conditions are that notice of the strike or lock-out shall have been given to the authorities either eight days or five days beforehand, according to the nature of the undertaking, and that such notice be accompanied by a statement of the cause of the strike or lock-out. The Portuguese law insists on twelve or eight days' notice being given of the strike or lock-out, according to the nature of the undertaking, and requires that such notice be accompanied by a statement of the causes or objects of the strike or lock-out. Under the same law all

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

#### Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 30th 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.

This is the best season of the year for emigrants to go to Canada, and they should start as soon as possible. There is a large demand during spring and summer for farm labourers, for railway navvies, for mechanics in outdoor trades, and for female servants at all times both in towns and on farms. There is no demand just now for coalminers at the large mines at Fernie, B.C.

#### Commonwealth of Australia.

*Passages.*—Free, assisted or nominated passages are granted by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia.

*New South Wales.*—In Sydney and suburbs, the building, iron, furniture, boot and clothing trades, compositors, sawyers, and factory workers have been well employed; and stonemasons, bricklayers, brickmakers, carpenters, plasterers, tailors, tailoresses, farriers, able-bodied labourers and female servants are in good demand. The strike of iron workers at Lithgow continues. In country districts employment is generally plentiful, and there is a great demand for lads from the Pitt Town Agricultural Training Farm. An offer has been made by the British Immigration League in Sydney to the Central (Unemployed) Body of London to make a grant of £6 per head in aid of the cost of emigrating 1,000 single men and reservists under 45 years to take up country work in New South Wales and Queensland. They must have resided for twelve months in London, and must apply to the Distress Committee in the Borough in which they reside.

In Victoria employment continues to be very good; and assisted passages are now being granted to mechanics (under 45 years of age) and female operatives, in addition to other persons. There is a large demand for farmers, farm labourers, generally useful men, plasterers, boilermakers, blacksmiths, machinists, moulders, tinsmiths, sheet-metal workers, plumbers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, enamellers (cycle trade), electric light hands, glass bottle makers, brush makers, and furniture makers. There is also a large demand at 20s. to 35s. a week for female operatives, such as workers on women's clothing (including dressmakers, white workers, &c.), workers on men's and juvenile clothing, shirt, collar, and pyjama makers, hosiery and underwear makers (machinists), woollen weavers, hat makers, bookbinders, tie makers, and boot trade employees (machinists), and for female servants. There is only a poor demand for gold or coal miners.

*South Australia.*—Work of nearly all kinds is plentiful, and a large amount of money is being spent on public works. There is a good demand for plasterers, carpenters, joiners, masons, bricklayers, tinsmiths, boilermakers, plumbers, ironworkers, brass-finishers, copper-smiths, engineworkers, female servants, and for unskilled labourers.

*Queensland.*—There is a good demand in most trades for mechanics, and in country districts for farm labourers and dairy hands; see also New South Wales above. The strike in Brisbane, which severely affected, for a time, the tramway and transport services, appears to be over, and the questions in dispute have been referred to the Arbitration Court.

\* Handbooks (with maps) on the different British Dominions Oversea may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office at a penny each post free.



*Western Australia.*—The principal demand is for farmers, farm labourers, and female servants. Free grants of 160 acres are made to settlers. The engineers in the Government Railway Workshops have struck for a rise in their wages from 11s. a day to 13s.

#### New Zealand.

There is a good demand for farmers, dairy-farm hands, farm labourers, and female servants, and to these classes reduced passages are being offered. The demand for mechanics is not so general, but the building trades have been busy nearly everywhere, and carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, gas-fitters, sawyers, coachmakers, and building trade labourers are wanted in many places. The engineering trades have been fairly busy, but the supply of men is generally sufficient. Women workers are much wanted in the woollen mills, clothing trades, confectionery, and fruit-preserving works, laundries, dressmaking, millinery, tailoring, &c.

#### Union of South Africa.

A limited number of reduced or assisted passages are now being granted to the wives, families, and female relatives of British subjects who are permanently established in the Union. All applications must be addressed to the Secretary for the Interior, Pretoria; the High Commissioner in London cannot entertain applications. Employment in the building and other trades in Johannesburg continues fairly active; but the supply of men is quite sufficient; skilled miners are always in demand. Employment in Cape Town continues to improve; but with the exception of a few first-class banker hands, tailors, joiners, upholsterers, cabinet-makers, coachsmiths, and sheet-metal workers, who are wanted, there is little demand for more labour there or in other parts of the Union. Women, however, are in demand, and should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

## LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such 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. 81-82 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 January.*—In the building trades employment on the whole underwent no change as compared with December, but the effects of seasonal slackness were less marked than a year ago. In the metal trades employment continued favourable, except for tin-box makers, amongst whom the proportion out of work was still extremely high. The textile trades, particularly in the Nord department, continued to suffer seriously from shortage of work, the hours worked per week being still below the normal. In the printing trades employment continued good, particularly in the provinces. The gradual improvement in the skin and leather trades was maintained. Employment remained at about the same level as in previous months in the case of vineyard workers in the South of France. Unemployment on the whole tended to decrease for woodmen, the improvement already reported becoming more marked, but a greater number were out of work than a year ago.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 921 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 247,857. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 7.0 per cent. of the members were described as unem-

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

ployed in January as compared with 6.7 per cent. in the previous month and 7.7 per cent. in January, 1911.\*

*Coal Mining in January.*—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground was 6.01 in January, as compared with 5.62 in the previous month and 6.00† in January, 1911. Taking surface and underground workers together, 89.5 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week) and 10.4 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 11.22 and 88.69, and in January, 1911, 47.82 and 52.11.

*Labour Disputes in January.*—Sixty-nine labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in January, as compared with 68 in the previous month and 95 in January, 1911. In 66 of the new disputes 6,906 workpeople took part, as compared with 5,743 who took part in 65 disputes in the previous month and 7,272 in the 95 disputes in January, 1911. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were building (13), textiles (10), agriculture (9), leather (8), metal (8), and transport (7). Of 64 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 12 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 30 wholly in favour of the employers, while 22 were compromised.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in January.*—Seven instances of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during January, the initiative being taken by parties jointly in 2 cases and by the Justice of the Peace in 5. The proffered intervention was declined by the employers in one case. In the remaining 6 cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of 5 disputes, a collective agreement being signed in each case.

*Decrees regulating Employment in Glasworks.†*—In submitting for signature two decrees, signed on October 8th last, dealing with employment in glassworks, the French Minister of Labour states that public attention in France has for some years been directed to the dangers to which the workers concerned, particularly the children, are exposed. Two decrees of May 13th and July 15th, 1893, limited the class of work upon which children may be employed in glassworks, but these are now regarded as insufficient. The Senate has under consideration at the present time a Bill which has passed the Chamber of Deputies, which proposes to abolish night work for children in factories where continuous fires are maintained (including glassworks).

The first of the new decrees requires each glassblower blowing with the mouth to have a medical certificate of freedom from contagious disease at a stage where it can be transmitted by the blow-pipe before being allowed to use blow-pipes in common with others. In bottle works this certificate must be renewed every fortnight, and in other works whenever a blower is absent through illness for more than a fortnight. Blow-pipes used in common must be disinfected by passing through fire or other means whenever they have been used in the shift preceding the one concerned.

The second decree, which enters into force one year after publication, provides that no child under 15 (hitherto 13) may be employed as a gatherer, or under 16 as a blower (hitherto 16 for mouth-blowing, 13 for other), in bottle or window-glass works, and no child under 14 (hitherto 13) as a gatherer or blower in other glassworks. In glassworks where bottles are made by machinery, no child under 16 may gather glass to feed the machines or operate them. Children under 15 may not draw glass into tubes or rods; the age may be reduced to 14, except in glass bead factories, provided that the weight carried, including blow-pipe, does not exceed 11 lbs. Employers must provide coverings to protect the faces of workers under 18 from the heat. Certain occupations carried on in glassworks are enumerated in addition to those set out in the decree of May 13th, 1893, at which persons under 18, or women, or both classes, may not be employed.

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 81-82. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

† Revised figure.

‡ Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).

## GERMANY.

*Employment in January.*—According to the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department), there was, on the whole, a slight decline in employment in January. In the majority of trades employment continued at the same level as in December, in some it improved, while the building trades were for the most part at a standstill owing to the severe frost. In coalmining in the Ruhr district employment, already reported as favourable in previous months, still further improved, while in Upper and Lower Silesia there was a good demand. In lignite mining in Central Germany there was a decided increase in activity following on the frost. Employment was again brisk in the chemical and electrical trades and in potash mining. Blast furnaces, iron foundries, and engineering works (with the exception of locomotive branches) were all reported as well employed. In the corn-milling industry employment was also good. In cotton-spinning mills employment, which had previously been for the most part poor, was satisfactory, but in woollen cloth manufacture it was still bad.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the German Labour Department by 52 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 2,039,578. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,936,948, of whom 56,644, or 2.9 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of January. Further particulars for the principal unions for which statistics are available are given in the following Table:—

UNION.	Member-ship reported on at end of Jan., 1912.	Percentage of Member-ship returned as un-employed at end of month.*		
		Jan., 1912.	Dec., 1911.	Jan., 1911.
<b>All Unions making Returns ..</b>	<b>1,936,948</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>				
Miners .. .. .	57,249	0.1	0.2	0.2
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	517,072	2.0	1.4	2.1
Engineers and Metal Workers..	44,001	1.0	1.2	1.3
(Hirsch-Duncker)				
Metal Workers (Christian) ..	43,315	0.8	0.7	0.5
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	130,723	0.8	1.3	†
Textile Workers (Christian) ..	38,888	0.9	0.7	1.1
Boot and Shoe Makers .. ..	44,209	2.3	5.4	1.7
Transport Workers .. .. .	195,606	5.6	2.2	4.8
Printers .. .. .	62,961	2.7	3.9	3.3
Bookbinders .. .. .	30,057	3.5	2.8	3.7
Woodworkers .. .. .	181,945	4.3	4.7	4.2
Brewery and Mill Workers ..	43,196	2.6	1.0	1.8
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	179,796	4.4	2.0	2.2
State and Municipal Workers ..	41,158	1.0	0.8	1.1

The percentage of unemployed among those unions which made returns at all three periods was 3.1 at the end of January, as compared with 2.9 per cent. in the previous month and 2.4 per cent. in January, 1911.

*Strike of Coal Miners in Rhenish-Westphalia.*—Despatches from H.M. Ambassador at Berlin and H.M. Consul-General at Düsseldorf report a strike of 150,000 coal miners in Rhenish-Westphalia, which began on March 11th. Under a recent agreement the whole of the coal produced at the State mines in the Saar district was to be sold by the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate, and the miners were taking advantage of the rise in prices consequent upon the cessation of competition between the State and private mines to endeavour to obtain an increase in wages.

Demands were put forward by the Social Democratic, Hirsch-Duncker and Polish trade unions, including a rise of 15 per cent. in the average wages for all workmen and the abolition of large differences in the scale of wages.

[Later press reports indicate that the number of men out has increased to 210,000, and the strikers have been joined by many men from the Christian trade union. The strike has also spread to Lorraine, where 2,300 men are out.]

## HOLLAND.

*Employment in January.†*—Returns relating to unemployment among their members in January were re-

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 81-82. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

† No report.

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

ceived by the Dutch Central Statistical Office from Trade Unions and municipal unemployment funds with a membership entitled to benefit of 48,534. The percentage of these out of work in January, 1912, was 6.7, as compared with 4.9 in December and 4.7 in January, 1911.\* This percentage is obtained by taking for each of the four (or five) weeks in the month under consideration the number 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 average number of days lost in the week per member unemployed on one or more days of the week was 5.5 in December, compared with 5.6 in the previous month and 5.4 a year ago.

The following Table shows the above figures, together with corresponding particulars for certain of the larger trade groups:—

Group of Trades.	Average Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemployment Funds making Returns in Jan., 1912.	Percentage unemployed.*			Average Days lost per Week.		
		Jan., 1912.	Dec., 1911.	Jan., 1911.	Jan., 1912.	Dec., 1911.	Jan., 1911.
<b>All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns</b>	<b>48,534</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>							
Diamond Workers ..	10,139	13.8†	11.4†	3.7†	5.9†	6.0†	6.0†
Printing Trades ..	5,836	0.8	0.8	0.5	5.8	5.9	5.8
Building Trades:—	9,449	14.4	10.2	15.4	5.0	5.1	5.2
Bricklayers and Masons ..	1,026	21.6	10.0	22.8	4.6	4.5	4.9
Painters .. .. .	1,833	28.0	29.0	27.6	5.6	5.6	5.7
Carpenters .. .. .	4,519	5.6	3.8	6.0	4.8	4.8	5.3
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting ..	2,140	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	5,396	1.0	0.9	2.0	5.8	5.7	5.8
Textile Trades .. .. .	1,141	0.5	0.5	0.7	5.0	5.0	4.3
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers ..	5,491	1.4	1.1	1.9	5.5	5.4	5.0

## SWEDEN.

*Employment in August-October.*—Statistics showing the unemployment among members of trade unions in Sweden in August, September and October, 1911, are given in the current issue of *Sociala Meddelanden* (the journal of the Swedish Labour Department).

The following Table shows the membership respecting which returns as to unemployment were obtained, and the percentage of such membership reported unemployed on the 1st of each month, for the unions as a whole and for certain principal unions:—

Union.	Membership Reporting.			Percentage Unemployed*.		
	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1911.
<b>All Unions making Returns.</b>	<b>48,962</b>	<b>48,007</b>	<b>46,893</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Principal Unions:—</b>						
Stonecutters (Quarrymen) ..	3,114	2,941	2,881	1.6	2.2	2.2
Bricklayers and Masons ..	1,384	2,576	2,492	0.5	0.9	1.2
Metal Workers .. .. .	15,726	16,500	16,166	3.4	3.1	2.9
Wood Workers .. .. .	3,490	2,943	2,935	1.7	1.1	2.7
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	3,226	3,127	3,237	1.6	1.5	1.5

## DENMARK.‡

*Employment in December.*—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 15.1 per cent. of the 96,600 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of December, as compared with 7.6 per cent. at the end of November and 17.1 per cent. a year ago.† The average number of days lost by such members, owing to unemployment, was 2½ per member during December as compared with 1½ during November, and 3.4 during December, 1910.

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 81-82. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

† Relates only as a rule to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

‡ Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).



UNITED STATES.

**Threatened Strike of Coal Miners.**—A cablegram from H.M. Consul-General at New York dated March 7th, states that it is feared that the anthracite coal miners, and probably all the bituminous coal miners except those of the semi-bituminous fields of Pocahontas and New River in West Virginia, will strike on April 1st.

According to Press reports the men's demands from April 1st, when their present agreement expires, include an increase of 20 per cent. in wages, a minimum wage of 14s. a day for miners and 11s. a day for labourers, an eight-hours day without reduction of wages, recognition of the union, and the collection of union dues by the operators from the workmen.

After a series of conferences between the anthracite colliery owners and the representatives of the 175,000 members of the United Mineworkers' Union the former rejected the demands of the men for increased pay. It was estimated that if a further conference which had been arranged should fail 300,000 miners engaged in getting hard and soft coal would strike.

New York State.

**Employment at End of September, 1911.**—The "Bulletin" of the New York State Department of Labour for December contains statistics of unemployment on September 30th last, based on returns from all trade unions in the State. These show that, of the 467,825 members reporting, 41,355, or 8·8 per cent., were unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 18·8 per cent. out of a total of 475,890 at the end of March, 1911 (the last date for which similar returns for all unions were made), and 9·1 per cent., out of a total of 462,466, at the end of September, 1910.\*

The following Table classifies the membership reporting and the percentage of such membership unemployed at the end of September, 1911, according to groups of trades, corresponding percentages for the end of March, 1911, and September, 1910, being added for comparison:—

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting at end of September, 1911.	Percentage reported unemployed owing to causes other than Disputes or Disability at end of*		
		Sept. 1911.	March 1911.	Sept. 1910.
Building, Stoneworking, etc.	125,457	13·1	38·3	9·6
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	32,953	12·2	12·4	4·8
Clothing .. .. .	113,886	9·2	16·6	17·1
Transport .. .. .	74,834	4·2	13·9	3·8
Printing, Book-binding, etc.	28,404	3·7	3·6	4·8
Woodworking and Furniture	11,787	12·7	15·3	7·5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	28,350	7·3	7·7	7·4
Hotels and Restaurants	5,490	10·2	8·7	5·8
Stationary Enginemen	11,510	7·5	6·0	1·8
Public Employment	16,468	0·6	1·4	0·2
Other .. .. .	20,076	6·1	5·4	7·5
Total .. .. .	467,825	8·8	18·8	9·1

Massachusetts.

**Employment at end of December, 1911.**†—The percentage of members of Trade Unions reported to the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics as being unemployed owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability—e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, weather conditions, and temporary shut-downs—at the end of December, 1911, together with corresponding percentages for the end of September, 1911, and December, 1910, are shown in the following Table:—

	Dec. 30th, 1911.	Sept. 30th, 1911.	Dec. 31st, 1910.
Membership included in returns .. .. .	125,484	133,540	122,521
Percentage reported unemployed owing to causes other than disputes or disability*	8·3	4·1	8·9

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 81-82. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.  
† From Labour Bulletin (Journal of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics).

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING FEBRUARY.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 498 Returns—440 from Employers, 45 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at coal mines was exceptionally good during February, and better than both a month and a year ago. This improvement was largely owing to the prospect of the great dispute, which began in certain districts a few days before the end of February.

Returns relating to 1,308 pits employing 682,284 workpeople showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the fortnight ended February 24th, 1912, was 5·70, compared with 5·62 a month ago and 5·56 a year ago.

Of the 682,284 workpeople covered by the Returns, 668,964 (or 98·0 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended February 24th, 1912, while 599,838 (or 87·9 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in South Wales and Monmouth (5·96 days). The lowest average was in West Scotland (5·26 days).

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in Feb., 1912, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in February, 1912, as compared with a	
		Feb. 24th, 1912.	Jan. 27th, 1912.	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
Northumberland .. .. .	50,301	5·46	5·41	5·33	+ 0·05	+ 0·13
Durham .. .. .	128,415	5·55	5·51	5·46	+ 0·04	+ 0·09
Cumberland .. .. .	7,446	5·70	5·74	5·58	- 0·04	+ 0·12
South Yorkshire .. .. .	80,029	5·86	5·82	5·73	+ 0·04	+ 0·13
West Yorkshire .. .. .	27,169	5·72	5·78	5·66	- 0·06	+ 0·06
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	59,351	5·87	5·69	5·57	+ 0·18	+ 0·30
Derbyshire .. .. .	45,572	5·73	5·60	5·38	+ 0·13	+ 0·35
Nottingham and Leicester	38,737	5·36	5·21	4·99	+ 0·15	+ 0·37
Staffordshire .. .. .	30,376	5·72	5·13	5·73	+ 0·59	- 0·01
Warwick, Worcester and Salop	8,618	5·64	5·40	5·65	+ 0·24	- 0·01
Gloucester and Somerset ..	7,547	5·84	5·91	5·57	- 0·07	+ 0·27
North Wales .. .. .	11,072	5·83	5·82	5·92	+ 0·01	- 0·09
South Wales and Mon. ..	130,714	5·96	5·90	5·95	+ 0·06	+ 0·01
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>625,347</b>	<b>5·73</b>	<b>5·63</b>	<b>5·59</b>	<b>+ 0·10</b>	<b>+ 0·14</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland .. .. .	24,005	5·26	5·30	5·33	- 0·04	- 0·07
The Lothians .. .. .	3,782	5·49	5·49	5·43	+ 0·06	+ 0·06
Fife .. .. .	28,531	5·54	5·52	5·06	+ 0·02	+ 0·48
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>56,318</b>	<b>5·42</b>	<b>5·42</b>	<b>5·21</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+ 0·21</b>
<b>IRELAND</b>						
<b>IRELAND</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>5·35</b>	<b>5·29</b>	<b>5·57</b>	<b>+ 0·06</b>	<b>- 0·22</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>682,284</b>	<b>5·70</b>	<b>5·62</b>	<b>5·56</b>	<b>+ 0·08</b>	<b>+ 0·14</b>

The following reports for the various districts relate in all cases to the state of employment in February prior to the commencement of the dispute. The great majority of the mines were not idle till March 1st, but in certain districts the miners left work during the last three days of February.

In Northumberland employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago; in Durham and Cumberland it was good, and better than a year ago. In South Yorkshire employment was very good; in West Yorkshire it was also good, but not quite so good as a month ago. In Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire employment was very good, and much better than a year ago. Employment showed an improvement on a month ago, and was much better than a year ago in Nottingham and Leicester. In Staffordshire, Warwick, Worcester, and Salop employment was much better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago. Employment in North and South Wales and Monmouthshire continued very good. In Scotland employment was good generally, and about the same as a month ago; in Fifeshire it was much better than a year ago.

\* The figures in this article 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

The following Table shows the number employed and the average number of days worked per week, distributed according to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged:—

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in Feb., 1912, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
		Feb. 24th, 1912.	Jan. 27th, 1912.	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite .. .. .	5,725	5·86	5·81	5·88	+ 0·05	- 0·02
Coking .. .. .	37,894	5·71	5·61	5·55	+ 0·10	+ 0·16
Gas .. .. .	47,388	5·58	5·59	5·53	- 0·01	+ 0·05
House .. .. .	88,339	5·63	5·35	5·42	+ 0·28	+ 0·21
Steam .. .. .	263,703	5·75	5·69	5·63	+ 0·06	+ 0·12
Mixed .. .. .	239,205	5·69	5·63	5·54	+ 0·06	+ 0·15
<b>All Descriptions</b>	<b>682,284</b>	<b>5·70</b>	<b>5·62</b>	<b>5·56</b>	<b>+ 0·08</b>	<b>+ 0·14</b>

Compared with a month ago there was an improvement at pits producing all classes of coal except at gas coal pits, which showed no change. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement at coking, house and steam coal pits; anthracite and gas coal pits showed but little change.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in February, 1912, amounted to 5,784,404 tons, or 100,426 tons more than in January, 1912, and 709,944 tons more than in February, 1911.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 71 Returns—58 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good in iron mines. It showed a decline on a month ago, and was worse than a year ago, especially in the Cleveland district. It continued fairly good in shale mines.

Employment continued fair in tin mines, and was generally good and better than a month ago in lead mines. It continued fair, on the whole, in and about quarries, though hindered by bad weather in some districts.

Mining.

**Iron Mining.**—During the fortnight ended February 24th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5·61, as compared with 5·72 a month ago, and 5·88 a year ago.

Districts.	Work-people employed in Feb., 1912.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
		Feb. 24th, 1912.	Jan. 27th, 1912.	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland .. .. .	7,995	5·35	5·63	5·90	- 0·28	- 0·55
Cumberland and Lanca- shire	5,264	5·88	5·97	5·91	- 0·09	- 0·03
Scotland .. .. .	1,123	5·80	5·81	5·73	- 0·01	+ 0·07
Other Districts .. .. .	3,033	5·73	5·49	5·84	+ 0·24	- 0·11
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>17,415</b>	<b>5·61</b>	<b>5·72</b>	<b>5·88</b>	<b>- 0·11</b>	<b>- 0·27</b>

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 75·5 per cent. were employed at mines working 11 or more days during the fortnight ended February 24th, as compared with 84·0 per cent. a month ago, and 90·9 per cent. a year ago.

**Shale Mining.**—According to the Returns received, there were 3,382 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended February 24th, who worked on an average 5·71 days per week, as compared with 3,411 workpeople in January, who worked 5·65 days, and 3,154 in February, 1911, who worked 5·84 days.

**Tin Mining.**—Employment generally continued fair in Cornwall; it was fairly good in the Camborne district, and was better than a month ago in the Calstock district, but still moderate in the Marazion district.

**Lead Mining.**—Employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago in North Wales. It continued good in the Weardale district, and fairly good in the Matlock district.

Quarrying.

**Slate.**—Employment was fair in North Wales, particularly in the Festiniog district, and it was generally better than a month ago. It was good and better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago at Delabole (Cornwall). At Ballachulish (Argyll) it was slack, and worse than a month ago.

**Granite.**—Employment was good, better than a month ago and the same as a year ago in Leicestershire. In the Aberdeen district it was, on the whole, dull, and worse than a year ago. In Devon and Cornwall it was generally fair.

**Limestone.**—Employment was moderate and worse than a month ago in the Weardale district, where it was hindered by bad weather. The weather also interrupted work at Buxton, where employment was reported as slack. In Cumberland employment continued fair.

**Other Stone.**—Employment was fair, but hindered by bad weather in the Clee Hill road-material (basalt) quarries. It was also affected by the weather in grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district, where it continued moderate. There was an improvement at chert quarries at Bakewell. Whinstone quarrymen were well employed in Upper Weardale, and employment was fair, though affected by the weather, in freestone quarries in the Newcastle and Gateshead districts. Employment was still bad with sandstone quarrymen in Forfarshire.

**Settmaking, etc.**—Employment with settmakers continued fair, on the whole, in Scotland; it was moderate in Leicestershire, fair in the Clee Hill district, and good in the Penmaenmawr district. With monumental granite cutters in the Aberdeen district employment was dull, but a little better than a month ago. It was fair with stonemasons employed about granite quarries in Devon and Cornwall.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 117 Returns—110 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during February, 1912, continued moderate, and began to be affected adversely towards the end of the month by the strike in the coal-mining industry.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of February, 1912, was 277, as compared with 298 in January, 1912, and 308 in February, 1911. Of the twenty-one furnaces blown out or damped down during the month 7 were in Ayrshire, 4 in Derbyshire, 3 each in Lanarkshire and Monmouthshire, 2 in Cumberland, and one each in Staffordshire and the Cleveland district.

The number of workpeople employed at the end of February, 1912, at the works covered by the returns was 21,300, a decrease of 3·4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 6·7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
	February, 1912.	January, 1912.	February, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES—Cleveland .. .. .</b>					
Cleveland .. .. .	78	79	80	- 1	- 2
Cumberland & Lanca- shire	24	26	29	- 2	- 5
S. and S.W. Yorks ..	11	11	12	..	- 1
Derby & Nottingham	29	33	34	- 4	- 5
Leicester, Lincoln, ) and Northampton )	28	28	28	..	..
Stafford & Worcester	32	33	34	- 1	- 2
S. Wales & Monmouth	8	11	12	- 3	- 4
Other districts .. .. .	6	6	6	..	..
<b>England &amp; Wales ..</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>- 11</b>	<b>- 19</b>
<b>Scotland .. .. .</b>					
Scotland .. .. .	61	71	73	- 10	- 12
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>- 21</b>	<b>- 31</b>

The Imports of iron ore in February, 1912, amounted to 602,732 tons, or 24,323 tons more than in January, 1912, and 35,674 tons more than in February, 1911.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in February, 1912, amounted to 66,992 tons, or 38,167 tons less than in January, 1912, but 10,620 tons more than in February, 1911.



**IRON AND STEEL WORKS.**

(Based on 203 Returns—190 from Employers, received partly direct, and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 2 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the iron and steel industry showed little change compared with a month ago, but was much better than a year ago. According to returns covering 101,059 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended February 24th, 1912, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. on a month ago, and of 9.5 on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended February 24th, 1912, was about 563,000, an increase of 48,900 on a year ago.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Average Number of Shifts worked per man.		
	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>IRON :</b>						
Puddling Forges ..	9,282	+ 44	+ 234	5.12	- 0.09	+ 0.25
Rolling Mills ..	3,643	+ 43	+ 181	5.00	- 0.14	+ 0.05
Forging ..	369	- 7	+ 1,897	5.14	- 0.31	+ 0.46
Founding ..	2,146	+ 107	+ 267	5.88	- 0.09	+ 0.05
Other Departments ..	670	+ 2	9	5.78	- 0.04	+ 0.05
Mechanics, Labourers ..	1,817	- 4	+ 26	5.74	- 0.06	+ 0.33
<b>Total, Iron ..</b>	<b>17,927</b>	<b>+ 185</b>	<b>+ 699</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>- 0.09</b>	<b>+ 0.20</b>
<b>STEEL :</b>						
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ..	9,602	+ 95	+ 687	5.86	- 0.01	+ 0.10
Crucible Furnaces ..	517	+ 1	+ 15	5.53	- 0.04	+ 0.39
Bessemer Converters ..	1,785	- 3	+ 220	5.13	- 0.10	+ 0.10
Rolling Mills ..	17,340	+ 7	+ 1,897	5.26	- 0.20	- 0.04
Forging and Pressing ..	3,400	+ 79	+ 155	5.64	- 0.03	..
Founding ..	9,169	+ 60	+ 1,215	5.83	..	- 0.02
Other Departments ..	8,585	+ 28	+ 333	5.82	+ 0.01	+ 0.02
Mechanics, Labourers ..	9,042	+ 234	+ 1,074	5.96	+ 0.01	+ 0.03
<b>Total, Steel ..</b>	<b>59,441</b>	<b>+ 501</b>	<b>+ 5,596</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>- 0.06</b>	<b>+ 0.01</b>
<b>IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):</b>						
Rolling Mills ..	11,847	+ 18	+ 578	5.37	+ 0.09	+ 0.23
Forging and Pressing ..	823	- 24	+ 110	5.57	- 0.25	- 0.16
Founding ..	793	- 2	+ 106	5.91	..	- 0.01
Other Departments ..	3,981	+ 5	+ 245	5.84	- 0.04	+ 0.02
Mechanics, Labourers ..	6,447	+ 247	+ 108	5.77	- 0.03	+ 0.03
<b>Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) ..</b>	<b>23,691</b>	<b>+ 244</b>	<b>+ 1,147</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>+ 0.03</b>	<b>+ 0.12</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>101,059</b>	<b>+ 930</b>	<b>+ 7,442</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>- 0.05</b>	<b>+ 0.08</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Northumberland & Durham ..	11,725	+ 219	+ 427	5.66	+ 0.01	+ 0.07
Cleveland ..	9,045	+ 16	+ 481	5.85	- 0.12	+ 0.19
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	19,789	+ 261	+ 2,387	5.71	- 0.01	+ 0.02
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns ..	4,502	- 10	+ 58	5.63	- 0.04	+ 0.16
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. ..	9,398	+ 89	+ 2,165	5.55	- 0.06	+ 0.37
Staffordshire ..	9,475	+ 13	+ 221	5.42	+ 0.02	+ 0.02
Other Midland Counties ..	5,371	+ 30	+ 228	5.59	+ 0.01	+ 0.18
Wales and Monmouth ..	13,567	+ 168	+ 1,205	5.23	- 0.17	- 0.31
<b>Total, England and Wales ..</b>	<b>82,872</b>	<b>+ 755</b>	<b>+ 7,172</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>- 0.05</b>	<b>+ 0.04</b>
Scotland ..	18,187	+ 175	+ 270	5.64	- 0.04	+ 0.22
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>101,059</b>	<b>+ 930</b>	<b>+ 7,442</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>- 0.05</b>	<b>+ 0.08</b>

Compared with a month ago, employment showed some improvement in Northumberland and Durham and Sheffield and Rotherham, and a slight decline in Cleveland and Wales and Monmouth; the other districts showed little change. In the departments there was an improvement at iron foundries, and a decline at iron forges and steel rolling mills. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 930 (0.9 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0.05 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago, employment was better in every district; the improvement was most marked in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, at Sheffield and Rotherham, and in the Cleveland district, and chiefly affected iron and steel foundries, open-hearth melting furnaces, and steel rolling mills. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 7,442 (7.9 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked increased by 0.08 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during February, 1912, amounted to 150,504 tons, or 24,728 tons less than in January, 1912, but 14,025 tons more than in February, 1911.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during February, 1912, amounted to 226,417 tons, or 56,055 tons less than in January, 1912, but 10,700 tons more than in February, 1911.

**TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.**

(Based on 59 Returns—55 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT during February, though still very good, showed some decline compared with the previous month. It was better than a year ago.

At the works covered by the Returns 489 tinplate mills were working at the end of February, 1912, compared with 504 a month ago and 459 a year ago. The number of sheet mills in operation at the end of February, 1912, was 68, an increase of 1 on a month ago and of 6 on a year ago.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 27,850 workpeople.

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Feb., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		At end of Feb., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works ..	80	-	+ 2	489	- 15	+ 30
Steel Sheet Works ..	10	-	-	68	+ 1	+ 6
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>- 14</b>	<b>+ 36</b>

**Exports.**

	Feb., 1912.		Jan., 1912.		Feb., 1911.	
	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.						
To United States ..	246	234	797	+ 12	- 551	
" British East Indies ..	3,882	3,445	5,419	+ 437	- 1,537	
" Germany ..	2,459	4,058	4,145	- 1,899	- 1,686	
" France ..	3,678	4,062	2,282	- 384	+ 1,396	
" Netherlands ..	3,504	4,107	4,854	- 603	- 1,150	
" China and Japan ..	2,786	5,213	6,213	- 2,427	- 3,427	
" Australia ..	2,424	5,240	2,781	- 2,915	- 3,671	
" Canada ..	1,062	1,171	1,375	- 100	- 313	
" Other Countries ..	22,644	17,190	18,411	+ 5,454	+ 4,233	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>42,685</b>	<b>44,820</b>	<b>46,087</b>	<b>- 2,135</b>	<b>- 3,402</b>	

**Black Plates.**

	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	Year ago.
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>5,768</b>	<b>6,178</b>	<b>- 333</b>	<b>- 743</b>

**SHIPBUILDING TRADES.**

(Based on 355 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 334 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued very good at the principal centres during February, and was better than a year ago; it was especially good on the Clyde and at Belfast.

Trade Unions with a membership of 67,669 reported 2.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 2.7 per cent. a month ago and 4.6 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* at end of Feb., 1912.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
		Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth ..	10,212	3.9	3.7	7.2	+ 0.2	- 3.3
Wear ..	5,687	3.6	5.0	8.1	- 1.4	- 4.5
Tees and Hartlepool ..	5,442	5.6	5.4	6.9	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Humber ..	2,732	3.5	3.2	5.7	+ 0.3	- 2.2
Thames and Medway ..	4,600	2.3	3.0	3.8	- 0.7	- 1.5
South Coast ..	5,055	1.6	1.5	2.1	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Bristol Channel Ports ..	2,729	8.1	3.2	15.5	+ 4.9	- 7.4
Mersey ..	4,881	4.1	1.8	1.7	+ 2.3	+ 2.4
Clyde ..	16,482	1.1	1.3	2.1	- 0.2	- 1.0
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ..	2,253	2.9	5.6	6.8	- 2.6	- 2.9
Belfast ..	3,903	0.7	0.4	0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Other Districts ..	3,633	0.7	0.9	2.4	- 0.2	- 1.7
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>67,669</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>

Compared with a month ago, the most noticeable changes in the number unemployed occurred at the

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Bristol Channel ports and on the Mersey, where there were increases, and on the East Coast of Scotland, where the number decreased; three of the other districts showed slight decreases, while the remaining five districts showed slight increases.

Compared with a year ago, there was an increase in the number unemployed on the Mersey and also a slight increase at Belfast; all the other districts showed decreases, which were most marked in the case of the Bristol Channel and Wear districts.

Employment generally continued good on the Tyne, though it was reported as slacker than a month ago on repair work at South Shields. It showed a further improvement at Elswick. Employment was good on the Wear, and better than a month ago. On both rivers it was better than a year ago. On the Tees employment continued good with iron and steel shipbuilders, and very good with shipwrights; shipwrights were well employed at the Hartlepoons, where, however, employment on repair work was only moderate.

Employment continued good on the Humber, except at Grimsby, where it was moderate; it was generally better than a year ago.

Employment was good and showed a further improvement in the Thames and Medway district, where there was much overtime on repair work; it was better than a year ago. It continued very good on the South Coast. At the Bristol Channel ports employment was fair on the whole, but not so good as a month ago, while better than a year ago.

Employment was fairly good on the Mersey, but showed a decline on the previous month with boilermakers on repair work. It continued good, and was better than a year ago at Barrow.

Employment continued very good and better than a year ago on the Clyde, and overtime was worked in most of the yards. It was good and better than both a month ago and a year ago on the East Coast of Scotland.

Employment continued very good at Belfast.

**ENGINEERING TRADES.**

(Based on 1,085 Returns—4 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,054 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 27 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during February continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a membership of 191,226 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of February was 2.4, as compared with 2.7 a month ago and 3.3 at the end of February, 1911. Compared with a month ago there were decreases in the percentage unemployed in all districts except the North-East Coast, Hull and Lincolnshire, London and South Wales and Bristol. As compared with a year ago there were decreases in all districts except the East of Scotland and Belfast and Dublin, which showed an increase, and London, where the percentage remained unchanged.

District.	No. of Members* at end of Feb., 1912.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
		Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast ..	15,431	2.7	2.4	6.3	+ 0.3	- 3.6
Manchester and Liverpool ..	20,317	1.9	3.0	3.0	- 1.1	- 1.1
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn ..	12,517	4.6	5.7	6.3	- 1.1	- 1.7
West Riding Towns ..	12,802	2.9	3.3	4.2	- 0.4	- 1.3
Hull and Lincolnshire ..	4,630	2.9	2.8	3.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry ..	8,091	1.1	1.6	1.8	- 0.5	- 0.7
Notts, Derby, and Leicester ..	4,677	1.8	2.1	3.7	- 0.3	- 1.9
London and neighbouring ..	12,259	2.0	1.5	2.0	+ 0.5	..
South Coast ..	4,937	1.2	1.4	1.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
South Wales and Bristol ..	7,221	2.1	1.2	2.4	+ 0.9	- 0.3
Glasgow and District ..	18,421	3.1	3.6	3.2	- 0.5	- 0.1
East of Scotland ..	3,707	6.0	8.3	5.7	- 2.3	+ 0.3
Belfast and Dublin ..	4,183	4.7	1.8	1.8	- 0.4	+ 2.5
Other Districts ..	5,948	1.1	1.2	2.5	- 0.1	- 1.4
<b>United Kingdom (including certain Unions for which District figures are not available) ..</b>	<b>191,226</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.

On the North-East Coast employment continued good. It showed little change as compared with a month ago and was better than a year ago. Overtime was fairly general on the Tyne and Wear, and night shifts were worked in machine shops on the Tyne. On the Tees and at Hartlepool employment was good generally.

In Lancashire employment continued good in general engineering shops; with textile machinery makers it continued slack and short time was general. Employment at Crewe was fair and better than a month ago, full time being resumed in engineering works.

Employment in the West Riding of Yorkshire continued good and was better than a year ago; considerable difficulty was experienced at some works in getting delivery of coal. In Hull and Lincolnshire employment continued good.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry districts employment continued good, with a considerable amount of overtime. In the cycle industry it was fair and better than a month ago. Employment continued good at Derby and Leicester, and moderate on the whole at Nottingham. In the Eastern Counties it continued good generally.

Employment continued good in the London district, on the South Coast and in the Royal Dockyards, night shifts being worked at Devonport. It also continued good at Swindon, and in the South Wales and Bristol district.

In the Glasgow district employment continued good, overtime being worked in many engineering shops; with some branches of ironmoulders it was only fair. At Edinburgh and Falkirk employment continued good. At Dundee it was good on the whole and better than a month ago, and at Aberdeen it continued good.

Employment at Belfast continued good generally. At Dublin it was fair and better than a month ago, except in the electrical branches of the trade.

The Imports of machinery in February, 1912, amounted to £509,569, or £5,378 less than in January, 1912, but £58,376 more than in February, 1911.

The Exports of machinery in February, 1912, amounted to £2,346,656, or £319,986 less than in January, 1912, but £118,293 more than in February, 1911.

**MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.**

(Based on 86 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 64 from Trade Unions, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Trade Unions with a total membership of 28,643 reported 1.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of February, as compared with the same percentage a month ago, and 2.3 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment with brassworkers continued good, on the whole, and was better than a year ago. With bedstead workers at Birmingham it was fair.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment continued good in the hand-made nut and bolt trade in the Darlaston district; it continued good, with overtime, in the nut, bolt, spike and rivet trade at Blackheath (Staffs.) and Halesowen. At Birmingham it continued good with wire nail, shoe rivet and machine rivet makers, and was fair with cut nail makers; it continued good with nut and bolt makers. At Smethwick employment with nut and bolt and screw rivet makers continued fairly good.

Wire.—Employment, on the whole, continued fairly good; it was still quiet at Birmingham.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—Employment continued fairly good with hollow-ware workers at West Bromwich, and good at Wolverhampton. It was fairly good with lock and latch makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment at Falkirk continued good. In England it continued moderate, and a good deal of short time was worked.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—At Sheffield employment continued good in most branches; shear workers, razor grinders, saw makers and grinders, and file forgers, however, reported it as fair and scissors







## Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) .. .. tons	12,294	11,158	12,034	+ 1,136	+ 260
<b>Exports:</b>					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	16,196	13,796	13,452	+ 2,400	+ 2,744
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	149,274	184,184	167,036	- 34,910	- 17,762

## JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 36 Returns—33 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole, and showed some improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 16,445 workpeople in the week ended February 24th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 16,445 workpeople reported on 14,388 (87.5 per cent.) were employed in Dundee and district, where employment was good until the end of the month, when it was disorganised by a strike. Employment continued good in the Forfar district.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing .. ..	3,628	+ 0.8	- 3.4	2,495	- 0.4	- 2.0
Spinning .. ..	4,504	+ 1.6	+ 1.7	2,895	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Weaving .. ..	5,770	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	4,287	+ 2.8	+ 3.3
Other .. ..	1,662	- 2.5	- 1.4	1,715	- 0.9	+ 0.3
Not specified .. ..	881	- 0.5	+ 2.2	660	+ 0.6	+ 2.5
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>16,445</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>12,062</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>

## Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Jute .. .. tons	51,408	64,573	29,011	- 13,165	+ 22,397
<b>Exports:</b>					
Jute Yarn .. 100 lbs.	41,497	57,216	40,156	- 15,719	+ 1,341
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	146,790	120,096	106,091	+ 26,694	+ 40,699

## LACE TRADE.

(Based on 67 Returns—58 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair, and rather better than a month ago and a year ago.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Livers .. ..	1,504	+ 4.7	+ 5.9	2,062	+ 15.8	+ 22.0
Curtain .. ..	1,872	- 0.5	- 1.3	1,916	- 2.9	+ 1.5
Plain Net .. ..	1,594	- 2.2	- 7.2	1,130	- 5.2	- 6.1
Others .. ..	658	- 4.8	- 12.8	441	- 2.2	- 14.5
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>+ 4.8</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Nottingham City ..	1,574	+ 0.4	- 3.6	1,506	+ 4.0	+ 2.2
Long Eaton and other outlying districts	1,206	+ 2.4	..	1,501	+ 10.3	+ 11.3
Other English districts	1,846	- 1.2	- 4.4	1,445	- 2.8	- 0.1
Scotland .. ..	1,002	- 2.2	- 1.9	1,027	- 0.9	+ 6.5
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>+ 4.8</b>

Returns from firms employing 5,628 workpeople in the week ended February 24th showed a decrease of 0.2

per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 4.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch was bad, but better than a month ago and a year ago; in the curtain branch it continued good, and in the plain net branch fair. In the Long Eaton district employment was better than a month ago and a year ago, but some short time was reported. In the West of England employment was slack, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a year ago.

## Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Cotton Lace .. ..	242,252	276,548	263,304	- 34,296	- 21,052
Silk Lace .. ..	11,009	18,838	18,300	- 7,829	- 7,291
<b>Exports:</b>					
Cotton Lace .. ..	349,828	396,650	341,809	- 46,822	+ 8,019
Silk Lace .. ..	3,717	4,272	8,691	- 555	- 4,974

## HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 101 Returns—91 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good, and better than a month ago, when it was affected by the dyers' and trimmers' dispute at Leicester; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 20,883 workpeople in the week ended February 24th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester .. ..	9,792	+ 0.6	- 0.4	8,609	+ 8.6	+ 4.5
Leicester Country District ..	2,559	+ 3.1	+ 7.7	2,061	+ 10.7	+ 3.9
Notts and Derbyshire .. ..	5,171	+ 0.1	+ 3.2	3,980	+ 1.4	+ 6.8
Scotland .. ..	2,675	+ 0.1	+ 5.3	2,023	+ 3.7	+ 5.1
Other Districts .. ..	686	..	+ 12.3	470	+ 2.6	+ 14.4
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b>	<b>20,883</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>	<b>17,143</b>	<b>+ 6.3</b>	<b>+ 5.3</b>

In Leicestershire employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago, when it was affected by the dyers' and trimmers' dispute; it was also better than a year ago. With power frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fairly good. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

## Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen .. ..	44,270	40,426	44,732	+ 3,844	- 462
" Cotton .. ..	176,957	182,441	169,094	- 5,484	+ 7,863
<b>Exports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen .. ..	187,545	174,923	174,940	+ 12,622	+ 12,605
" Cotton .. ..	47,185	50,519	55,860	- 3,334	- 8,675

## SILK TRADE.

(Based on 58 Returns—50 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good during February, and was better than both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,798 workpeople in the week ended February 24th, 1912, showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople

employed, and of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Throwing .. ..	987	+ 2.4	+ 6.9	421	+ 0.5	+ 3.7
Spinning .. ..	2,651	- 0.5	- 0.0	2,025	- 0.9	+ 0.3
Weaving .. ..	3,634	+ 2.0	+ 0.2	2,476	+ 2.3	+ 4.5
Other .. ..	688	+ 3.0	- 2.3	585	+ 2.8	+ 6.9
Not specified .. ..	838	- 0.4	+ 5.4	588	- 2.8	+ 1.0
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>8,798</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,978	+ 0.1	+ 2.8	2,413	+ 0.3	+ 3.7
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	1,000	+ 1.4	+ 4.8	752	+ 0.9	+ 6.4
Eastern Counties .. ..	3,033	+ 1.3	- 0.8	1,870	+ 2.0	+ 3.6
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	1,787	+ 2.2	- 0.2	1,060	- 1.3	- 2.3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>8,798</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>

Employment with throwsters and spinners was good at Macclesfield and fair at Leek and Congleton. At Macclesfield employment with handloom weavers was good in factories, but continued bad with outside workers. With power-loom weavers it was fair, and better than a month ago. With trimming weavers employment was fair, and better than a month ago, at Leek, and moderate at Congleton. In the Bradford district employment was fairly good. In the Eastern Counties it was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Dublin employment was also fair.

## Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Raw Silk .. .. lbs	116,647	144,308	150,735	- 27,661	- 34,088
Thrown Silk .. .. lbs	42,111	46,383	31,044	- 4,372	+ 11,067
Spun Silk Yarn .. .. lbs	52,114	52,216	53,135	- 102	- 1,021
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	6,509,266	7,718,989	6,304,821	- 1,209,723	+ 204,445
<b>Exports:</b>					
Thrown Silk .. .. lbs	7,289	4,489	3,672	+ 2,800	+ 3,617
Spun Silk Yarn .. .. lbs	76,612	88,362	102,179	- 11,750	- 25,567
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	435,966	375,054	504,094	+ 60,912	- 68,128

## CARPET TRADE.

(Based on 34 Returns—24 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during February was better than both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 8,467 workpeople and paying £7,344 in wages in the week ended February 24th, 1912, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople 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 4.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district power loom weavers reported employment as quiet. In the Halifax, Brighouse and Heckmondwike district it was good generally, and some overtime was worked. In Scotland employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago.

## BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

(Based on 339 Returns—321 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 10 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally was fairly good, and slightly better than a month ago, when it was affected by the dispute in the cotton trade; it showed a slight decline compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 30,031 workpeople in the week ended February 24th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month

ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Trades:</b>						
Bleaching .. ..	3,704	+ 1.5	+ 0.7	3,865	+ 8.4	+ 2.0
Printing .. ..	934	- 1.7	- 0.2	1,102	- 3.2	- 6.5
Dyeing .. ..	15,054	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	18,762	- 0.6	- 4.0
Trimming, Finishing, and Other Departments	9,552	- 0.4	+ 0.8	10,041	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Not specified .. ..	787	+ 0.5	+ 5.1	895	+ 1.5	+ 8.1
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>30,031</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>34,655</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>
<b>Districts:</b>						
Yorkshire .. ..	13,337	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	16,717	- 0.4	- 5.5
Lancashire .. ..	10,296	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	11,762	+ 1.6	+ 0.4
Scotland .. ..	2,803	+ 0.6	- 0.6	2,549	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Ireland .. ..	799	- 0.5	+ 5.8	640	+ 0.8	+ 12.3
Other Districts .. ..	2,796	- 1.5	+ 4.2	2,987	+ 0.7	+ 9.1
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>30,031</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>34,655</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>

**Bleaching.**—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Basford it was quiet. In Dundee it was good.

**Printing.**—Employment with machine calico printers continued fairly good, but was not so good as a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was fair. In Scotland employment was good.

**Dyeing.**—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire was good, and better than a month ago; it was not so good as a year ago: about a third of the trade union dyers worked short time, and about one-sixth worked overtime. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment was fairly good, but showed a decline compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago there was a decline in Yorkshire and a slight improvement in Lancashire. With silk dyers employment was reported as good at Macclesfield and Congleton and fair at Leek. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was fair.

**Trimming, Finishing, &c.**—At Leicester, Hinckley, and Loughborough employment was good; at Basford it was fair. With calenderers at Glasgow and Dundee it was good.

## LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 36 Returns—23 from Trade Unions and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during February continued fairly good, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions, with 3,062 members, reported 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, compared with the same percentage a month ago and 5.5 per cent. a year ago.

**Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, &c.**—Employment with skinner continued fair at Leeds, and was the same as a year ago; in London it continued fair, and was better than a year ago. With curriers employment continued bad in London, but was slightly better than a year ago. It was quiet at Birmingham, with much short time, slightly worse than a month ago, and the same as a year ago. At Walsall it continued fair. At Glasgow it was good and better than a month ago; at Edinburgh it was bad, and worse than a month ago. With leather workers employment was quiet at Leeds, and slightly worse than a month ago; short time working continued. At Bolton, Bury and Wigan it was fair, but not quite so good as a month ago; it was good at Manchester, and slightly better than a month ago.

**Saddle and Harness Makers.**—At Walsall employment continued quiet with gig saddlers, and was worse than a year ago; short time was worked; with brown saddlers it was good. At Dublin employment was fair with saddlers, though worse than a month ago; at Glasgow it was also fair.

**Miscellaneous Leather Trades.**—Employment with portmanteau makers continued fair in London, and was slightly better than a year ago; it continued good at



Manchester, and was better than a year ago. With fancy leather workers it was fair, slightly worse than a month ago, but a little better than a year ago.

## Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwts.	54,853	57,088	29,429	- 2,235	+ 25,424
Ditto, wet .. cwts.	78,443	80,298	46,389	- 1,855	+ 32,054
Total Hides, dry and wet .. cwts.	133,296	137,386	75,818	- 4,090	+ 57,473
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £	772,925	852,354	913,097	- 79,429	- 140,172
Leather* .. cwts.	16,784	17,308	17,430	+ 524	- 646
Leather .. doz. prs.	19,109	13,978	14,670	+ 5,131	+ 4,439
Machinery Belting .. cwts.	3,325	2,770	2,706	+ 655	+ 619
Saddlery and Harness .. (value) £	3,685	45,709	40,430	+ 2,024	+ 3,256
Other Sorts .. (value) £	990	46,335	38,753	- 1,245	+ 6,337

## HAT TRADE.

(Based on 11 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT during February in the silk hat trade was quiet, and worse than a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago.

In the felt hat trade employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of February was 1·2, compared with 1·3 a month ago and 4·8 a year ago. At Denton, Stockport, and in Warwickshire employment was reported as good.

## Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
All kinds .. dozens	73,969	72,416	36,905	+ 1,553	+ 37,064
<b>Exports:</b>					
Felt .. .. .	73,301	63,207	70,303	+ 10,094	+ 2,998
Straw .. .. .	63,529	63,976	58,769	- 447	+ 4,760
Other sorts .. ..	16,114	16,789	10,113	- 675	+ 6,001
Total .. .. .	152,944	143,972	139,185	+ 8,972	+ 13,759

## BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 513 Returns—453 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 50 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good and better than a month ago and a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
London .. .. .	3,160	+ 3·2	+ 9·5	3,474	+ 2·6	+ 13·9
Leicester .. .. .	13,501	+ 1·5	+ 1·9	15,428	+ 5·2	+ 6·1
Leicester Country District	3,198	+ 0·4	+ 1·0	3,127	+ 0·3	+ 0·4
Northampton .. ..	1,222	+ 0·8	+ 6·2	12,404	+ 2·0	+ 8·9
Northampton Country District	9,030	+ 0·9	+ 5·8	8,243	+ 1·0	+ 10·4
Kettering .. .. .	3,645	+ 0·9	+ 3·2	3,757	+ 3·3	+ 7·0
Stafford & District ..	2,692	- 0·3	+ 0·8	2,569	- 0·1	+ 0·9
Norwich & District ..	3,780	- 0·6	+ 11·8	3,295	- 0·1	+ 14·4
Bristol & District ..	1,460	+ 0·4	+ 5·7	1,200	+ 2·3	+ 3·5
Kingswood .. .. .	1,749	- 1·4	+ 2·5	1,487	- 12·9	+ 7·1
Leeds & District ..	3,236	+ 1·1	- 0·9	2,041	- 4·2	+ 0·5
Manchester & District ..	3,234	+ 1·0	+ 5·0	3,029	+ 2·2	+ 16·1
Birmingham & District ..	979	+ 0·1	- 0·2	821	+ 1·2	+ 5·1
Other parts of England and Wales	3,440	- 0·7	+ 1·8	3,086	- 0·3	+ 3·5
ENGLAND & WALES ..	64,421	+ 0·8	+ 3·9	64,561	+ 1·7	+ 7·6
SCOTLAND .. .. .	3,624	+ 0·2	+ 3·6	3,532	- 0·0	+ 6·9
IRELAND .. .. .	419	- 2·6	- 1·9	261	- 2·6	+ 8·3
UNITED KINGDOM ..	68,464	+ 0·7	+ 3·8	68,354	+ 1·6	+ 7·6

Returns from firms employing 68,464 workpeople in the week ended February 24th showed an increase of 0·7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1·6 per

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

cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3·8 per cent. in the number employed and of 7·6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Northampton employment was good and at Kettering fairly good; at both centres it was better than a month ago and a year ago. With army bootmakers in Northamptonshire employment showed a decline. At Bristol employment was fairly good and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood and Leeds there was a further seasonal decline, but employment was better than a year ago. In Scotland employment was about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago.

## Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports (less re-exports)</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	17,254	15,398	9,407	+ 1,856	+ 7,847
Leather .. value £	73,037	57,201	41,049	+ 15,836	+ 31,988
Rubber .. doz. pairs	5,297	4,177	4,275	+ 1,120	+ 1,022
Rubber .. value £	5,421	6,436	5,133	- 1,015	+ 288
Other materials doz. pairs	4,868	2,478	4,378	+ 2,390	+ 490
Other materials value £	3,464	1,769	2,227	+ 1,695	+ 1,237
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish)</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	115,699	102,697	98,564	+ 12,912	+ 17,045
Leather .. value £	311,050	280,464	274,024	+ 20,536	+ 36,976
Rubber .. doz. pairs	10,325	11,960	7,227	+ 1,635	+ 3,098
Rubber .. value £	10,755	12,640	8,135	- 1,885	+ 2,620
Other materials doz. pairs	14,535	5,363	12,183	+ 9,172	+ 2,352
Other materials value £	9,984	3,826	7,190	+ 6,158	+ 2,794

## TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 112 Returns—85 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

## Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during February was quiet, but showed a seasonal improvement; it was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £7,742 to their workpeople in the week ended February 24th showed an increase of 7·9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 5·6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

## Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was fairly good, and showed little change compared with a year ago. The trade union cutters reported employment as dull.

Leeds.—Employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,867 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended February 24th showed an increase of 2·3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 6·3 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives reported that a considerable number of their members were working short time.

Other Centres.—At Bristol employment continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago. At Manchester it was fairly good, at Norwich and Glasgow it was good; at these three centres it was better than a month ago and a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in February, 1912, were valued at £286,776, as compared with £221,909 in January, 1912, and £270,780 in February, 1911; and the Exports for the same months at £787,018, £741,345, and £675,954 respectively.

## OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 223 Returns—215 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was reported as moderate with retail firms, but was slightly better than a year ago; with court and private dressmakers it was quiet, and worse than a year ago. In the

wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades employment was fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade it was fair in England and Scotland and good in Ireland; in the corset trade generally it was fairly good.

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,808 dressmakers in the week ended February 24th showed a decrease of 3·1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0·1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was reported as moderate. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,023 workpeople in the week ended February 24th showed an increase of 7·9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 12·9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was quiet. With milliners in the West End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing, and millinery trades firms in London employing 3,682 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended February 24th showed an increase of 4·5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4·4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade continued fair. In the costume, skirt, and blouse trades firms employing 2,903 workpeople in the week ended February 24th showed an increase of 2·7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2·1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good; a deficiency of labour was reported.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,881 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,931 in wages, in the week ended February 24th, showed an increase of 3·3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 3·7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair in England and Scotland, and good in Ireland.

Corset Trade.—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from corset manufacturers employing 6,726 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended February 24th showed no change in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 8·2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

## PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 429 Returns—118 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 292 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

## PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 20,913 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0·3 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2·0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Description.	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Feb., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:</b>			
Northern Counties .. ..	6,036	+ 0·4	+ 2·4
Midlands, Wales and Ireland ..	1,498	+ 0·5	+ 4·1
Southern Counties .. ..	6,716	+ 0·6	+ 2·8
Scotland .. .. .	5,922	+ 0·3	+ 0·9
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	20,172	+ 0·4	+ 2·2
Hand-made Paper .. .. .	741	- 3·8	- 3·6
Total .. .. .	20,913	+ 0·3	+ 2·0

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,410 members had 1·3 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 1·2 per cent. a month ago and 2·0 per cent. (out of 1,420 members) a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 528 members had 5·7 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 4·8 in January and 6·3 in February, 1911.

The Imports of paper in February, 1912, were valued at £496,946, as compared with £586,462 in January, 1912, and £473,938 in February, 1911; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £296,432, £314,764, and £260,533 respectively.

## PRINTING TRADES.

Employment was moderate on the whole, and better than a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase in the percentage unemployed in London and Scotland, and a decrease in the remaining districts.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Feb., 1912.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		London .. .. .	21,477	7·0	7·5	6·0
Northern Counties and Yorkshire .. .. .	5,611	4·0	4·9	4·6	- 0·9	- 0·6
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	7,175	6·3	6·5	6·6	- 0·2	- 0·3
East Midlands and Eastern Counties .. .. .	2,724	2·4	3·6	2·9	- 1·2	- 0·5
West Midlands .. ..	2,732	3·8	5·2	5·2	- 1·4	- 1·4
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales .. .. .	4,441	2·3	3·0	2·5	- 0·7	- 0·2
Scotland .. .. .	6,038	3·4	3·6	2·9	- 0·2	+ 0·5
Ireland .. .. .	2,533	8·5	8·3	9·5	+ 0·2	- 1·0
United Kingdom ..	52,731	5·5	6·0	5·3	- 0·5	+ 0·2

London.—Employment was slack with compositors, machine managers, and lithographic printers, and fair with electrotypers and stereotypers and lithographic artists. It was generally better than a month ago; as compared with a year ago an improvement was reported by electrotypers and stereotypers, and a decline by lithographic printers and artists, compositors reporting no change.

Other Centres.—Employment remained moderate on the whole with letterpress printers and fairly good with lithographic printers. As compared with both a month ago and a year ago an improvement was shown by letterpress printers and a decline by lithographic printers. With letterpress printers employment was good in the Midlands, Eastern, Southern, and South-western Counties and Wales; it declined at Edinburgh, and was slack at Bradford, Hull, and Liverpool. With lithographic printers at Edinburgh employment was slack.

## BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment in London continued quiet during February, and was rather worse than a month ago and a year ago. In other centres (except Dublin) employment continued fairly good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Feb., 1912.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		London .. .. .	3,504	5·7	5·4	5·5
Other Districts .. ..	3,983	3·0	2·7	3·3	+ 0·3	- 0·3
United Kingdom ..	7,487	4·3	4·1	4·4	+ 0·2	- 0·1

## BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,576 Returns—1,139 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,408 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 29 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during February was quiet generally, but better than a month ago and a year ago. With plumbers it was fairly good; with plasterers it remained bad and showed no improvement as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of February was 5·1, as compared with 5·4 a month ago and 7·5 a year ago. Compared



with a month ago, there was an increase in the percentage unemployed in the Northern Counties, and a decrease in Yorkshire, the Midlands, and Ireland; compared with a year ago, there were decreases in all the principal districts, the most marked occurring in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Ireland. For plumbers, at the same dates, the percentages were 2.6, 4.8, and 10.8 respectively, all the principal districts showing substantial decreases as compared with a year ago.

For London the Trade Union returns show that the percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed was 5.2, as compared with 5.8 a month ago and 5.6 a year ago; the corresponding figures for plumbers were 5.5, 5.6, and 11.8 respectively. Employment in London was moderate with bricklayers and masons, fairly good with painters, and slack with plasterers.

Returns received from 1,083 firms, employing 56,876 workpeople at the end of February, showed that, as compared with a month ago, there was an increase of 3.0 per cent. in the total number employed by them in the London district, and of 1.9 per cent. in other districts. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 17.0 per cent. in London and of 2.2 per cent. in other districts.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day in Feb. 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		No. paid on last pay-day in Feb. 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	Skilled Tradesmen.				Labourers.			
London .. .. .	10,357	+ 165	+ 1,149	7,897	+ 373	+ 1,606		
Northern Counties & Yorks.	2,541	- 36	- 210	2,102	+ 91	- 43		
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	4,383	+ 169	+ 133	3,563	+ 16	- 57		
Midland & Eastern Counties	3,607	+ 263	+ 248	2,958	+ 157	+ 404		
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	4,694	+ 266	+ 155	3,050	+ 186	+ 383		
Other Districts .. .. .	651	- 5	- 23	468	- 26	+ 44		
England and Wales .. .. .	26,233	+ 822	+ 1,452	20,038	+ 797	+ 2,337		
Scotland .. .. .	3,426	- 63	- 62	1,945	- 134	+ 285		
Ireland .. .. .	684	- 75	+ 31	533	- 76	- 236		
United Kingdom .. .. .	30,343	+ 684	+ 1,421	22,516	+ 587	+ 2,386		
	Lads and Boys.				Total.			
London .. .. .	535	+ 5	- 23	18,789	+ 543	+ 2,732		
Northern Counties & Yorks.	501	+ 3	- 94	5,144	+ 88	- 347		
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	988	- 18	- 77	8,934	+ 167	- 1		
Midland & Eastern Counties	402	+ 5	+ 8	6,967	+ 425	+ 660		
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	592	- 1	- 1	8,336	+ 451	+ 537		
Other Districts .. .. .	64	+ 3	..	1,183	- 28	+ 21		
England and Wales .. .. .	3,082	- 3	- 187	49,353	+ 1,616	+ 3,602		
Scotland .. .. .	786	- 15	- 59	6,157	- 212	+ 164		
Ireland .. .. .	149	+ 5	+ 2	1,366	- 146	- 203		
United Kingdom .. .. .	4,017	- 13	- 244	56,876	+ 1,288	+ 3,963		

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

Employment continued fair, except with plasterers, on the Tees. It was fair with masons, carpenters, and painters at Hull, with bricklayers and carpenters at York, with carpenters at Sunderland and Huddersfield, and with plasterers at Bradford.

Employment was fair with bricklayers at Preston, with painters and plasterers at Bolton, with bricklayers and carpenters at Warrington, with carpenters and painters at Liverpool and Barrow, and with painters at Ashton, Altrincham, Blackburn, Bury, and Blackpool. At Stockport employment was fair generally. With plumbers employment showed a slight decline at Manchester, and was bad at Bury.

Employment was fair in most branches at Coventry, Stoke-on-Trent, Derby, Lincoln, Northampton and Ipswich. At Nottingham it was fairly good with masons; with carpenters it was bad and rather worse than a month ago. It was fair with carpenters and bricklayers at Birmingham and Walsall and masons and plasterers at Cambridge. A decline was reported by bricklayers at Burton, carpenters at Norwich, and plasterers at Birmingham.

Employment was fair with bricklayers and carpenters at Chatham, Portsmouth and Cheltenham, with masons and painters at Swansea, and with carpenters at Brighton, Bristol and Bath. At Plymouth it was moderate

with bricklayers; with carpenters and painters it was worse than a month ago, employment with painters being reported as very bad. With plasterers at Bristol employment was good.

Employment was fair with bricklayers, carpenters and painters at Edinburgh, and with carpenters at Glasgow. With plasterers it was fair at Dundee; at Aberdeen it was worse than a month ago. Employment was good with carpenters and painters at Belfast and with slaters at Dublin.

## FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 186 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 153 from Trade Unions, and 28 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair in February, and was rather better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions, with a membership of 39,807, reported 3.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month compared with 3.9 per cent. in January and 4.1 per cent. a year ago.

### Furnishing Trades.

Employment on the whole continued fair with cabinet makers and bad with french polishers, and was quiet with upholsterers. Trade Unions reported 4.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, compared with 6.1 per cent. a month ago and 5.7 per cent. a year ago. At Newcastle employment was slack, with some short time; at Leeds fairly good. In London it was bad, but showed an improvement as compared with a month ago and a year ago. With french polishers at Liverpool it was quiet, and at Belfast good.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in February, 1912, were valued at £31,915, as compared with £28,368 in January, 1912, and £31,599 in February, 1911; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £108,103, £113,726, and £92,113 respectively.

### Mill Sawyers and Woodworking Machinists.

In these trades employment was fair, but showed a slight decline compared with the previous month; it was better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 3.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, compared with 3.3 per cent. a month ago and 4.3 per cent. in February, 1911. Employment was reported as moderate on the Tyne and at Hull, fair at Birmingham, Glasgow (with short time at one or two mills), Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Belfast, good at Lincoln, Sheffield and Dundee; very dull at Liverpool, and quiet at Nottingham.

### Imports.

Description.	Feb., 1912.		Jan., 1912.		Feb., 1911.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn .. .. .	180,824	117,958	229,827	287,654	189,812	115,946	- 49,003	- 8,338
" sawn .. .. .	117,958	117,958	287,654	287,654	115,946	115,946	- 169,696	+ 2,012
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	12,863	14,792	14,614	14,614	14,614	14,614	- 1,929	- 1,751

### Coopers.

Employment continued fairly good on the whole with coopers; it was not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. It was reported as fair at Glasgow, Dublin, Hull, Manchester, Bristol and Birmingham; at Edinburgh it was good, and at Burton-on-Trent quiet, with a few on short time.

### Coachbuilding.

Employment was good on the whole, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 2.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, compared with 2.6 per cent. in the previous month and 2.7 per cent. in February, 1911. At Manchester employment was very good, some overtime being worked. At Glasgow and Dublin it was fair, and at Belfast fairly good.

### Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment continued good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 1.3 per cent. unemployed, compared with 2.2

per cent. in the previous month and 3.8 in February, 1911.

Other Trades.—Employment with general wheelwrights and smiths continued moderate, but was better than a month ago and a year ago. With packing-case makers it was good, and with basket-makers fairly good.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in February, 1912, were valued at £38,875, as compared with £34,373 in January, 1912, and £34,972 in February, 1911; the Exports for the same months were valued at £16,373, £20,803, and £20,015 respectively.

## GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 82 Returns—50 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 22 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, and was better than a year ago, especially in the glass bottle trade branch.

Returns received from firms employing 8,885 workpeople in the week ended February 24th, 1912, showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 12.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 17.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid; some of this increase in earnings is due, however, to a rise in rates of wages.

Branches.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		
Glass Bottle .. .. .	6,148	- 2.6	+ 17.3	8,222	- 0.9	+ 24.5
Plate Glass .. .. .	685	+ 0.3	+ 3.3	846	+ 1.6	+ 2.7
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,826	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	2,099	+ 6.7	+ 2.0
Other Branches .. .. .	226	+ 4.1	+ 7.6	254	+ 5.0	+ 4.1
Total .. .. .	8,885	- 1.6	+ 12.4	11,421	+ 0.7	+ 17.4*
	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		
North of England .. .. .	775	- 0.8	+ 0.9	975	- 3.7	+ 6.0
Yorkshire .. .. .	4,872	- 3.0	+ 19.8	6,479	- 0.2	+ 26.4
Lancashire .. .. .	895	- 0.2	+ 8.4	1,064	+ 0.1	+ 12.8
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,220	+ 0.2	+ 3.2	1,542	+ 1.3	+ 0.4
Scotland .. .. .	773	- 0.1	+ 6.6	905	- 1.3	+ 5.1
Other parts of the United Kingdom	350	+ 2.9	+ 4.8	456	+ 36.5	+ 3.3
Total .. .. .	8,885	- 1.6	+ 12.4	11,421	+ 0.7	+ 17.4*

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire and Lancashire continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the North of England, in Scotland, and at Bristol employment continued good on the whole. At Dublin it was bad. With flint glass makers and cutters at Birmingham, Wordsley and Stourbridge employment was good; considerable overtime was reported with cutters at Birmingham. With plate-glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham it continued good. Employment at St. Helens was moderate with sheet glass flatteners, and good with sheet and plate glass workers. Pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear continued to work short time.

### Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1912.		Jan., 1912.		Feb., 1911.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:								
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	117,632	121,801	108,161	108,161	108,161	108,161	- 4,169	+ 9,471
Plate .. .. .	33,870	29,830	28,367	28,367	28,367	28,367	+ 4,040	+ 5,503
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	67,898	67,898	67,898	67,898	67,898	67,898	+ 224	+ 11,852
Manufactures, other sorts	1,655	1,953	131	131	131	131	- 298	+ 1,524
Bottles .. .. .	134,091	147,353	147,353	147,353	147,353	147,353	- 13,262	+ 16,780
Exports:								
Plate .. .. .	17,544	19,843	14,395	14,395	14,395	14,395	- 2,299	+ 3,149
Flint .. .. .	8,268	8,214	6,550	6,550	6,550	6,550	- 546	+ 1,718
Manufactures, other sorts	55,864	50,327	42,649	42,649	42,649	42,649	+ 5,537	+ 13,215
Bottles .. .. .	80,039	79,631	68,653	68,653	68,653	68,653	+ 408	+ 11,386

\* This increase is partly due to a rise in rates of wages.

## POTTERY TRADES.

(Based on 95 Returns—86 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during February continued good on the whole, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 19,572 workpeople in the week ended February 24th, 1912, showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		
China Manufacture .. .. .	3,619	+ 0.3	+ 7.3	3,770	- 1.2	+ 5.7
Earthenware Manufacture	11,422	- 1.0	+ 4.5	10,617	+ 2.1	+ 1.8
Other Branches (including unspecified)	4,531	- 1.5	- 2.0	4,123	+ 3.6	+ 1.9
Total .. .. .	19,572	- 0.9	+ 3.4	18,516	+ 1.7	+ 2.6
	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		
Potteries .. .. .	14,724	- 1.1	+ 3.5	13,318	+ 2.2	+ 1.6
Other Districts .. .. .	4,848	- 0.4	+ 3.2	5,198	+ 0.5	+ 5.1
Total .. .. .	19,572	- 0.9	+ 3.4	18,516	+ 1.7	+ 2.6

Employment in the Potteries was good. It showed little change as compared with a month ago, but was rather better than a year ago. In Scotland it was fairly good. In the West of England employment was fair; at Bristol short time was reported. With clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow employment continued slack, with some short time.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in February, 1912, were valued at £72,169, as compared with £65,589 in January, 1912, and £74,006 in February, 1911; the Exports for the same months were valued at £248,308, £251,057, and £232,329 respectively.

## BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 151 Returns—139 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued quiet on the whole, though still good in Scotland. It was generally better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 12,008 workpeople in the week ended February 24th, 1912, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Feb. 24th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,619	+ 1.3	+ 1.7	4,169	+ 6.4	+ 2.6
Midland and Eastern Counties	3,580	- 0.9	- 7.7	3,692	+ 14.0	- 10.0
Southern & South-Western Counties and Wales	2,397	- 0.7	- 4.8	2,594	+ 2.7	- 5.8
Scotland .. .. .	1,566	+ 0.4	+ 4.1	1,768	+ 2.3	+ 5.2
Other Districts .. .. .	846	+ 5	+ 3.7	789	+ 7.6	- 5.5
Total .. .. .	12,008	+ 0.1	- 2.2	13,012	+ 7.1	- 3.1

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, and Lancashire district employment continued moderate, but was better than both a month ago and a year ago. Employment was still slack in the Midland and Eastern Counties, where, however, it showed a marked improvement on a month ago, though worse than a year ago. In the Southern and South-western counties it continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago. In North Wales it was slack, with much short time. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.



## AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 220 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

Outdoor employment was somewhat interrupted by unfavourable weather during February, particularly in the early part of the month. Apart from such interruption, extra labourers, though in excess of requirements in several districts, were generally in fair demand for the time of year for such work as threshing, hedging and ditching, and carting and spreading manure. There was some scarcity of men for permanent situations in parts of the Midland and Southern and South-Western Counties.

**Northern Counties.**—Some time was lost by extra labourers at the beginning of the month on account of bad weather. There was otherwise, in many districts, a moderately good demand for such men for threshing, carting manure, cleaning ditches, and mending fences. In Northumberland and Durham, however, the demand was generally but small. Such men were in excess of the demand in the Penrith (Cumberland), West Ward (Westmorland), Bridlington, Driffield, Howden, and Sherburn (Yorkshire) Rural Districts. The usual Candlemas hiring fairs took place in Cumberland; no general change in wages was reported.

**Midland Counties.**—Extra men were principally employed at threshing, hedging, ditching, and spreading manure. Frost and rain hindered work somewhat in the early part of the month, but generally the demand for such men was fair for the time of year; some excess in the supply was reported in the Tamworth (Staffordshire), Evesham, Shipston-on-Stour, and Upton-on-Severn (Worcestershire), and Buckingham Rural Districts. Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in the Leek, Lichfield, and Uttoxeter (Staffordshire), Banbury (Oxfordshire), and Wing and Wycombe (Buckinghamshire) Rural Districts.

**Eastern Counties.**—There was, on the whole, a fairly good demand for extra labourers in these counties. With the exception of a few days at the beginning of the month, little time was lost by such men through bad weather. The demand was again reported as adversely affected by the failure of the root crops in Norfolk and Suffolk. There was some surplus in the supply of such men in the Downham (Norfolk), and Cosford, Mutford-and-Lothingland, and Thingoe (Suffolk) Rural Districts. The supply was said to be somewhat short in the Chesterton (Cambridgeshire), and Orsett and Rochford (Essex) Rural Districts. No general change in wages was reported at the Candlemas hiring fairs held in Lincolnshire.

**Southern and South-Western Counties.**—Rain or frost caused some irregularity to the employment of extra labourers in most districts. When the weather permitted, there was generally a fair demand for these men for such work as threshing, hedging, ditching, and manuring land. There was a plentiful supply of such men, and some excess was reported in the Elham (Kent), Epsom and Farnham (Surrey), Hartley Wintney (Hampshire), Cricklade-and-Wootton Bassett and Devizes (Wiltshire) Rural Districts. A scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in several districts, including the Godstone (Surrey), Petworth (Sussex), Blandford (Dorset), Dursley and Stow-on-the-Wold (Gloucestershire), Axminster (Devon), and Truro (Cornwall) Rural Districts.

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 127 Returns—109 from Employers, 8 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London was fair on the whole, but showed a decline towards the end of the month; it was not so good as a month ago, while better than a year ago. At the other principal ports employment generally continued fair and was about the same as a year ago.

**London.\***—Employment was fair on the whole, but not so good as a month ago, while better than a year ago; it was much better at the beginning of the month, when the sales and deliveries of wool took place, than towards the end of the month, when it became moderate.

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.

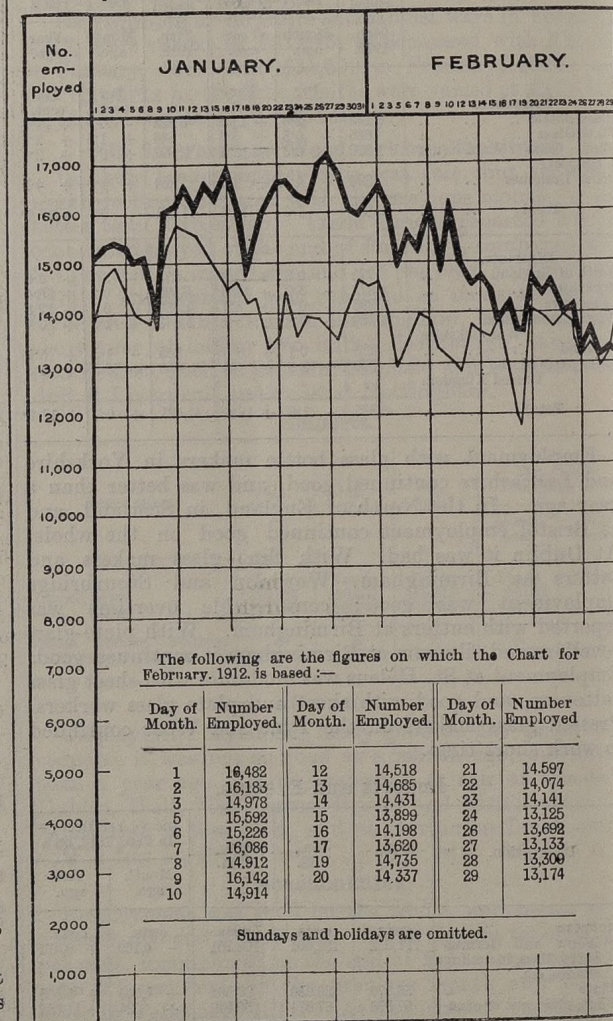
The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended February 24th was 14,970, a decrease of 6.6 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 9.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.*				
	In Docks.			At 104 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Feb. 3rd	6,548	2,634	9,242	6,765	16,007
" " 10th	5,429	3,705	9,134	6,345	15,479
" " 17th	4,763	3,107	7,860	6,365	14,225
" " 24th	4,732	2,677	7,409	6,759	14,168
Average for 4 weeks ended Feb. 24th, 1912	5,366	3,045	8,411	6,569	14,970
Average for Jan., 1912	6,800	2,320	9,120	7,100	16,220
" Feb., 1911	4,344	2,334	7,138	6,503	13,641

During February, 1912, the maximum number employed was on the 1st (16,482), and the minimum number on the 24th (13,125). During February, 1911, the maximum number occurred on the 2nd (14,575), and the minimum number on the 18th (11,767).

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 104 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of January and February, 1912. The corresponding curve for January and February, 1911, is also given for comparison.

(The thick curve applies to 1912, and the thin curve to 1911.)



The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,666 during February, 1912, as compared with 1,772 during the previous month, and 1,377 during February, 1911.

**Liverpool.**—Employment with dock labourers was good at the central docks, where overtime was worked, fair at the north-end docks, but not so good as

a month ago, and moderate at the south-end docks. It was fair with quay and railway carters, showing an improvement on the previous month.

**Other Ports.**—Employment with dock labourers on the Tyne was fair generally, but not so good as a month ago; it was fairly good on the Wear; on both rivers employment was good and much better than a month ago with trimmers and teamers. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough employment was good until the end of the month, when it became slack. It was moderate at Hull and Grimsby, and fair at Goole. Employment was good at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Harwich, and Parkeston. At Plymouth employment continued quiet, but was better than a month ago. It was quiet at Bristol, and fairly good on the whole at the South Wales ports.

Employment at Glasgow was disorganised by a dispute. There was an improvement on the previous month at Leith, and at Grangemouth employment continued good. It was fair, though not so good as a month ago, at Dundee. Employment showed a further improvement at Belfast.

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

(Based on 17 Returns—2 from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 8 from the Collectors of Fishing Statistics of England and Wales and the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1 from the Department of Agriculture, Ireland, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

The fish landed in February, 1912, showed an increase both in quantity and in value as compared with February, 1911. The following table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in February, 1912 and 1911:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Feb., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	£	£
Fish (other than Shell):				
England and Wales..	712,536	628,896	558,210	477,575
Scotland .. .. .	406,307	348,570	172,939	143,585
Ireland .. .. .	47,429	126,096	17,702	25,643
Total .. .. .	1,166,272	1,103,562	748,851	646,805
Shell Fish .. .. .	—	—	28,567	17,788
Total Value .. .. .	—	—	777,418	664,593

Employment at the principal ports was fair generally. At Grimsby it was good with all classes, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. Employment at Hull was moderate with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Lowestoft it was fair with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and moderate with fish curers. At Yarmouth employment was bad with fishermen and fish curers, and fair with fish dock labourers. Employment at Aberdeen was good with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers; it was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. At Peterhead and Fraserburgh employment was fair with fishermen and fish curers, and bad with fish dock labourers. At Macduff it was fair generally and better than a year ago. Off the South-Western coasts of England fishing operations were fairly successful.

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in February, 1912, were valued at £93,662, as compared with £97,858 in January, 1912, and £83,642 in February, 1911.

## SEAMEN SHIPPED IN FEBRUARY.

(Based on 27 Returns received through the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.)

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade was entered and cleared) show that during February 38,153 seamen,\* of whom 4,135 (or 10.8 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with February, 1911, there was a net increase of 1,884. The chief increases were at London, Liverpool, Southampton, and Hull, and the chief decreases at Glasgow and the Tyne Ports.

During the two months of January and February, 1912, the total number of seamen shipped was 78,434, an increase of 2,248 on the total for the corresponding

period of 1911. The chief increases were at London and Southampton and the largest decreases at the Tyne Ports and Glasgow.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	February,			Two months ended February,		
	1911.	1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1912.	1911.	1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1912.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports .. .. .	2,751	2,401	- 350	5,779	4,595	- 1,184
Sunderland .. .. .	293	353	+ 60	571	588	+ 17
Middlesbrough .. .. .	342	610	+ 268	736	996	+ 260
Hull .. .. .	902	1,332	+ 430	2,358	3,008	+ 650
Grimsby .. .. .	22	20	- 2	72	58	- 14
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol .. .. .	920	766	- 154	1,795	1,588	- 207
Newport, Mon. .. .. .	921	897	- 24	1,946	1,938	- 8
Cardiff .. .. .	3,835	3,752	- 83	8,649	8,316	- 333
Swansea .. .. .	388	380	- 8	890	753	- 137
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool .. .. .	13,254	13,892	+ 638	26,500	26,240	- 260
London .. .. .	6,268	7,950	+ 1,682	13,684	16,606	+ 2,922
Southampton .. .. .	2,856	3,372	+ 516	6,073	7,555	+ 1,482
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith .. .. .	292	203	- 89	896	710	- 186
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth .. .. .	38	290	+ 252	364	660	+ 296
Glasgow .. .. .	2,932	1,717	- 1,215	5,358	4,336	- 1,022
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin .. .. .	60	105	+ 45	100	262	+ 162
Belfast .. .. .	195	63	- 132	415	225	- 190
Total .. .. .	36,269	38,153	+ 1,884	76,186	78,434	+ 2,248

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

### (1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF THE EMPLOYMENT: FALL DUE TO FAINTNESS.

Compensation for an injury caused by accident is not payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, unless the accident arose, not only in the course of the employment, but also out of the employment.

A man was employed as gate porter at a school. As part of his duties he had to go on messages and other such work. One very hot day last summer he was sent on a message to another school, which was about a mile and a half away across the town. While walking along the street on his way back he was suddenly taken with faintness or giddiness and fell, striking his head violently against the pavement. His injury caused his death. The widow claimed compensation from the school authority; but they denied liability on the ground that, though the accident had happened in the course of the deceased's employment, it did not arise out of the employment. The Sheriff-Substitute adopted this contention, and refused to make an award of compensation. The widow appealed. The Court of Session dismissed the appeal on the ground that the deceased had died from an accident to which all persons were liable, and to which his own particular employment did not in any way specially expose him.—*Rodger v. Paisley School Authority*.—*Court of Session. 22nd February, 1912.*

CONTRACTING OUT: REGISTERED SCHEME UNDER THE ACT OF 1897: NEED OF BALLOT: RE-CERTIFICATION.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, the Registrar of Friendly Societies might certify that a scheme of compensation, benefit or insurance for the workmen of any employer was, on the whole, not less favourable to the general body of workmen and their dependants than the provisions of the Act. Before certifying he was bound to take steps to ascertain the views of the workmen and employer. If such a certificate were made, and as long as it was in force, the employer might contract with his workmen that the provisions of the scheme should be substituted for the provisions of the Act; and thereupon the employer should only be liable in accordance with the scheme, and not under the Act. The Registrar might give a certificate, to expire at the end of a limited period not less than five years. No scheme could be certified which contained an obligation upon the workman to join the scheme. By the Act of 1906, the provisions as to contracting out were somewhat altered, and it was provided that before the Registrar grants a certificate it must be ascertained by ballot that a majority of the workmen to whom the scheme applies are in favour of the scheme. It was also provided that the Registrar may from time to time renew any certificate with or without modification.

\* 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.



A workman employed at an Admiralty dockyard met with an accident which resulted in injury to one of his hands, and subsequently a finger had to be amputated. He was paid compensation amounting to 16s. 9d. a week for some time down to the end of 1909, when he was told that he had been returned as unfit for further employment under the Admiralty, and that a grant had been made to him of 3s. 5d. a week. He refused to accept this grant, claiming to be entitled to continued compensation, and took proceedings in the County Court to enforce his claim. It was proved in the County Court that a scheme of compensation was in operation at the dockyard, and that in 1908 the claimant had agreed to the provisions of the scheme. This scheme had been made in the first instance under the Act of 1897, and had been certified under that Act by the Registrar. After the passing of the Act of 1906 the scheme was re-certified by the Registrar, but no ballot of the men employed at the dockyard had ever been taken. At the hearing in the County Court the Admiralty contended that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the matter, as the provisions of the scheme had been substituted in the case of the workman for the provisions of the Act. The County Court judge adopted this contention, and dismissed the application on the ground that he had no jurisdiction to entertain it. The workman appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that no ballot is necessary as a condition precedent to a re-certification by the Registrar; that the scheme was binding on the workman; and that, therefore, the County Court judge had no jurisdiction. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Godwin v. Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty*.—*Court of Appeal*. 7th February, 1912.

REVIEW: TERMINATING AGREEMENT: ENDING WEEKLY PAYMENTS. It is provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, that any weekly payment made to a workman by way of compensation, may be reviewed at the request of either employer or workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished or increased.

A workman in the employ of a railway company received an injury entitling him to compensation, and the company agreed to make him a certain weekly payment. Subsequently there was a review on the application of the company; and the County Court judge, deciding that the man had recovered from the effects of the accident, made an order terminating the agreement. Against this order the workman appealed in vain to the Court of Appeal, and from that court he appealed to the House of Lords. The ground of the appeal was that the judge had no jurisdiction under the Act to make an order terminating the agreement. The House of Lords held that, although under the Act the judge technically could not terminate the agreement, he had jurisdiction to end the weekly payment, and the effect of an order ending weekly payment was practically the same as that of an order terminating the agreement. There was a practice not to end the payment in cases where it was possible that a workman who had apparently recovered might subsequently again suffer from the effects of an accident, but to order a small nominal sum to be paid weekly in order to keep the matter alive. Ending a payment, however, may either be temporary or permanent; and a judge may make an order that a weekly payment should be ended until further order. The appeal was dismissed, the appellant not desiring that the matter should be remitted to the County Court for the correction of a mere technicality.—*Taylor v. London and North-Western Railway Co.*—*House of Lords*. 19th February, 1912.

(2) Trade Union Acts.

UNREGISTERED TRADE UNION: POWER TO USE FUNDS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

By the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876, a "trade union" means any combination for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, whether such combination would or would not, but for the Acts, have been deemed an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade. Provision is made for the registration of trade unions, and many of the provisions of the Acts apply only to unions which are so registered; but there is no obligation upon a trade union to be registered. In the case of *Osborne v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants*, the House of Lords held that the Acts do not permit a registered trade union to collect or administer funds for political purposes, and that a rule purporting to confer on a registered trade union power to levy contributions from members to secure parliamentary representation was ultra vires and illegal, whether such rule were an original rule of the union or one subsequently adopted.

A compositor became a member of an unregistered trade union in 1877. In 1907 the rules of the union were amended by adding as one of its objects the promotion of labour representation in Parliament, and providing for the establishment of a Parliamentary Representation Fund to which the union was to pay a certain sum per annum in respect of each member. This member brought an action against the union, its officers and the members of the Executive Council, asking for a declaration that these new rules were illegal and not binding upon him, and that the society were not entitled to make any payments out of its funds either to the Labour Party or for election expenses.

The Judge gave a decision in the pursuer's favour, from which the union appealed.

The Court of Session held that the fact that the union was an unregistered trade union made no difference as to the applicability of the decision of the House of Lords in the *Osborne* case to this case. Therefore the pursuer

was entitled to the declaration he claimed. The appeal accordingly was dismissed.—*Wilson v. Scottish Typographical Association*.—*Court of Session*. 8th February, 1912.

AGREEMENT FOR BENEFIT: ACTION TO ENFORCE: JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

It is provided by the Trade Union Act, 1871, that the purposes of a trade union are not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, to be deemed unlawful, so as to render any member liable to criminal proceedings, or so as to render any agreement void, but that nothing in the Act is to enable any court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of (*inter alia*) . . . "Any agreement for the application of the funds of a trade union to provide benefits to members."

A member of a trade union who had for a number of years regularly paid his contributions died, and his widow claimed to be entitled to a sum of money due to her under the benefit rules of the union. The union, however, refused to admit her claim, and she brought an action to recover the amount to which she alleged she was entitled. The judge held that the action was one against a trade union directly to enforce an agreement to provide benefits for members, and that, therefore, the court had no jurisdiction to interfere in the dispute. He accordingly dismissed the action. His decision was approved by the Court of Appeal, and on further appeal also approved by the House of Lords. The merits of the dispute were never investigated by the courts.—*Russell v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners*.—*House of Lords*. 26th February, 1912.

STRIKE: INTIMIDATION: DEPRIVING WORKMAN OF TOOLS.

It is provided by the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, that every person who, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without legal authority intimidates such other person, or hides his tools, or deprives him of the use thereof, is guilty of an offence.

During a strike at docks a man was employed by the dock authority to do certain work, for which he was supplied with tools. One of the strikers took the tools away from him, and told him that he should not have them back until he had got a union ticket. This striker was arrested, and indicted at Assizes under the Act. The defendant swore that he took the tools by the order of his foreman, and that if he had not obeyed the order he would have been discharged. He was convicted, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, the judge saying that in such a case it was useless to inflict a fine, which the Union would pay.—*Chelmsford Assizes*. 8th February, 1912.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS have been received from the principal Co-operative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on March 1st, 1912.

The figures in the following Table are based on Returns from 225 Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, and 132 in Scotland.

Table showing predominant prices of bread per 4 lbs. on 1st Mar. 1912, 1st Dec. 1911, and 1st Mar. 1911. Columns include District, High-est., Low-est., Mean, and sub-columns for England and Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain.

The mean of the prices for March 1st, 1912, shows but little change as compared with either December 1st, 1911, or March 1st, 1911.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on March 1st, 1912, 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 Table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district:—

Table showing predominant prices of bread per 4 lbs. for various districts in March 1st, 1912, Feb. 1st, 1912, and March 1st, 1911. Columns include District, High-est., Low-est., Mean, and sub-columns for London, N. & N.W., E. & N.E., S.E., S.W., W. & W.C., N. Counties & Yorks., Lancs. & Cheshire., Midlands, Eastern Counties, Southern Counties, S. Western Counties and Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain.

The mean of the predominant prices shows a slight rise as compared with both February 1st, 1912, and March 1st, 1911.

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 under:—

Table showing predominant prices of bread per 4 lbs. in various places on Mar. 1st, 1912, compared with a month ago and year ago, and last change. Columns include Place, Predominant Price on Mar. 1st, 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month ago, year ago, and last change.

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has risen 1/2d. per 4 lbs. at Bristol, Liverpool, and Southampton. In London the predominant price is now 5 1/2d. and 6d. per 4 lbs.; on February 1st, 1912, it was 5 1/4d. As compared with March 1st, 1911, the price is higher in five of the towns and lower in two. In the remaining twenty towns no change is shown.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Table showing imports of wheat and flour during February 1911 and 1912. Columns include Month, British Wheat, Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales), Imports (Average Declared Value) in Wheat and Wheat-meal and Flour, and Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash).

The imports of wheat during September, 1911—February, 1912, amounted to 46,176,649 cwts., or 1,553,327 cwts. less than in the corresponding months of 1910-1911. The imports of wheatmeal and flour during September, 1911—February, 1912, amounted to 5,224,221 cwts., or 59,278 cwts. less than in September, 1910—February, 1911.

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

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

(Based on information published weekly in the "Times.") The goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended March 2nd, 1912, amounted to £6,006,306, an increase of £139,684 (or 2.4 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1911.

Table showing railway goods and mineral traffic receipts for 5 weeks ended March 2nd, 1912, and 9 weeks ended March 2nd, 1912. Columns include Amount, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1911, and sub-columns for English Lines, Scottish Lines, and Irish Lines.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. Quarterly Returns of Sales.

Table showing quarterly returns of sales for various Co-operative Wholesale Societies. Columns include Names of Societies and Nature of Business, Sales\* in the fourth quarter of 1911, 1910, 1906, and Percentage Increase compared with 4 year ago and 5 years ago.

\* The amounts given for the productive departments represent sales and transfers to distributive departments. † These figures represent a quarter of 14 weeks. ‡ Decrease. § This Society has no productive departments.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS DURING FEBRUARY, 1912.

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

Table showing appointments of certifying factory surgeons during February 1912. Columns include District, Certifying Surgeon, and Place and time for examination.\*

\* *i.e.*, of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.



DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS  
IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during February, 1912, was 61, of which 54 were due to lead poisoning and 4 to anthrax; 1 death due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax were also reported. In addition 18 cases of lead poisoning (4 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers. During the two months ended February, 1912, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 103, the same number as in the corresponding period of 1911. The number of deaths was 9 in 1912, as compared with 5 in 1911. In addition there were 30 cases of lead poisoning (including 5 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during January and February, 1912, as compared with 29 cases (including 8 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1911.

No cases of phosphorus poisoning were reported for any of the periods covered by the Table.

[Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.]

Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.		DEATHS.	
	Month of Feb., 1912.	Two months ended Feb., 1912.	Month of Feb., 1911.	Two months ended Feb., 1911.
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>				
Among Operatives engaged in—				
Smelting of Metals .. ..	11	14	4	1
Brass Works .. ..	—	—	2	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ..	—	—	3	—
Plumbing and Soldering .. ..	3	7	5	1
Printing .. ..	2	2	8	—
File Cutting .. ..	—	—	5	—
Tinning of Metals .. ..	1	4	4	—
White Lead Works .. ..	1	6	1	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works ..	12*	17	15	4
China and Earthenware .. ..	—	1	1	—
Litho-Transfer Works .. ..	—	—	—	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing ..	—	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling .. ..	—	2	8	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	2	5	3	—
Paint and Colour Works .. ..	3	4	2	—
Coachmaking .. ..	6	12	15	1
Shipbuilding .. ..	3	8	5	3
Paint used in other Industries..	5	5	5	—
Other Industries .. ..	2	3	8	—
<b>Total in Factories &amp; Workshops</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>House Painting and Plumbing</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>				
Mercurial Poisoning—				
Barometer and Thermometer Making .. ..	1	1	1	—
Furriers' Processes .. ..	—	1	—	—
Other Industries .. ..	1	3	1	—
<b>Total..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>
Arsenic Poisoning—				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic .. ..	—	—	—	—
Other Industries .. ..	1	1	—	—
<b>Total..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total "Other Forms of Poisoning"</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Anthrax.</b>				
Wool .. ..	4	6	3	2
Handling of Horsehair .. ..	—	—	3	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners Fellmongers, &c.) ..	—	—	1	—
Other Industries .. ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Anthrax .. ..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>14</b>

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 month, and copies may be seen at all Free Libraries, Mercantile Marine Offices, and Sailors' Homes throughout the country.

\* Of the 12 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 6 were females.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS  
REPORTED IN FEBRUARY.

(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 February, 1912, was 270, an increase of 14 as compared with January, 1912, and of 59 as compared with February, 1911. The mean number for February during the years 1907-1911 was 265, the maximum year being 1909, with 389 deaths, and the minimum year 1911, with 211 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in February, 1912, was 117, compared with 114 in January, 1912, and 90 in February, 1911. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in February, 1912, was 105, compared with 107 in January, 1912, and 92 in February, 1911. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 48, 34, and 25 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in February, 1912, was 160, as compared with 215 in January, 1912, and 275 in February, 1911.

During the two months ended February, 1912, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 526, as compared with 462 in 1911. The total number of seamen killed in the same period was 375 in 1912, and 402 in 1911.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1912, on a	
	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Railway Service—</b>					
Brakemen & Goods Guards .. ..	6	4	4	+ 2	+ 2
Engine Drivers .. ..	5	—	—	+ 5	+ 5
Firemen .. ..	3	2	2	+ 1	+ 1
Guards (Passenger) .. ..	1	1	—	—	—
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) ..	7	9	5	- 2	+ 2
Porters .. ..	6	3	4	+ 3	+ 2
Shunters .. ..	3	2	7	+ 1	+ 9
Miscellaneous .. ..	16	13	7	+ 3	+ 9
Contractors' Servants .. ..	1	—	1	—	—
<b>Total, Railway Service</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>+ 14</b>	<b>+ 23</b>
<b>Mines—</b>					
Underground .. ..	94	89	68	+ 5	+ 26
Surface .. ..	18	23	18	- 5	—
<b>Total, Mines .. ..</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>+ 26</b>
<b>Quarries over 20 feet deep ..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>+ 3</b>	<b>+ 1</b>
<b>Factories and Workshops—</b>					
<i>Textile—</i>					
Cotton .. ..	3	1	5	+ 2	- 2
Wool and Worsted .. ..	3	3	2	—	+ 1
Other Textiles .. ..	—	—	2	—	- 2
<i>Non-Textile—</i>					
Extraction of Metals .. ..	2	3	2	- 1	—
Founding and Conversion of Metals .. ..	3	7	8	- 4	- 5
Marine and Locomotive Engineering .. ..	5	2	1	+ 3	+ 4
Ship and Boat Building .. ..	14	15	10	- 1	+ 4
Wood .. ..	1	3	2	- 2	- 1
Chemicals .. ..	4	6	7	- 2	- 3
Laundries .. ..	—	1	1	—	- 1
Other Non-Textile Industries .. ..	37	31	28	+ 6	+ 9
<b>Total, Factories and Workshops.</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Factory Act, ss. 104-5.</b>					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays .. ..	20	26	14	- 6	+ 6
Warehouses .. ..	3	2	2	+ 1	+ 1
Buildings to which Act applies ..	10	7	8	+ 3	+ 2
<b>Total under Factory Act, ss. 104-5.</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>+ 9</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894</b>					
<b>Total, excluding Seamen</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>+ 14</b>	<b>+ 59</b>
<b>Seamen—</b>					
<i>On Trading Vessels—</i>					
Sailing .. ..	51	6	70	+ 45	- 19
Steam .. ..	102	189	189	- 87	- 87
<i>On Fishing Vessels—</i>					
Sailing .. ..	1	1	6	—	- 5
Steam .. ..	6	19	10	- 13	- 4
<b>Total, Seamen .. ..</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>- 55</b>	<b>- 115</b>
<b>Total, including Seamen</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>- 41</b>	<b>- 56</b>

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN FEBRUARY.

The total number who received employment relief was 7,919, of whom 4,112 were in London and "Outer London," 2,741 in the provincial towns in England and Wales, 541 in Scotland, and 525 in Ireland. The average duration of employment relief was 12.7 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 37s. 2d. per head, or about 2s. 11d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of February (after deduction where practicable of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 36,293, of whom 19,661 were in London and "Outer London," 13,191 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 814 in Scotland, and 2,627 in Ireland.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of February, 1912, was 80, as compared with the same number a month ago, and 100 in February, 1911. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of February, 1912, 40 were in London and "Outer London," 32 in other places in England and Wales, 6 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland.

The following Table summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in February, 1912, together with the corresponding figures for January, 1912, and February, 1911. It should be noted that the figures do not necessarily relate to the same committees in the three periods.

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief.			Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		
	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.
London:—				Days.	Days.	Days.
County .. ..	2,133	1,797	2,470	36,870	27,659	41,040
Outer .. ..	1,979	1,105	2,038	15,537	10,601	16,183
<b>Total, London ..</b>	<b>4,112</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>4,508</b>	<b>52,407</b>	<b>38,260</b>	<b>57,223</b>
Northern Counties .. ..	56	55	430	443	325	3,318
Lancs. and Cheshire .. ..	77	95	161	638	849	1,944
Yorkshire .. ..	258	91	890	578	261	6,240
Midlands .. ..	219	195	542	630	447	3,475
Eastern Counties .. ..	585	372	1,105	7,782	4,045	14,198
Southern Counties .. ..	1,105	774	980	13,619	10,072	8,038
Wales and Monmouth .. ..	441	291	773	8,208	5,169	3,633
England and Wales .. ..	<b>6,853</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>9,389</b>	<b>84,305</b>	<b>59,438</b>	<b>98,069</b>
Scotland .. ..	541	505	1,583	9,848	9,227	21,158
Ireland .. ..	525	744	333	6,300	8,112	3,966
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>7,919</b>	<b>6,024</b>	<b>11,305</b>	<b>100,453</b>	<b>76,777</b>	<b>123,133</b>

Districts.	Total Amount of Wages Paid.			Net No. * of Applicants Remaining on the Registers at end of		
	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.
London:—	£	£	£			
County .. ..	6,833	4,792	7,547	13,951	12,869	20,674
Outer .. ..	2,810	1,885	3,029	5,710	4,517	8,612
<b>Total, London ..</b>	<b>9,643</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>10,576</b>	<b>19,661</b>	<b>17,386</b>	<b>29,286</b>
Northern Counties .. ..	84	63	662	255	344	800
Lancs. and Cheshire .. ..	72	114	288	643	665	3,081
Yorkshire .. ..	116	52	1,265	3,505	3,212	5,478
Midlands .. ..	142	97	487	1,285	1,367	2,834
Eastern Counties .. ..	887	448	1,422	2,074	1,732	2,594
Southern Counties .. ..	1,390	1,265	1,296	4,537	4,325	6,016
Wales and Monmouth .. ..	766	477	973	892	923	974
England and Wales .. ..	<b>13,090†</b>	<b>9,193</b>	<b>16,974</b>	<b>32,852</b>	<b>29,944</b>	<b>50,863</b>
Scotland .. ..	891	709	2,482	814	977	2,864
Ireland .. ..	739	1,116	501	2,627	2,510	3,035
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>14,720</b>	<b>11,018</b>	<b>19,957</b>	<b>36,293</b>	<b>33,431</b>	<b>56,762</b>

In addition to the employment relief shown in the above Table, there were certain cases in which men were given employment by arrangement with Local Authorities or with contractors, or were engaged on piecework.

According to the particulars furnished by the various Distress Committees, of the 36,293 applicants remaining on the registers at the end of February, 1912, 16,738 were labourers, porters, &c.; 2,474 were carters, &c.; 1,176 were clerks, shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

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

PAUPERISM IN FEBRUARY.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in February, 1912, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 213 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with January, 1912, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 10,013 (or 2.7 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 6. The number of outdoor paupers relieved increased by 6,078 (or 3.3 per cent.), whilst the number of indoor paupers increased by 3,935 (or 2.2 per cent.). There were increases in 30 districts, decreases in 3, and in 2 districts there was no change. The most marked increases were in the North Metropolitan district (13 per 10,000), in the South Metropolitan district (12 per 10,000), and in the Hull district (11 per 10,000).

Compared with February, 1911, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 1. The number of outdoor paupers increased by 3,059 (or 1.6 per cent.), and the number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,610 (or 1.4 per cent.). There were increases in 16 districts, the most marked being in West Ham, and in the Dublin district (14 per 10,000). There were decreases in 14 districts, the most marked being in the Stockton-on-Tees district (32 per 10,000), in the Leeds district (26 per 10,000), and in the Manchester district (13 per 10,000). In the remaining 5 districts there was no change.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of February, 1912.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.*</b>						
<b>Metropolis.</b>						
West District .. ..	12,690	2,629	15,319	192	+ 7	—
North District .. ..	17,151	9,427	26,578	260	+ 13	+ 8
Central District .. ..	6,713	1,433	8,146	476	+ 5	- 11
East District .. ..	15,651	5,254	20,905	308	+ 7	- 10
South District .. ..	27,675	15,806	43,481	235	+ 12	+ 2
<b>Total, Metropolis ..</b>	<b>79,880</b>	<b>34,549</b>	<b>114,429</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>+ 10</b>	<b>—</b>
West Ham .. ..	5,416	11,451	16,867	236	+ 9	+ 14
<b>Other Districts.</b>						
Newcastle District .. ..	2,917	5,278	8,195	177	+ 3	—
Stockton & Tees District ..	1,422	3,634	5,056	211	+ 2	- 32
Bolton, Oldham, &c. .. ..	5,010	5,459	10,469	132	—	- 5
Wigan District .. ..	2,633	5,565	8,258	194	+ 2	—
Manchester District .. ..	12,418	9,381	21,799	219	+ 7	- 13
Liverpool District .. ..	13,655	10,961	24,616	224	+ 4	- 3
Bradford District .. ..	2,280	1,900	4,180	113	+ 3	+ 4
Halifax & Huddersfield ..	1,470	3,412	4,882	129	+ 7	+ 8
Leeds District .. ..	3,303	3,332	7,135	152		



TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.\*

**Number and Magnitude.**—The general stoppage in the coal mining industry did not begin until March 1st, but some of the notices expired a few days before that date, and by the end of February 115,000 miners were out. In all, 45 new disputes began in February, as compared with 60 in the previous month, and 43 in February, 1911. In these new disputes 146,040 workpeople were directly, and 1,845 indirectly involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before February, give a total of 164,650 workpeople involved in trade disputes in February, 1912, as compared with 190,374 in January, 1912, and 46,646 in February, 1911.

**New Disputes in February, 1912.**—In the following table the new disputes for February are summarised by trades affected:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building .. .. .	1	100	—	100
Coal Mining .. .. .	4	116,750	850	117,600
Engineering .. .. .	5	1,358	143	1,501
Shipbuilding .. .. .	2	418	93	511
Other Metal .. .. .	2	643	121	764
Textile .. .. .	7	10,830	308	11,138
Clothing .. .. .	8	603	282	885
Transport .. .. .	8	13,711	30	13,741
Other Trades .. .. .	8	1,627	18	1,645
<b>Total, February, 1912</b> .. .. .	<b>45</b>	<b>146,040</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>147,885</b>
<b>Total, January, 1912</b> .. .. .	<b>60</b>	<b>23,901</b>	<b>3,989</b>	<b>33,890</b>
<b>Total, February, 1911</b> .. .. .	<b>43</b>	<b>17,630</b>	<b>7,693</b>	<b>25,323</b>

**Causes.**—Twenty-four new disputes arose on various wages questions, viz.: 14, directly involving 12,442 workpeople on demands for increased wages; 1, directly involving 115,000+ workpeople, on a demand for a minimum wage; and 9, directly involving 1,551 persons, on other wages questions. Of the remaining disputes 13, directly involving 3,098 persons, arose on questions relating to the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 7,339 workpeople, on questions of trade union principles; 1, directly involving 6,400 work-

Principal Disputes which began or ended in February.

Occupations †	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object. ‡	Result. §
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
Coal Mining—Miners .. .. .	Great Britain	115,000+	—	1912. 26 Feb.	—	For an individual district minimum wage to all underground workers.	(See p. 82).
Engineering—Engineers and machinists .. .. .	Manchester ..	639	—	1911. 9 Dec.	47	For the removal of certain officials	Work resumed under old conditions.
Iron and steel moulders .. .. .	Sheffield ..	1,200	—	1912. 26 Feb.	—	Against alleged practice of giving to coremakers work claimed by moulders.	No settlement reported.
Textile—Jute workers .. .. .	Dundee ..	10,000	—	1912. 26 Feb.	—	For an advance in wages.	No settlement reported.
Transport—Dock workers .. .. .	Glasgow ..	6,400	—	1912. 15 Feb.	6	Lockout because of refusal of certain dockers to resume work owing to a reduction in the number of men in certain shore gangs, alleged to be an infringement of recent agreement.	(See p. 86.)
Dock labourers .. .. .	Manchester ..	3,500	—	1912. 9 Feb.	2	For reinstatement of 3 dockers discharged for refusing to load lorry driven by a non-unionist carter; followed by a demand that trade unionists only should be employed at the docks.	Dismissed men reinstated, and demand by men that trade unionists only should be employed withdrawn.
Dock labourers, stevedores and tally-clerks.	Tilbury ..	3,390	—	1912. 1 Feb.	3	Against employment of certain non-unionist tally-clerks.	Work resumed under old conditions.
Canal bargemen .. .. .	Liverpool and District	450	—	1911. 11 Dec.	52	Refusal to act as porters unless paid 6d. per hour for the work.	Certain payment to be made to boatmen acting as porters between hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., and other concessions.
Employees of Local Authorities—Gas workers, tram shed labourers, sweepers, dry ashes men, and carters	Stockport ..	496	—	1912. 24 Feb.	2	For an advance of 1d. per hour to gas workers, a minimum wage of 2s. per week to dry ashes men, and 2s. to sweepers and tram shed men, and other demands.	Various advances in wages granted, with other concessions.

\* 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.  
 † Estimated number involved up to end of February. The bulk of the men and boys involved did not cease work until 1st March.  
 ‡ The figures for January have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.  
 § The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.  
 || Estimated number involved up to end of February.

people, on details of working arrangements; and 1, directly involving 210 persons, on a question of hours of labour.

**Results.**—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 32 new disputes, directly involving 18,436 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 2,684 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 10, directly involving 1,090 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 16, directly involving 12,624 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 20, directly involving 7,406 persons, were compromised. In the case of 2 other disputes, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The number of working days lost in February by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 419,100. In addition 44,400 working days were lost during February owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in February of all disputes, new and old, was 463,500 working days, as compared with 2,711,200 in the previous month (when the great dispute in the cotton weaving industry was in progress), and 586,300 in the corresponding month of last year.

Summary for the First Two Months of 1911-1912:—

Group of Trades.	Jan.-Feb., 1911.			Jan.-Feb., 1912.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building .. .. .	4	78	200	3	135	2,200
Coal Mining .. .. .	22	16,663	973,900	10	125,813	324,200
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	1	20	100	2	391	8,500
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	17	4,626	26,000	15	5,782	77,200
Other Metal .. .. .	3	405	12,300	7	972	7,300
Textile .. .. .	16	13,366	91,200	19	18,808	2,563,400
Clothing .. .. .	7	203	2,300	10	1,220	6,100
Transport .. .. .	5	2,624	4,700	16	24,652	166,100
Other Trades .. .. .	10	3,297	41,800	28	4,676	28,100
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>41,281</b>	<b>1,152,500</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>182,449</b>	<b>3,183,100</b>

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

Wages.

**Changes taking effect in February.**—The net result of all the changes taking effect in February, 1912, was an increase of £2,522 per week, as compared with an increase of £2,633 per week in January, 1912, and one of £5,181 per week in February, 1911. The number of workpeople affected was 56,459, all of whom received advances. The total number affected in January, 1912, was 88,621, and in February, 1911, 77,275.

One change, affecting 1,000 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; one change, affecting 5,500 workpeople, was arranged by Conciliation Board; and seven changes, affecting 33,507 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 16,452 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

**Summary for the two completed months of 1912.**—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals), whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the two months ended February 29th, 1912, was 149,418, as compared with 160,321 in the corresponding period of 1911. The changes arranged gave 142,798 workpeople a net increase of £5,801 per week, and 6,620 workpeople a net decrease of £31 per week. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £5,770 per week, as compared with one of £5,192 per week in the corresponding period of 1911.

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

Groups of Trades.	January—February.			
	1911.		1912.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building .. .. .	1,200	+ 95	5,370	+ 552
Coal Mining .. .. .	48,650	— 644	54,150	+ 1,659
Iron, &c., Mining .. .. .	10,012	— 94	—	—
Quarrying .. .. .	2,557	— 18	61	— 3
Pig Iron Manufacture .. .. .	12,196	— 22	14,052	+ 148
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .. .	34,744	+ 899	38,463	+ 1,084
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	45,112	+ 4,613	21,584	+ 1,210
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	47	+ 3	1,162	+ 212
Textile Trades .. .. .	1,829	+ 77	4,007	+ 155
Clothing Trades .. .. .	561	+ 28	534	+ 30
Printing, &c., Trades .. .. .	28	+ 1	911	+ 67
Glass, &c., Trades .. .. .	300	+ 26	4,861	+ 273
Transport Trades .. .. .	800	+ 97	2,760	+ 271
Other Trades .. .. .	590	+ 45	25	+ 2
Employees of Local Authorities .. .. .	1,695	+ 86	1,478	+ 110
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>160,321</b>	<b>+ 5,192</b>	<b>149,418</b>	<b>+ 5,770</b>

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in February, 1912, affected 9,589 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 11,259 hours per week. In the two months ended February 29th, 1912, the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 11,597, and the aggregate amount of the reduction, 15,332 hours per week.

Principal Changes in Wages and Hours in February.

Particulars of the principal changes in rates of wages and hours of labour taking effect in February are given below. The details of the other changes reported are not separately stated in the Table, but they are included in the preceding statistics.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN FEBRUARY.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect in 1912.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
				Increase.	Decrease.	
<b>I.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.</b>						
Building ..	Birmingham ..	3 Feb.	Builders' Labourers .. .. .	2,000	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour, (6½d. to 7d.).
				Deputies .. .. .	1,100	..
Coal Mining ..	Northumberland ..	5 and 12 Feb.	Mechanics .. .. .	1,600	..	Increase of 1d. per day (5s. 1d. to 5s. 2d.).
				Enginemen .. .. .	700	..
Coal Mining ..	Forest of Dean ..	19 Feb.	Firemen .. .. .	250	..	Increase of 1 per cent., making wages 23 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
				Hewers, other underground and surface workers (including enginemen and mechanics)	5,500	..
Iron and Steel Manufactures	England and Scotland Midlands (including parts of S. Yorks & S. Lancs.)	4 Feb.	Steel melters, pitmen, &c .. .. .	2,400	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1¼ per cent.
				Gas producers and charge wheelers	730	..
Iron and Steel Manufactures	South Staffs and South Wales and Mon.	5 Feb.	Iron puddlers .. .. .	20,000	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (8s. 9d. to 9s.).
				Iron millmen .. .. .	..	..
Iron and Steel Manufactures	W. Scotland ..	1 Feb.	Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	1,000	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
				Iron puddlers, iron and steel millmen, enginemen, &c.	2,000	..
Engineering	Wolverhampton ..	12 Feb.	Blastfurnacemen and labourers ..	3,500	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 20 per cent. above the standard of 1st January, 1899.
				Steel millmen .. .. .	2,750	..
Engineering	Scotland ..	1 Feb.	Enginemen, cranimen, &c. .. .. .	1,750	..	Increase of 2½ per cent.
				Gas producers and charge wheelers	1,000	..
Other metal trades	Birmingham and Wolverhampton ..	1 Feb.	Iron and steel moulders (daysmen) ..	5,500	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour, or 1s. per week.
				Fitters, turners, and machinemen ..	1,000	..
Textile ..	Bradford and District	1 Feb.	Tinplate workers (general) .. .. .	950	..	Increase of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.).
				Tinplate workers (gear case and motor work)	..	..
Textile ..	Bradford and District	1 Feb.	Warehousemen .. .. .	1,000	..	Increase of 6d. per week.
				Warehousemen .. .. .	..	..
<b>II.—CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR.</b>						
Engineering and Shipbuilding	Southampton ..	24 Feb.	Workpeople in engineering works and shipyards	9,000	..	Decrease of 1 hour per week (54 to 53).

\* Exclusive of Seamen, Agricultural Labourers and Railway Servants. † At some of the collieries wages are 55 per cent above the standard.



WORK OF BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN FEBRUARY.

**Summary.**—The total number of workpeople's applications on both the General and Casual Registers\* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges at the end of February was 89,944, compared with 97,175 a month previously, and 90,016 a year ago.

The number of Exchanges open at February 23rd was 272, compared with 269 a month ago, and 175 a year ago.

GENERAL REGISTER.

**Applications Received.**—The number of applications received during the period was 159,617 (men 98,409, women 34,697, boys 15,409, and girls 11,102), a daily average of 6,651, compared with 7,870, in January. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 254,504 (men 164,310, women 51,259, boys 22,478, and girls 16,457). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 9,897 in February, and represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registrations in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—General Labourers, 17·2; Building, 16·7 (labourers 3·3, others 13·4); Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 16·3; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 15·9. Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 46·7; Textiles, 9·7; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 9·3; Dress, 6·6.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at February 23rd was 87,782 (men 59,645, women 16,862, boys 6,278, and girls 4,997), as compared with 94,887 (men 65,901, women 16,562, boys 7,069, and girls 5,355) at January 26th, and 87,603 at February 24th, 1911.

The following table shows the number of applicants on the register at the end of each week during February, 1912, January, 1912, and February, 1911:

Month.	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.
1st week .. .. .	90,652	86,084	91,217
2nd week .. .. .	89,251	97,415	92,762
3rd week .. .. .	90,420	95,110	91,609
4th week .. .. .	87,782	94,887	87,603

**Vacancies Notified.**—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 69,182 (men 37,428, women 15,515, boys 10,155, and girls 6,084), a daily average of 2,883, compared with 2,811 in January, and 1,810 in February, 1911.

Of the men's vacancies notified during February the largest percentages occur in Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 21·1; General Labourers, 14·4; Building, 12·9 (labourers 2·7, others 10·2); and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 9·5. Of the women's vacancies notified the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 40·6; Textiles, 17·6; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 10·5; and Dress, 9·9.

**Vacancies Filled.**—The number of vacancies filled during the period was 53,171 (men 30,460, women 11,151, boys 7,109, and girls 4,451), a daily average of 2,215, compared with 2,226 in January and 1,407 in February, 1911.

Of the vacancies filled during February, 9,400 (men 7,527, women 1,312, boys 400, and girls 161) were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during January include 5,867 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 2,207 were in

\* Certain employments of a peculiarly casual nature followed by men and women are dealt with on a separate register, described as the Casual Register, and the statistics for these employments are shown in Table V., Tables I. to IV. relating only to the General Register.

London, 1,108 in the North-Western Division, 852 in Scotland and the North of England, 730 in Yorkshire and the East Midlands, and 531 in the West Midlands, representing respectively 21·7, 10·8, 9·4, 7·2, and 10·6 per cent. of the vacancies filled in these areas.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 76·9 per cent. (men 81·4, women 71·9, boys 70·0, and girls 73·2), as compared with 79·2 per cent. during January.

The largest percentages of the men's vacancies filled during February occurred in the following trades or occupations:—Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 20·0; General Labourers, 16·3; Building, 12·8 (labourers 2·7, others 10·1); and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 9·4. Of the women's vacancies filled the largest percentages were in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 40·4; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 11·5; Textiles, 18·5; and Dress, 8·1.

Of the 11,560 vacancies for boys and girls filled during February, 3,264 (boys 1,680, and girls 1,584) were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school, representing 28·2 per cent. (boys 23·6, and girls 35·6) of the vacancies filled by juveniles.

The following table gives the figures for the 174 Exchanges which have been open for a year or more:—

	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.
Applications received during month .. .. .	141,459	170,542	142,314
(Total Number)			
(Daily Average)	5,894	7,106	5,930
Vacancies notified during month .. .. .	55,235	54,561	43,418
(Total Number)			
(Daily Average)	2,301	2,273	1,809
Vacancies filled during month .. .. .	42,685	42,914	33,768
(Total Number)			
(Daily Average)	1,778	1,788	1,407
Applications remaining on register at beginning of month .. .. .	81,603	51,393	94,920
Applications remaining on register at end of month .. .. .	73,951	80,679	87,603

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of applicants given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 4,236 (men 3,485, women 751). The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 13,777 (men 12,776, women 1,001), as compared with 10,254 (men 9,030, women 1,224) a month ago and 10,374 (men 9,411, women 963) in February, 1911.

Unsatisfied Demand for Labour.

The demand for workers during the month exceeded the supply in the case of the Cotton, Woollen and Worsted trades, and in the case of women in the Clothing trades and in Laundry work. In the Shipbuilding trades there was also a large demand for workmen of all classes, and in the Engineering and Metal trades there was still a scarcity of workers in some districts.

**New Exchanges.**—The following 4 Exchanges were opened during February, and their returns are incorporated in the tables:—*Glasgow* (South Side), 624, Eglinton St., South Side, *Mexborough*, Oriental Chambers, Bank St.; *Sheepscar*, 147, North St., Leeds; *Sligo*, Market St.

The following Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of March, making a total of 296 Exchanges:—*Abertillery*, 4, Carmel Buildings; *Barnstaple*, 24, Boutport St.; *Beeston*, 23, Church St.; *Bishop Auckland*, 9 and 10, Tenters St.; *Cannock*, Market Place; *Carlton*, 7A and 9A, Meadow Rd., Netherfield; *Garston*, 95, St. Mary's Rd., Garston, Liverpool; *Hanley*, 13, Parliament Row; *Haydock*, 404, Clipsley Lane; *Hinckley*, 13, Regent St.; *King's Lynn*, 21, New Conduit St.; *Leek*, 61, Derby St.; *Morley*, 88, Queen St.; *Oswestry*, 24, Oswald Rd.; *Oxford*, 55, Cowley Rd.; *Prescot*, 48, Market St.; *Reddish*, 26, Broadstone Rd.; *Rugby*, Castle St.; *South Shields*, Old Post Office, Dean St.; *Southwick-on-Wear*, 2, Cross St.; *Swadlincote*, 51, High St.; *Tipton*, 1, Horseley Heath; *Torquay*, 27, Fleet St.; *Treorchy*, 222, High St.

ADULTS—DISTRICT TABLE.\*

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended February 23rd, 1912. (General Register.)

Districts. (The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.									VACANCIES.								
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.			Received during Period.†			On Live Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Temporary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
London and South-Eastern (45)	23,903	5,735	29,638	31,973	12,827	44,800	23,092	5,936	29,028	6,687	4,461	11,128	981	7,624	5,325	3,280	8,605	
South-Western (16)	6,066	842	6,908	7,444	1,296	8,740	5,105	735	5,840	2,944	535	3,479	203	2,658	2,528	333	2,861	
West Midlands (33)	6,338	1,150	7,488	9,520	2,820	12,340	5,537	1,359	6,896	3,750	1,254	5,004	542	3,103	2,822	823	3,645	
Yorkshire and East Midlands (49)	7,681	2,198	9,879	15,983	4,724	20,707	7,365	2,233	9,598	7,440	2,261	9,701	3,214	4,845	6,469	1,590	8,059	
North-Western (56) ‡	8,962	2,851	11,813	16,290	6,826	23,116	7,531	2,862	10,393	7,245	4,178	11,423	2,043	6,616	5,606	3,053	8,659	
Scotland and North of England (40)	8,025	2,443	10,468	16,647	5,353	22,000	6,763	2,418	9,181	6,807	1,826	8,633	1,364	5,924	5,856	1,433	7,288	
Wales (including Mon.) (18)	1,690	585	2,275	3,297	1,244	4,541	1,407	569	1,976	1,504	478	1,982	395	1,051	1,102	344	1,446	
Ireland (14)	3,236	758	3,994	4,344	1,438	5,782	2,845	750	3,595	1,071	522	1,593	97	951	753	295	1,048	
<b>Total (271) †</b>	<b>65,901</b>	<b>16,562</b>	<b>82,463</b>	<b>108,498</b>	<b>36,528</b>	<b>142,026</b>	<b>59,645</b>	<b>16,862</b>	<b>76,507</b>	<b>37,428</b>	<b>15,515</b>	<b>52,943</b>	<b>8,839</b>	<b>32,772</b>	<b>30,460</b>	<b>11,151</b>	<b>41,611</b>	
Total a month ago (268) ‡	46,701	8,563	55,264	126,505	39,162	165,667	65,901	16,562	82,463	37,079	14,671	51,750	11,533	30,328	30,746	11,115	41,861	
Total a year ago (174) ‡	70,709	13,190	83,899	94,520	26,058	120,578	65,632	12,427	78,059	23,585	9,697	33,282	2,941	23,060	18,838	7,163	26,001	
<b>TOWNS.</b>																		
(Pop. 500,000 and over).																		
London (30)	18,772	4,484	23,256	26,226	10,908	37,134	18,163	4,735	22,898	5,045	3,713	8,758	736	6,062	4,008	2,780	6,788	
Glasgow, Govan, Partick (6)	1,873	476	2,349	3,362	1,325	4,687	1,292	385	1,677	786	493	1,279	125	939	650	414	1,064	
Liverpool and Bootle (5)	976	628	1,604	2,368	1,179	3,547	790	753	1,543	967	458	1,425	252	938	794	396	1,190	
Manchester (2)	1,276	215	1,490	2,165	753	2,918	1,064	226	1,290	625	432	1,057	67	620	406	281	687	
Birmingham (5)	2,114	283	2,407	3,437	752	4,189	1,872	329	2,201	1,066	432	1,399	183	883	867	199	1,066	
(Pop. 250,000 and over).																		
Sheffield (2)	613	196	809	1,509	306	1,815	542	144	686	666	107	773	383	253	566	70	636	
Leeds (4)	432	85	517	1,475	404	1,879	820	171	991	386	204	590	90	306	287	109	396	
Edinburgh and Leith (2)	1,190	239	1,429	1,413	496	1,909	1,011	259	1,270	400	149	543	133	342	351	124	475	
Belfast	659	187	846	989	193	1,042	591	105	696	128	38	266	19	93	82	30	112	
Bristol (2)	724	272	996	990	396	1,386	626	219	845	247	164	411	31	250	161	120	281	
Dublin	1,330	219	1,549	1,605	481	2,086	1,216	211	1,427	197	76	273	33	158	136	55	191	
Bradford	458	79	537	933	176	1,169	394	57	451	428	83	511	315	175	415	75	488	
Hull	484	207	691	786	345	1,131	501	210	711	128	101	223	23	138	88	75	161	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	517	160	677	967	442	1,399	522	178	700	180	223	403	110	164	133	141	274	
Nottingham	641	177	818	887	591	1,478	566	217	783	172	244	416	15	349	163	201	364	
Salford and Eccles (2)	522	109	631	965	303	1,268	480	132	612	210	109	319	14	213	164	63	227	
(Pop. 100,000 and over).																		
Stoke-on-Trent (3)	550	183	733	763	457	1,220	452	177	629	206	239	445	9	280	139	150	289	
Portsmouth	1,406	60	1,466	1,498	156	1,654	1,368	50	1,418	542	41	583	29	582	586	25	611	
Leicester	546	128	674	639	312	1,011	475	120	595	232	132	364	42	281	207	116	323	
Cardiff (3)	485	169	654	755	423	1,178	414	180	594	165	141	306	98	177	140	135	275	
Bolton	370	87	457	598	206	805	301	80	381	113	36	199	149	86	235	60	304	
Dundee	296	148	444	822	290	1,112	321	129	390	373	80	453	262	142	344	60	404	
Aberdeen	398	131	529	484	216	700	315	145	460	137	60	197	34	136	114	56	170	
Sunderland	263	44	307	588	252	840	245	117	362	147	69	216	23	85	73	35	108	
Oldham	247	77	324	498	247	745	210	90	300	189	147	336	43	183	119	107	226	
Blackburn	193	56	249	356	178	534	181	43	224	134	111	245	12	146	83	75	158	
Brighton	412	182	594	451	333	784	377	157	534	117	127	244	26	129	73	82	155	
Birkenhead (2)	282	193	475	565	259	824	321	140	461	227	164	381	36	261	172	125	297	
Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham	840	76	916	936	187	1,123	741	99	840	425	37	462	24	394	393	25	418	
Derby	349	139	488	597	186	783												







WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN FEBRUARY, 1912.

(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.)

DURING February 822 fresh applications (448 from domestic servants, etc.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 880 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 241 persons, of whom 132 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the situations found for applicants, 195 were of a more or less permanent character, while 46 were temporary only. The demand for cooks, parlourmaids, housemaids, and children's nurses exceeded the supply; the supply of ladies' maids exceeded the demand.

	Applications by Workpeople during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
					Permanently.		Temporarily.	
	Feb., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Feb., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Feb., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Feb., 1912.	Feb., 1911.
<b>Summary by Bureaux.</b>								
Central Bureau—5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	100	88	82	80	32	30	5	5
Y.W.C.A.—26, George Street, (1).. Hanover Sq. (2)..	380	344	503	461	66	76	27	33
Dublin—30, Molesworth Street..	27	30	26	17	3	6	3	..
Other Bureaux (Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow) ..	197	184	159	128	55	36	9	11
Total of 10 Bureaux..	822	762	880	765	195	185	46	53
<b>Summary by Occupations.</b>								
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	56	42	19	18	6	9	2	4
Shop Assistants ..	21	10	4	3	1	1	..	..
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	62	61	78	49	30	23	3	6
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	37	75	35	30	12	12	10	3
Apprentices and Learners	17	27	32	42	17	24	..	..
Domestic Servants ..	448	426	623	575	105	103	27	35
Miscellaneous ..	131	120	89	48	24	8	3	5
Total of 10 Bureaux..	822	762	880	765	195	185	46	53

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 65 persons in London and 32 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 383 persons in London and 115 in the provinces were given advice as to training, etc., but were not registered.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

THE total number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in the month ended January 31st, 1912, was 23,323, of whom 18,126 were British subjects; the corresponding figure for the month of January, 1911, was 22,818, of whom 16,770 were British subjects. The total number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe in January, 1912, was 14,105, of whom 8,070 were British subjects; the corresponding number for January, 1911, was 13,226, of whom 6,680 were British subjects. The balance outward during January, 1912, was 9,218, as compared with 9,592 in January, 1911, and an annual average of 8,397 in January for the five years 1907-1911. The corresponding numbers for British subjects only were 10,056 and 10,090, and an average of 7,116. Of the balance outward of British subjects 9 per cent. left for British North America in January, 1912, as compared with 12 per cent. in January, 1911, and 11 per cent. in 1907-1911. The corresponding percentages of persons who left for the United States were 6, 14, and 19 respectively.

	January, 1912.		January, 1911.		Average for January, 1907-1911.	
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
<b>Outward:</b>						
Total ..	18,126	23,323	16,770	22,818	13,814	21,347
To British N. America ..	2,673	3,158	2,628	3,309	2,222	3,176
To United States ..	3,859	7,891	4,211	8,780	4,151	10,056
<b>Inward:</b>						
Total ..	8,070	14,105	6,680	13,226	6,698	12,950
From British N. America ..	1,733	3,055	1,444	2,248	1,435	2,232
From United States ..	3,252	7,430	2,827	8,192	2,773	7,712
<b>Balance Outward:</b>						
Total ..	10,056	9,218	10,090	9,592	7,116	8,397
To British N. America ..	940	1,033	1,184	1,061	787	944
To United States ..	607	461	1,384	588	1,379	2,282

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for February, 1912, and for the Two Months ended February, 1912.

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.

	Feb., 1912.			Two Months ended Feb., 1912.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1911.	1910.		1911.	1910.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	20,008	+ 2,055	+ 1,620	44,226	+ 5,658	+ 4,239
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	24,945	+ 126	+ 4,789	52,359	- 1,212	+ 10,494
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	14,494	+ 1,404	+ 2,154	29,601	+ 3,447	+ 4,888
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	273	+ 63	+ 6	536	+ 65	+ 41
Total value of Imports	59,720	+ 3,648	+ 8,569	126,722	+ 7,958	+ 19,662

\* Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides and skins, &c.  
† Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c.

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.

	Feb., 1912.			Two Months ended Feb., 1912.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1911.	1910.		1911.	1910.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,132	+ 191	+ 457	4,435	+ 468	+ 1,136
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured†	4,901	+ 780	+ 1,021	9,797	+ 1,296	+ 1,935
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured‡	29,864	+ 835	+ 4,197	62,271	+ 2,577	+ 7,995
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	593	+ 31	+ 123	1,404	+ 182	+ 346
Total value of Exports of British Produce	37,490	+ 1,837	+ 5,798	77,907	+ 4,523	+ 11,412

‡ Coal, wool, oil, seeds, &c., hides and skins.  
§ Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

The exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise amounted to £10,725,000 during February, 1912, an increase of £750,000 on February, 1911, and of £540,000 on February, 1910. During the two months, January and February, 1912, they amounted to £20,319,000, an increase of £1,684,000, and of £1,988,000 on the amounts for the corresponding months of 1911 and 1910 respectively.

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

**Factory Acts: Home Work: Sweetmeats.**—By the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, lists of outworkers must be kept by the occupier of any factory or workshop, and by any contractor employed by any such occupier, in the case of persons employed in such classes of work as the Home Secretary may from time to time specify by Special Order. It is also provided that where a District Council give notice to the occupier of any factory or workshop in their district that any place in which certain work is carried on in connection with such factory or workshop is injurious or dangerous to the health of the persons there employed, then it is an offence for the occupier or contractor to give out any such work to be done in such place, provided a court of summary jurisdiction finds that the place is so injurious or dangerous. This provision only applies in the case of such classes of work as the Home Secretary may specify by Special Order. A District Council may also make an order forbidding any work of certain kinds to be given out to any person living or working in a house in which any inmate is suffering from an infectious disease requiring notification. The work referred to includes the making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, or repairing of wearing apparel and any work incidental thereto, and such other classes of work as the Home Secretary may specify by Special Order. In pursuance of these several powers, the Home Secretary has made an Order\*, to be known as the Home Work Order of February 9th, 1912, requiring lists of outworkers to be kept as prescribed, and the above-mentioned sanitary provisions to apply in respect to the manufacture of chocolates or sweetmeats, and any work incidental thereto.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. No. 158. Wyman & Sons. Price 1d.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING FEBRUARY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

(All the United Kingdom Official Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.)

**Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 and 1907, and Notice of Accidents Act, 1906.** Preliminary Tables (subject to alteration) of Cases of Industrial Poisoning, Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents, and Dangerous Occurrences in factories, workshops, &c., during the year 1911. Home Office. [Cd. 6072: pp. 8: price 1d.]

**Mines and Quarries: General Report and Statistics for 1911.** Advance Proof (subject to correction) of tables relating to Output of Coal and other Minerals, and the number of Persons Employed at Mines worked under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts during 1911. Home Office Departmental Paper. [pp. 11.]

**Railway Accidents.** Summary of Accidents and Casualties reported to the Board of Trade during the three months ending September 30th, 1911, with Reports of Inspecting Officers upon Certain Accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 6057: pp. 108: price 10½d.]

**Return of the Deaths of Seamen and Fishermen reported to the Board of Trade in the year ended June 30th, 1911.** [Cd. 6065: pp. VI: + 87: price 9d.]

**Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31st, 1910.** Part A. [H.C. 159: pp. 183: price 1s. 6d.]

**National Insurance Act, 1911. Health Insurance.** Provisional Regulations of the Joint Committee as to the Constitution of an Unregistered Society. [H.C. 48: pp. 2: price ½d.]

**Memorandum on the steps taken preliminary to the operation of Part I of the Act.** [Cd. 6095: pp. 11: price 1½d.]

**Buntingford Union Association.** Report to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by A. W. Watson, F.I.A., Actuary. [Cd. 6001: pp. 11: price 1½d.]

**Pauperism (England and Wales). Half-Yearly Statements.** Statement of the number of Paupers relieved for July 1st, 1911. Local Government Board. [H.C. 263-1: pp. xi. + 22: price 4d.]

**Aliens Act, 1905.** Return of the Alien Passenger Traffic between the United Kingdom and Ports in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea during the three months ended December 31st, 1911; together with the expulsion orders made during that period. Home Office. [Cd. 6044: pp. 8: price 1½d.]

**Agricultural Statistics, 1911. Part II.** Returns of Produce of Crops in Great Britain. With Summaries for the United Kingdom. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6056; pp. 86: price 4½d.]

**Annual Report of the Intelligence Division. Part II.** Proceedings under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1910-11. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6020: pp. 74: price 2s. 1d.]

**General Annual Report of the British Army for the year ending September 30th, 1911.** Shows the trades of men offering for enlistment during the year, &c. [Cd. 6065: pp. 125: price 6d.]

**Government Departments (Contracts).** Return of all Contracts made in the United Kingdom for Manufactured Articles by the several Government Departments, either with Contractors outside the United Kingdom or with Contractors or Agents who obtain the Articles from Abroad, for years ended March 31st, 1910 and 1911. Treasury. [H.C. 7: pp. 6: price 1d.]

**Asylum Officers (Employment, Pensions and Superannuation) Bill.** Report from Select Committee, with Proceedings and Evidence. [H.C. 239 and 242: pp. xxii. + 167: price 1s. 6d.]

BRITISH COLONIES.

**Canada.**—*The Labour Gazette, January, 1912.* Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during December; trade disputes, prices (wholesale and retail) during 1911; industrial and labour conditions during 1911, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 192.]

**Fourth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for year ending March 31st, 1911.** [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 306.]

**Ontario.**—*Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries, 1910.* Agricultural statistics, chattel mortgages, farm labour conditions and wages. [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer: pp. 47.]

**New Zealand.**—*Government Advances to Workers:* particulars relating to loans during the last three years. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 2.]

**New South Wales.**—*Interim Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Alleged Shortage of Labour, &c.* With Minutes of Evidence. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 435.]

**Queensland.**—*Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for year ended June 30th, 1911.* Fifth Annual Report on the registration of persons sent to employment, third Report on the working of the Wages Boards Act, and fourteenth Report on the Factories and Shops Act. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer: pp. 89.]

**Wages Board Determinations.** *Brisbane Coal Working and Lightening Industry Board,* dated December 1st, 1911, cancelling

that of June 22nd, 1910. *Brisbane Wool, Hide, Skin and Produce Stores Labourers' Board,* dated December 7th, 1911. *Brisbane Tinsmithing Trade Board,* dated December 5th, 1911, cancelling that of December 6th, 1910. *Brisbane Warehouse Labourers' Board,* dated November 20th, 1911.

**Victoria.**—*Thirty-third Annual Report on Friendly Societies.* Report of the Government Statist for 1910. [Melbourne: J. Kemp, Government Printer: pp. xxvi. + 76.]

*Twenty-fifth Annual Report on Trade Unions.* Report of the Government Statist for 1910. [Melbourne: J. Kemp, Government Printer: pp. 5.]

*Wages Board Determinations. Leather-Goods Board,* dated December 1st, 1911, cancelling that of March 22nd, 1911. *Ice Board,* dated December 22nd, 1911, cancelling that of October 27th, 1910. *Tanners' Board,* dated December 19th, 1911, cancelling that of May 31st, 1910. *Carriage Board,* dated December 20th, 1911, cancelling that of September 27th, 1911. *Hardware Board,* dated October 24th, 1911.

**South Africa.**—*Reports of the Minister of White Labour, Transvaal, and the Government Labour Bureau, Cape Town.* November, 1911 (pp. 12), December, 1911 (pp. 11). State of the Labour Market—monthly report.

*Union of South Africa.* Annual Report of the Department of Commerce and Industries for the year ending December 31st, 1910. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office, pp. 10.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**International.**—*Bulletin of the International Labour Office,* Nos. 11-12, 1911. Labour Legislation. [Geneva: Gustav Fischer.]  
—*International Co-operative Bulletin, February, 1912.* Wholesale Societies in 1911. International Co-operative Alliance. [Zürich: Hadlaubstrasse, 86.]

**United States.**—*Reports on Condition of Woman and Child Wage-earners in the United States.* Vol. IX. History of Women in Industry in the United States (pp. 277). Vol. X. History of Women in Trade Unions (pp. 236). Department of Commerce and Labour. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

*Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin, No. 87. December 15th, 1911.* Third Annual Report on Labour Organisations, 1910. No. 88. *January, 1912.* Homesteads for Working Men. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

*Twenty-fourth Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures for the year 1909.* [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. xxxi + 111.]

*Fifth Annual Report on the State Free Employment Offices for the year ending November 30th, 1911.* [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 21.]

*Idaho. Thirtieth Annual Report on the Mining Industry of Idaho for the year 1911.* Robert N. Bell, State Inspector of Mines.

*Illinois. Bulletin—Industrial Opportunities.* Forming Part II. of the Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for 1910. [Springfield: Illinois State Journal Co., State Printers: pp. 171.]

*Thirtieth Annual Coal Report of Illinois, 1911.* State Mining Board. [Springfield: Illinois State Journal Co., State Printers: pp. xi. + 445.]

*Missouri. Second Annual Report of the Board of Public Welfare of Kansas City, 1910-11.* [pp. 244.]

*Activities of the Board of Public Welfare.* Kansas City Child Welfare Exhibit. November 3rd-11th, 1911.

*Nebraska. Crop Statistics of Nebraska, 1911.* Bulletin No. 23A, November, 1911. Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics. [Nebraska: Claffin Printing Co.: pp. 55.]

*Ohio. Special Report on Prison Labour,* by the State Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1910. [Columbus: F. J. Heer Printing Co.: pp. 45.]

**France.**—*Journal of the French Labour Department, January, 1912.* Employment and labour disputes in France in December, 1911; factory inspection in 1910; industrial accidents in 1910; people's banks and rural credit banks; creation of a State Labour Department in Greece, and development of labour legislation; Luxembourg Law of May 6th, 1911, on insurance against infirmity and old age. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie.: price 2d.]

*Journal of the French Statistical Department, January, 1912.* Census of March 5th, 1911; prices; cost of living; unemployment; wages; trade unions; labour disputes. [Paris: Félix Alcan: price 3s. 3d.]

*Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, December, 1911.* Prices in November. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: 6d.]

**Germany.**—*Journal of the German Labour Department, February, 1912.* Employment in January; unemployment in German trade unions in January; work and wages agreements of German stone-workers; strikes and lock-outs in the fourth quarter of 1911 and in the year. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d.]

*Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, February, 1912.* Report on work of Department in 1911. Also Index to 1911 volume. [Berlin: Behrend & Co.]

*Factory Inspection in Baden, 1911.* Baden Ministry of the Interior. [Carlsruhe: Friedrich Gutsch: pp. 170.]

*Statistical Journal of the Grand Duchy of Baden, August-December, 1911,* and second and third special numbers. Employment and prices; November issue contains article on increased cost of living. [Carlsruhe: C. F. Müller.]

*Workmen's Sickness Insurance in Berlin in 1910.* Berlin Statistical Office. [Berlin: W. & S. Loewenthal: pp. iii. + 32.]



—*Monthly Reports of the Statistical Office of Chemnitz for the Year 1911.* Labour registries; sick funds; savings banks, &c. [Chemnitz: Pickenhahn & Sohn: pp. 120 + 12.]

—*Wages and Hours Agreements in the Building Trades, 1910.* Federation of Workpeople employed in German Building Trades, 1911. [Hamburg: Th. Bömelburg: pp. lxxi. + 1,047.]

—*The Imperial Law Relating to Co-operative Societies, with Commentary.* Seventh edition, edited by Dr. Hans Crüger. 1911. [Berlin: J. Gutentag; pp. xvi. + 711.]

—*Statistics of Wages of Textile Workers in Third Quarter of 1909.* Federation of German Textile workers. 1910. [Berlin: Carl Hübsch.]

—*Municipal Year Book of Germany, 1911-12.* Edited by Lindemann and Sudekum [Jena: Gustav Fischer: pp. x. + 819 + lxxxiv.]

**Austria-Hungary.**—*Inquiry into Employment of Children in Austria in 1908.* Vol. II., Part I. Austrian Labour Department, 1911. [Vienna: Alfred Hölder: pp. xli. + 75.]

—*Austrian Savings Banks Statistics for 1908.* Austrian Statistical Central Commission, 1911. [Vienna: Karl Gerold's Sohn; pp. xlix. + 77: price 5s. 5d.]

—*Journal of Workpeople's Accident and Sickness Insurance, February, 1912.* Austrian Ministry of the Interior. [Vienna: K. K. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei.]

—*Journal of the Austrian Statistical Central Commission, January, 1912.* [Brünn: F. Irrgang.]

—*Journal of Trade and Industrial Regulations, No. 1, 1912.* Austrian Ministry of Commerce. Law of December 26th, 1911, amending mining law (employment of women, young persons and children). [Vienna: Verlag der Manzschon K. K. Hof-Verlags- und Universitäts-Buchhandlung: price 10d.]

**Italy.**—*Journal of the Italian Labour Department, January, 1912.* Labour disputes in December, and prices in November and December. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

—*Italian Journal of Factory Inspection, October-December, 1911.* Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

—*Journal of the Italian Department of Credit and Thrift, September-October, 1911.* [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 1s. 7d.]

—*Industrial Hygiene.* Laws and Regulations of foreign countries relating to health and safety of workpeople and prevention of industrial accidents. Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. 1911. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. 466: price 5s. 7d.]

—*Annals of Industry and Commerce, 1911. Proceedings of the Council of Industry and Commerce.* Special Session, 1911. Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. 66: price 7d.]

**Belgium.**—*Statistics of Strikes and Lock-outs in Belgium in 1906-10.* Belgian Labour Department. 1911. [Brussels: pp. lxiii. + 345: price 2s. 5d.]

—*Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, January 31st, 1912.* Labour disputes in December, 1911. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d.]

**Holland.**—*Trade Unions in Holland on January 1st, 1911.* Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. 38: price 2d.]

—*Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, January 31st, 1912.* Employment in December and during 1911; labour exchanges in December; insurance against unemployment; strikes and lock-outs in December and in 1911; retail prices. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

—*Municipal and Provincial Finances in 1909.* Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. xxiv. + 27: price 1s. 6d.]

—*Wages, Hours of Labour, and Sickness of Workmen in the Service of the City of Amsterdam in 1910.* Municipal Labour Office of Amsterdam. [Amsterdam: Johannes Müller: pp. iv. + 39: price 5d.]

**Switzerland.**—*Statistics of Empty Houses and of Building Activity in the Canton of Basle, 1911.* Statistical Office of Basle. 1912. [Basle.]

—*Calendar of the Federation of Swiss Co-operative Stores, 1912.* [Basle.]

**Sweden.**—*Swedish Tobacco Industry, 1908.* Swedish Board of Trade. 1911. [Stockholm: Isaac Marcus: pp. viii. + 393: price 1s. 8d.]

—*Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 1, 1912.* Dispute in building industry in summer of 1911; unemployment in trade unions, August-October, 1911; prices in Sweden from 1904 to November, 1911. [Stockholm: Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

**Denmark.**—*Journal of the Danish Statistical Office, February, 1912.* Unemployment in November, 1911. [Copenhagen: Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri: price 1d.]

—*Statistics of Incomes Taxed, &c., 1909-1910.* Danish Statistical Office. 1912. [Copenhagen: Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri: pp. 92.]

**Spain.**—*Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, January, 1912.* Cost of living (prices), October, 1910-March, 1911, in certain provinces and capitals; labour disputes in December. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 2d.]

—*List of Bills on Social Matters, 1907-1909.* Spanish Labour Department. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: pp. 30.]

—*Preparatory Memoranda, &c., Relating to Bill on Cheap Houses for Workpeople.* Second edition. Two vols. Spanish Labour Department. Vol. 2 contains summary of foreign legislation. 1910. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: pp. 744 + 239: vol. 1 price 2s. 5d., vol. 2 price 1s. 7d.]

—*Bibliography of Articles on Social Questions in Journals in 1909.* Spanish Labour Department. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: pp. xvi. + 74.]

—*Social Service Bureau, Barcelona.* Report for the Year 1911.

**Russia (Finland).**—*Statistical Year-book of Finland, 1911.* Wages of agricultural labourers in 1909; prices; persons engaged in industry in 1909; co-operation, 1902-1909; savings banks. Finnish Central Statistical Office. [Helsingfors: Keiserliga Senatens Tryckeri: pp. xxvi. + 564: price 3s. 7d.]

—*Official Statistics of Finland.* (1) Savings Banks in 1910. (2) Pawnshops in 1910. (3) Emigration in 1910. 1911. [Helsingfors: Keiserliga Senatens Tryckeri: (1) pp. xli. + 405; (2) 23; (3) pp. 25 + 48.]

**Bulgaria.**—*Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, November, 1911.* Prices of food, &c.; wages of bricklayers and masons and labourers in October in principal towns. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: price 2d.]

—*Bulgarian Census of Buildings, December 31st, 1905.* Summary of results. 1911. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: price 5d.]

**Uruguay.**—*Statistical Year-book of Montevideo, 1910.* Department of Census and Statistics. [Montevideo: pp. 375.]

## INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES.

### REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING FEBRUARY.

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

#### (1) REGISTERED.

**Trade Unions (5).**—*England and Wales.*—3, viz.:—Amalg. Soc. of Glaziers and Glass Cutters of the United Kingdom, Labour Exchange, Fraser St., Liverpool; Liverpool and Dist. Tanners' Union, Empire Café, Stanley Rd., Liverpool; Liverpool Lighter and Barge Owners' Assoc., 44, Chapel St., Liverpool. *Scotland.*—1, viz.:—Scottish Colliery Firemen and Shot Firers' Assoc., Station Rd., Kelty. *Ireland.*—1, viz.:—The Queenstown and Dist. Government Labourers' Union, 12, Bishops St., Queenstown.

**Friendly Societies (37).**—*England and Wales.*—33: Ilford Central W.M. Club and Inst., Ilford; Bordon W.M. Club and Inst., Bordon, Hants; Natl. Reserve Rifle and Social W.M. Club, Accrington; Boston Conservative and Unionist W.M. Club, Boston; Ocean W.M. Club, Aldgate High St., E.; Clerkenwell W.M. Club and Inst., Clerkenwell, E.C.; Stepany Social W.M. Club, Mile End Rd., E.; Ebbw Vale Liberal Club and W.M. Club, Ebbw Vale, Mon.; Yardley Gobion Social W.M. Club and Inst., Stony Stratford; Finedon Conservative Club, Wellingborough; Spital Hill W.M. Club and Inst., Sheffield; Broad Oak W.M. Bowling Club, Linthwaite, Huddersfield; Porth W.M. Club and Inst., Porth, Rhondda; Wilshamstead Credit Soc., Bedford; Steeple Morden Credit Soc., Royston, Herts; Seedley Taylor-Mills, Self-Help Money Soc., Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester; Eastern Nautical and Progress Soc., Poplar, E.; Investment Registry Prov. Assoc., 2, Waterloo Place, S.W.; Permanent Thrift Club, Lambeth, S.E.; Mechanics' Arms £2 10s. Loan Soc., Nottingham; Cranmer £2 10s. Loan Soc., Nottingham; Larkdale £5 Money Club, Nottingham; Reigate Small Holders' Credit Soc., Redhill; Castleford Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Leeds; Morley Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Leeds; Derby and Dist. Yearly Dividing Friendly Soc., Derby; Derby West End Sick and Yearly Dividing Friendly Soc., Derby; Hornsey Rd. Wesleyan Mission Women's Mutual Benefit Soc., Hornsey Rd., N.; Pinsky Park P.S.A. Men's Slate Club, Seven Sisters Rd., N.; Bedford Inst. Sick Fund, Spitalfields, E.; Carlton Sick Benefit Soc., Finsbury Park, N.; St. Matthew's and Christ Church No. 1 Sick Benefit Soc., Fulham, S.W.; New Century Sick and Benefit Club, Fulham Rd., S.W. *Scotland.*—4: Scottish Women's Friendly Soc., Edinburgh; Scottish Rural Workers' Friendly Soc., Glasgow; Women's Friendly Soc. of Scotland, Glasgow; Border Oddfellows' Ideal Friendly Soc., Hawick. *Ireland.*—Nil.

**Industrial & Provident Societies (28).**—*England and Wales.*—15, viz.:—*Working Men's Clubs* (3): Dawdon W.M. Club and Inst., Ltd., 4, School St., Seaham Harbour, co. Durham; West Cumberland W.M. Club and Inst., Ltd., 33, New South Watts St., Workington; Willesden Independent Labour Party Club and Inst., 137, High St., Harlesden. *Co-operative Distributive* (1): North-West Anglesey Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Dwygyn, Rhosgoch, Anglesey. *Agricultural Distributive* (3): Buckland, Newton and Dist. Farmers' Co-op. Soc. Ltd., Cross Roads Farm, Pulham, Dorchester; Faversham Agricultural Co-operators, Ltd., 2, Brogdale Rd., Ospringe, Faversham; Granston and Dist. Egg-Collecting Depot, Ltd., Tregwynt, Letterston, Pembrokeshire. *Agricultural Productive* (1): Garden Suburb Builders, Ltd., 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. *Small Holdings* (2): Llangynwyd Dist. Smallholder Assoc., Ltd., Glanlynni, Maesteg Rd., Llangynwyd, Glam.; Barking Small Holders and Allotment Holders Co-operative Society, Ltd., 2, East St., Barking. *Miscellaneous* (5) *Scotland.*—6, viz.:—*Agricultural Distributive* (5): Taynuilt Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Taynuilt, Argyll; Ardgorr Agric. Soc., Ltd., The Manse, Ardgorr; Dumfries and Galloway Agric. Trading Soc., Ltd., 98, Irish St., Dumfries; Scottish Poultry Produce Federation, Ltd., 5, St. Andrew St., Edinburgh; Black Isle Agric. Assoc., Ltd., Munloch, Ross-shire. *Tenants' Society* (1): Gourrock and Greenock Tenants, Ltd., Gamble Inst., Shore St., Gourrock. *Ireland.*—7, viz.:—*Agricultural Distributive* (6):

Middletown and Dist. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Middletown, co. Armagh; Cahiraon Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Cahiraon, Ennis, co. Clare; Ballinasreena Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Ballinasreena Causeway, co. Kerry; Kilmallock Agric. and Indus. Soc., Ltd., Kilmallock, co. Limerick; Attymass Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Attymass, Ballina, co. Mayo; Carramore and Kilcommon Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Knockalegan, Hollymount, co. Mayo. *Agricultural Productive* (1): Nore Valley Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Greenan, Thomastown, co. Kilkenny.

### (2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

Class of Society.	Notices received in Feb. of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions .. .. .	..	2	..
Industrial and Provident Societies .. .. .	..	4	..
Friendly Societies .. .. .	..	9	5
"    Branches .. .. .	..	16	..
Building " .. .. .	5	7	..

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1912.

#### ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PAVING SLABS FOR H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.—*Patent Victoria Stone Co., Ltd.*, 11-13, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

STEELWORK FOR AERIAL ROPEWAY, Cape of Good Hope.—*The Butterley Co., Ltd.*, Butterley, near Alfreton.

#### WORKS SERVICE:—

Extension of Gunmounting Shop, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.—*Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd.*, 56, Victoria St., S.W.

#### ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

ANCHORS, BOATS.—*Laird & Son, Irvine, Scotland; H. P. Parkes & Co., Ltd.*, Tipton Green, Tipton.

BLANKETS, *John Berry & Sons, Ltd.*, Ashburton, Devon; *T. Bruce, Clive Mills, Mirfield; James Clay & Sons, Hollings Mills, Sowerby Bridge; John Horsfall & Sons (Greenland), Ltd.*, Greetland, Halifax; *Priestley Bros.*, Grove Mills, Ovenden, Halifax; *R. T. Riley & Co.*, Peel House Mills, Luddenden, S.O., Yorks; *J. W. Whitworth, Ltd.*, Luddendenfoot, S.O., Yorks.

BUNTING.—*Wm. Bancroft & Sons (of Halifax), Ltd.*, King Cross, Halifax, Yorks; *Cyrus Brook & Sons, Ltd.*, Central Mills, Bradford, Yorks; *C. B. Brook & Co.*, 39, Swaine St., Bradford, Yorks; *J. Clough & Son*, Baildon Green Mills, Shipley, Yorks; *G. H. Bady & Co.*, 6, Drake St., Bradford, Yorks; *John Knox, Airedale Shed, Silsden, near Keighley; Morton & Holcroft, Fenton Rd. Works, Halifax, Yorks; Thos. Riley & Co.*, 32, Charles St., Bradford, Yorks; *Whitworth & Co., Ltd.*, Luddendenfoot, S.O., Yorks.

CALICO.—*T. Barnes & Co., Ltd.*, 16, Newton St., Manchester; *J. Parkyn & Co.*, 70, Mosley St., Manchester; *F. Taylor & Sons*, 17, Bloom St., Manchester.

CAPS, FORAGE.—*J. Compton & Sons*, 421, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; *Hobson & Sons*, 154-164, Tooley St., S.E.; *Myers & Co.*, 226, Cambridge Rd., N.E.

CAPS, BLUE CLOTH, WITH PEAKS AND CAP COVERS.—*J. Compton & Sons*, 421, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; *Hobson & Sons*, 154-164, Tooley St., S.E.; *E. Milns & Co.*, 69-72, Hatfield St., S.E.

CAPS AND COVERS, WHITE DUCK.—*J. Compton & Sons*, 421, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; *Hobson & Sons*, 154-164, Tooley St., S.E.; *E. Milns & Co.*, 69-72, Hatfield St., S.E.

CANVAS SAIL CLOTH.—*Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Dundee; *Boase Spinning Co., Ltd.*, Dundee; *The Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co.*, Port Glasgow; *Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen; *F. Webster & Sons*, Alma Works, Arbroath.

CLEWS, LANYARDS, &c.—*Harry James & Smith*, Salmon Lane, Wharf, Limehouse, E.; *Lane & Neeve, Ltd.*, Britannia Works, East Ferry Rd., Millwall, E.; *J. & E. Wright, Ltd.*, Universe Works, Garrison St., Birmingham.

CLOTH COAL BAG AND COAL SACK.—*Jameson & Co., Ltd.*, Canning St. Works, Hull; *T. L. Miller & Co.*, Dundee; *Stephens Bros. & Martin*, St. Phillip's Flax and Hemp Mills, Bristol.

COCKS, ASBESTOS-PACKED.—*W. N. Baines & Co.*, Phoenix Brass Works, Rotherham; *Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd.*, 99, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

COPPER, &c., ARTICLES.—*H. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd.*, Swinegate, Leeds; *Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd.*, 153, Camden St., Birmingham; *Burt Bros.*, Edward St., Parade, Birmingham; *Lawden & Poole*, Hope Works, Newtown Row, Birmingham; *Lee & Wilkes, Ltd.*, Brewery St., Birmingham; *John Levick*, Alma St., Aston, Birmingham; *T. Smith & Sons, of Sattley, Ltd.*, Sattley Mill, Birmingham; *J. Stone & Co., Ltd.*, Deptford, London, S.E.

COTTON, SEWING.—*I. P. Clarke & Co., Ltd.*, Belgrave Thread Mills, Leicester.

DUCK CLOTH, LINEN.—*Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Dundee; *Boase Spinning Co., Ltd.*, St. Andrew's Buildings, Dundee; *D. & R. Duke, Brechin; John Johnson & Sons*, 23, Portland St., Manchester.

FIREHEARTH AND GEAR.—*Carron Company*, Carron, Stirling-shire; *Moorwoods, Ltd.*, Harleston Iron Works, Sheffield; *Pascall, Atkey & Sons, Ltd.*, West Coast, Isle of Wight.

FLANNELLETTE.—*Pickles Bros., Ltd.*, 57, Faulkner St., Manchester; *Scholfield, Preston & Co., Ltd.*, Manor Mill, Nelson.

FLAGS.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2, Budge Row, E.C.; *Brown, Graham & Co.*, 38, North Frederick St., Glasgow; *H. James & Smith*, Salmon Lane Wharf, Limehouse, E.; *Kirk, Hall & Co.*, Kidacre St. Works, Leeds; *Lane & Neeve, Ltd.*, Britannia Works, East Ferry Rd., Millwall, E.; *E. Procter & Co., Ltd.*, St. Peter's Buildings, York St., Leeds.

GROMETS.—*Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd.*, 35, Great Hampton Row, Birmingham.

HOSES, LEATHER.—*G. Angus & Co., Ltd.*, St. John's Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *J. Tullis & Son, Ltd.*, Glasgow.

HOSES, CANVAS TUBING FOR.—*Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen.

HOSE FITTINGS.—*M. W. Swimburne & Sons, Ltd.*, Wallsend Brass Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd.*, Deptford Yard, Sunderland; *J. Stone & Co., Ltd.*, Deptford, S.E.; *Bowen & Co.*, Phoenix Foundry, Mount Pleasant, W.C.; *Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd.*, 99, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; *Nunans Hose Couplings, Ltd.*, 10, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.

IRONMONGERY.—*John Allen & Sons*, Clydesdale Works, Old Hill, Staffs; *Armstrong, Stevens & Son, Ltd.*, Whittall St., Birmingham; *R. Bladen & Son*, Halesowen, near Birmingham; *Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd.*, 153, Camden St., Birmingham; *Carron Company*, Carron, Falkirk; *Jukes Coulson, Stokes & Co.*, Howards Rd. Ironworks, Plaistow; *Douglass Bros., Ltd.*, Globe Ironworks, Blaydon-on-Tyne; *Fellows Bros.*, Cradley Heath, Staffs; *W. Gulpin, Sen., & Co., Ltd.*, Wedges Mills, Cannock, Staffs; *F. Hampshire*, 74, Milk St., Deritend Birmingham; *R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd.*, Spittlegate Ironworks, Grantham; *Horton & Son, Ltd.*, New Alma Works, Darlaston; *G. Hughes & Sons*, Temple St. Works, Wolverhampton; *W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd.*, Brades Steel Works, near Birmingham; *A. E. Jenks & Cattell*, Heath Town, Wolverhampton; *Leedham & Heaton, Ltd.*, Armlay Road Works, Leeds; *S. Lewis & Co., Ltd.*, Withymoor, near Dudley; *Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd.*, Vulcan Ironworks, Derby; *Tom Minion*, 4, New John St., Birmingham;

*Emma Orton*, Melbourne Works, Willenhall; *J. R. Reedman & Co.*, Bradley St., Canning Town, London, E.; *W. Renwick*, Winlaton, Blaydon-on-Tyne; *E. Richards & Sons*, Portway Works, Wednesbury; *H. J. & E. Shorthouse*, 16, Upper Highgate St., Birmingham; *J. Truman & Co.*, Smithfield Passage, Birmingham; *T. B. Wellings & Co.*, Elbow Works, Old Hill, Staffs; *Peter Wright & Sons*, Incorporated in Isaac Nash & Sons, Ltd., Dudley Works, Stourbridge.

JARS.—*Doulton & Co., Ltd.*, Lambeth, S.E.; *Pearson & Co.*, The Potteries, Whittington Moor, near Chesterfield; *Fulham Pottery & Cheavin Filter Co., Ltd.*, Fulham, S.W.

LINEN GOODS.—*Thos. Adair & Son*, Cookstown, co. Tyrone; *Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Dundee; *J. Boath, Jun., & Co.*, Forfar; *Craik, Ltd.*, Manor Works, Forfar; *Don Bros.*, Buist & Co., Ltd., Forfar; *D. & R. Duke*, Brechin; *Durie & Miller*, Coupar Angus, and 59, Aldermanbury, E.C.; *Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd.*, 9, Bedford St., Belfast; *J. Gunning & Son, Ltd.*, 35, Adelaide St., Belfast; *J. Jeffrey & Co.*, Balsusney, Kirkcaldy; *J. Lambert & Co.*, Auchtermuchty, Fife; *J. Lawson, Jun., & Co., Ltd.*, Victoria Works, Forfar; *W. Lumsden & Son*, Freuchie, Fife; *Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen; *Robert Stocks & Co.*, Links St., Kirkcaldy; *Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd.*, Linfield, Belfast.

MATRESSES, PILLOWS, &c.—*The Fife Hygienic Bedding Co.*, Dysart, Fife; *Graves & Sons*, 15-19, Fore St., Devonport; *Mople & Co., Ltd.*, Tottenham Court Rd., W.; *Rundle, Rogers & Brook, Ltd.*, Plymouth.

MOORING PENDANTS.—*H. P. Parkes & Co., Ltd.*, Tipton Green, Staffs.

PINS, SPLIT.—*Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.*, 16, Broad St., Birmingham; *T. P. Hawkins & Son*, 75, Dean St., Birmingham; *Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Central Works, Worcester.

REFRIGERATORS.—*G. Kent, Ltd.*, High Holborn, W.C.

RINGS, HOLDING DOWN.—*Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd.*, Chester; *Vickers, Ltd.*, Vickers House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

STEEL WIRE ROPE, FLEXIBLE.—*Craven & Speeding Bros.*, Sunderland; *Glaholm & Robson, Ltd.*, Hendon Rope Works, Sunderland.

STEEL WIRE ROPE AND HAWSERS.—*Bullivant & Co., Ltd.*, 72, Mark Lane, E.C.; *Craven & Speeding Bros.*, Sunderland; *Caledonian Wire Rope Co., Ltd.*, Airdrie, Glasgow; *J. Crawhall & Sons*, Eldon St., Gateshead-on-Tyne; *Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd.*, Teams Rope Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; *Edwin Ellis & Co., Ltd.*, 60, Garford St., Poplar, E.; *Excelsior Wire Rope Co., Ltd.*, Cardiff; *Glaholm & Robson, Ltd.*, Sunderland; *W. J. Glover & Co.*, St. Helens, Lancs; *Haggie Bros., Ltd.*, Gateshead-on-Tyne; *The Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd.*, 13, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool; *The Whitecross Co., Ltd.*, Warrington.

SERGE, BLUE.—*J. Berry & Sons, Ltd.*, Ashburton, Devon; *Henry Booth & Sons*, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, near Leeds; *James Clay & Co., Ltd.*, Luddendenfoot, Yorks; *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.*, Buckfast-



leigh, Devon; *Jas. Harper & Sons*, Eccleshill, Bradford; *J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd.*, Brookroyd Mills, near Halifax; *J. Smith & Co.*, North Dean Mills, Greetland, near Halifax; *J. W. Whitworth, Ltd.*, Luddendenfoot, S.O., Yorks; *Wormalds & Walker, Ltd.*, Dewsbury Mills, Dewsbury.

SOAP, CARBOLIC ACID.—*D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd.*, 105, High St., Wapping, E.; *T. B. Rowe & Co., Ltd.*, Thomas Soap Works, Brentford, W.

SEMAPHORES.—*Hy. Hughes & Son, Ltd.*, Station Rd., Forest Gate, E.; *Kelvin & J. White, Ltd.*, Cambridge St., Glasgow; *Tyler & Co., Ltd.*, Carlisle.

SPONGE CLOTHS.—*C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd.*, Marlboro' Mills, Manchester.

TAPES.—*M. Bond & Co.*, Alrewas Mills, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire; *J. Lilley & Sons, Dean St.*, Derby; *J. & N. Phillips & Co.*, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.

THREADS.—*Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd.*, Hilden, Lisburn, Ireland; *Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd.*, Johnstone, Scotland; *Lindsay, Thompson & Co., Ltd.*, Linen Thread Mills, Belfast, Ireland; *S. Whetham & Sons, Ltd.*, Priory Mills, Bridport.

TWINES.—*Ainsworth & Sons, Ltd.*, Cleator, Cumberland; *Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd.*, Hilden Mills, Lisburn, Ireland; *Henry Cardwell & Sons, Ltd.*, 65, Shudehill, Manchester; *Joseph Gill, Ltd.*, Headingley Twine Works, Horsforth, Leeds; *Pymore Mill Co., Ltd.*, Pymore, Bridport; *Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co.*, Port Glasgow; *Webster Bros. & Co.*, Stanley Works, Arbroath.

TOWELLING, TERRY.—*Barlow & Jones, Ltd.*, 2, Portland St., Manchester; *Stott & Smith, 3*, Minshull St., Manchester.

WOOD GOODS, MANUFACTURED.—*J. Brown & Sons*, Thatcham, Berks; *R. Burley & Sons, Ltd.*, Fairley St., Govan; *E. & W. Coward*, Lake Side, Ulverston, Lancs; *Dyne & Evens*, York Rd., Limehouse, London, E.; *East & Son*, Berkhamstead, Herts; *J. H. Ellis & Sons*, Queen's Rd., Sheffield; *Fosters, Ltd.*, Boxmoor, Herts.; *R. Groom, Sons & Co., Ltd.*, Shropshire Works, Wellington, Shropshire; *Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, Grange Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.; *J. B. Latham & Co.*, Flaxman Works, Eastlake Rd., Camberwell, London, S.E.; *J. & A. McFarlane, Ltd.*, Springbank, Glasgow; *Malcolm McNeill*, Ringsend Dock Sawmills, Dublin; *Mowat & Miller*, Drumoyne Rd., Govan, Glasgow; *J. Owen & Sons, Ltd.*, Stanley Rd., Liverpool; *G. Pert*, Victoria Arms, Mortimer, Berks; *Stephen Pinnock*, Station Rd., Thatcham, Berks; *Puttock & Peacock*, Billingshurst, Sussex; *Joseph Reynolds*, Prospect Steam Works, Chesham; *W. Rogers & Sons*, Watford Saw Mills, Watford; *Rudders & Poynes, Ltd.*, Albion Saw Mills, Chester St., Birmingham; *Alfred Taylor*, Turners Arms, Mortimer, Berks; *Henry Workman, Ltd.*, Steam Saw Mills, Woodchester, near Stroud, Glos; *James Wood & Co.*, Ham Saw Mills, Newbury.

ZINC ANGLES, SHEETS, &c.—*Ash & Lacy, Ltd.*, Meridew St., Birmingham; *Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd.*, 94, Gracechurch St., E.C.; *London Zinc Mills, Ltd.*, Wenlock Rd., N.

## WAR OFFICE.

AUTO-CONVERTERS.—*Crompton & Co., Ltd.*, Arc Works, Chelmsford, Essex.

BAGS, KIT.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; *C. Groom, Ltd.*, Dod St., Limehouse, E.

BICYCLES, MOTOR.—*Douglas Bros.*, Kingswood, Bristol; *Phelon & Moore, Ltd.*, Cleckheaton; *Premier Cycle Co., Ltd.*, Coventry; *Rudge-Whitworth, Ltd.*, Coventry; *Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd.*, Coventry; *Zenith Motors, Ltd.*, Weybridge.

BODIES FOR LORRIES.—*Leyland Motors, Ltd.*, Leyland, Lancashire.

CABLE AND WIRE, ELECTRIC.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.

CASES, PACKING (Running Contract).—*J. F. Farwig & Co.*, Puddle Dock, 1, Upper Thames St., E.C.; *A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd.*, Pier Wharf, Deptford Green, S.E.; *R. Paton*, Espedair Works, Paisley; *Priddy & Hale, Ltd.*, Woodfield Rd., Hatrow Rd., W.; *Redmond, Sons & Co.*, 65, Great George St., Belfast; *J. Watt Torrance & Co.*, Woolwich.

COMPOSITION, BOILER (Running Contract).—*Jas. Harris*, New Charlton, Kent.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES, ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT (Running Contract).—*C. Chapman*, 98/100, South Lambeth Rd., S.W.

COVERS, WATER-BOTTLE.—*Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd.*, R. Ashworth branch, Rawtenstall and Waterfoot; *Stansfield & Co.* branch, Baltic Mills, Waterfoot.

DESKS.—*G. E. Hawes & Sons*, Duke's Place, Norwich.

ENGINES AND DYNAMOS.—*L. Gardner & Sons, Ltd.*, Barton Hall Engine Works, Manchester.

ENGINE, FIRE, MOTOR.—*Merryweather & Sons, Ltd.*, Greenwich, S.E.

ENGINES, OIL.—*R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd.*, Grantham.

FASTENERS, BRASS.—*C. Edkins & Sons, Ltd.*, Friday Bridge Works, Birmingham.

HEADDRESSES.—*J. Compton & Sons*, 421, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; *M. & A. Currie*, 53, High St., Kilmarnock; *Hobson & Sons*, 154/164, Tooley St., S.E.; *R. Mackie & Co.*, Annick Vale Factory, Stewarton, N.B.; *I. & R. Morley*, Oxford St., Leicester; *T. Morley & Son*, 122, High Cross St., Leicester; *Myers & Co.*, 222/6, Cambridge Rd., N.E.; *S. Schneiders & Son*, Durward St. and 113, Whitechapel Rd., E.; *R. Sim*, Nether Robertland, Stewarton, N.B.; *A. Yates & Co.*, Millstone Lane, Leicester.

JEAN.—*Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd.*, Littleborough; *J. E. Longson*, Booth St., Manchester; *Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd.*, 56, Oxford St., Manchester.

LOCOMOTIVES.—*Andrew Barclay, Sons & Co., Ltd.*, Caledonia Works, Kilmarnock, Scotland; *Kerr, Stuart & Co., Ltd.*, California Works, Stoke-on-Trent.

MACHINE, BAR-SHEARING.—*Joshua Buckton & Co., Ltd.*, Well House Foundry, Leeds.

MACHINES, BORING.—*Kendall & Gent, Ltd.*, Victoria Works, Belle Vue, Manchester.

MACHINE, PLANING.—*Greenwood & Batley, Ltd.*, Albion Works, Leeds.

PLUMES, &c.—*H. Appleton & Sons*, Morwell St., W.C.; *W. Stone*, 20, Old Compton St., W.

SLINGS, RIFLE.—*Mills Equipment Co., Ltd.*, Imperial Works, Fountayne Rd., Tottenham; *M. Wright & Sons, Ltd.*, Quorn Mills and Mill Street Works, Loughborough.

TELEPHONES.—*Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Milton Rd., Edge Lane, Liverpool; *British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Beeston, Nottinghamshire; *Spagnoletti, Ltd.*, Goldhawk Works, Goldhawk Rd., W.; *West London Scientific Apparatus Co., Ltd.*, Premier Place, High St., Putney, S.W.

TRUCKS AND WAGONS, RAILWAY.—*Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd.*, Glasgow Rolling Stock and Plant Works, Motherwell, N.B.

WAISTCOATS, CARDIGAN.—*N. Corah & Sons*, St. Margaret's and Causeway Lane, Leicester; *J. Pick & Sons*, Wimbledon St., Leicester; *H. W. Plant & Co.*, 39, Welford Rd., Leicester; *Pool, Lorrimer & Tabberer*, Foleshill, Coventry.

WORKS SERVICES—  
Additions to Gymnasium, Lichfield.—*A. Robinson*, Woodbine Works, Idle, Bradford.  
Additions and Alterations to Right Wing, Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea.—*Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd.*, Loughborough Park Works, Brixton.  
Construction of Reservoir, Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey.—*J. A. Ewart*, 21, Old Queen St., Westminster.  
Drainage Work, Wool Camp, Dorset.—*Jesty & Baker*, Castle-town, Portland.  
Drill and Gymnastic Hall, Bordon.—*Thomas & Edge*, Anglesea Avenue, Woolwich.  
Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters, &c., Guildford.—*W. F. Blay, Ltd.*, Dartford.  
Improvements to Married Quarters, Weedon.—*W. W. Roberts*, High Street, Weedon.  
Installation of Electric Light, Right Wing of Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea.—*W. G. Heath & Co.*, 35, George St., Plymouth.  
Plunge Baths and Field Practice Ranges, Willsworthy, Devon.—*Woodman & Son*, Bartholomew St., Exeter.  
Remodelling and Extending Military Hospital, Fort Pitt, Chatham.—*C. E. Skinner*, Railway St., Chatham.  
Supply and Erection of Shed for Gun Drill, &c., Shoeburyness.—*G. Sands & Co., Ltd.*, Colwick, Nottingham.

## PRISON COMMISSION.

BOARDS, COVERS, STOCKS, &c., FOR BRUSHMAKING.—*S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd.*, Mile End, E.; *A. W. Lyne & Co.*, 86, Upper Ground St., Blackfriars, S.E.; *Pryke & Palmer*, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.; *Verinder & Sons*, 12, Great Eastern St., Shoreditch, E.C.

BRUSHMAKING MATERIALS.—*James Clark*, Monarch Works, Abbey Lane, Stratford, E.; *S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd.*, Mile End, E.; *A. W. Lyne & Co.*, 86, Upper Ground St., Blackfriars, S.E.; *Pryke & Palmer*, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.; *Verinder & Sons*, 12, Great Eastern St., Shoreditch, E.C.

CANVAS.—*Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Dundee; *The Boase Spinning Co., Ltd.*, St. Andrew's Buildings, Dundee; *J. Booth, Jun., & Co.*, Forfar; *T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2, Budge Row, E.C.; *D. & R. Duke*, Den Burn Works, Brechin; *J. Jeffrey & Co.*, Kirkcaldy; *E. Milns & Co.*, 69/72, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.; *Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen; *W. Ritchie & Son*, 6, Lime St., E.C.; *M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd.*, 10, Bow Church Yard, E.C.; *Woods, Sons & Co.*, 62/3, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.

COTTON MATERIALS.—*Bailey & Berry, Ltd.*, Spring Mill, Earby, near Colne; *D. Gurteen & Sons*, Chantry Mills, Haverhill; *J. Jeffrey & Co.*, Kirkcaldy; *James Johnson*, 2A, China Lane, Piccadilly, Manchester; *E. Milns & Co.*, 69/72, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.; *Ogdens & Madeley's, Ltd.*, 3, China Lane, Manchester; *J. Parkyn & Co.*, 70, Moseley St., Manchester; *W. Ritchie & Son*, 6, Lime St., E.C.; *J. R. Smith*, Marshall St. Mills, Manchester; *R. Ward & Co.*, 11, Stevenson Square, Manchester; *Woods, Sons & Co.*, 62/3, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.

GRINDERY.—*W. Barbour & Sons*, Hilden Works, Lisburn, Ireland; *E. Penton & Sons*, 1/11, Mortimer St., W.; *Pocock Bros.*, 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; *Pryke & Palmer*, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.; *Wilkins & Denton, Ltd.*, 24, London Wall, E.C.

HABERDASHERY, TRIMMINGS, &c.—*R. H. Barker & Co.*, Thomas Mill, Wakefield; *Carr Bros.*, Royal East St., Leicester; *J. Carr & Sons, Ltd.*, Clarence Mills, Manchester; *Crawford Bros., Ltd.*, Barr Mill, Beith, Scotland; *J. C. & J. Field, Ltd.*, 15, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, S.E.; *G. Kenning & Son*, 1-4, Little Britain, E.C.; *J. King & Co., Ltd.*, 25, Endell St., W.C.; *E. Milns & Co.*, 69/72, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.; *Newey Bros., Ltd.*, Brearley St., Birmingham; *A. Shrimpton & Sons*, Britannia Works, Redditch; *W. G. & J. Strutt, Ltd.*, Belper, Derbyshire; *T. Whittles, Ltd.*,

Wellington Mills, Leek; *Woods, Sons & Co.*, 62/3, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.

LEATHER.—*Pocock Bros.*, 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; *W. R. Shaw & Son, Ltd.*, Wilds Rents, Bermondsey; *Wilkins & Denton, Ltd.*, 24, London Wall, E.C.

LINEN MATERIALS.—*J. Jeffrey & Co.*, Kirkcaldy; *Lamb & Scott, Ltd.*, Caldham Works, Brechin; *E. Milns & Co.*, 69/72, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.; *W. Ritchie & Son*, 6, Lime St., E.C.; *R. Stocks & Co.*, Abden Linen Works, Kirkcaldy; *Woods, Sons & Co.*, 62/3, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.

MATERIALS FOR BELTS AND LEGGINGS.—*Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd.*, Great Hampton Row, Birmingham; *Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, Bermondsey; *E. Milns & Co.*, 69/72, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.; *The North British Eyelet Co., Ltd.*, Merefield, Rochdale; *Pocock Bros.*, 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; *Pryke & Palmer*, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.; *C. C. Walker*, Despatch Buckle Works, Stafford St., Walsall.

ROPE, TWINE, &c.—*W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd.*, Hilden Works, Lisburn, Ireland; *Boyle & Son*, Sovereign St., Swinigate, Leeds; *T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2, Budge Row, E.C.; *J. T. Davis, Ltd.*, Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; *Hollick Bros. & Abbott*, 8, Miles Lane, E.C.; *Woods, Sons & Co.*, 62/3, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.; *J. & E. Wright, Ltd.*, Universe Works, Birmingham.

SUNDRIES.—*Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd.*, Great Hampton Row, Birmingham; *Hollick Bros. & Abbott*, 8, Miles Lane, E.C.; *J. King & Co., Ltd.*, 25, Endell St., W.C.; *W. & J. Knox, Ltd.*, Kilburnie, Scotland; *J. Mandelberg & Co., Ltd.*, Mill St., Pendleton, Manchester; *E. Milns & Co.*, 69/72, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.; *Pryke & Palmer*, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.; *C. C. Walker, Ltd.*, Stafford St., Walsall; *Woods, Sons & Co.*, 62/3, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.

TIN PLATES.—*W. Buckland*, Morriston, Glamorganshire; *D. Laybourn & Co.*, 3, Dutton St., Liverpool.

TOOLS, &c.—*J. Damerel & Son*, 161, Sidwell St., Exeter; *H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd.*, Goodman St. Works, Birmingham; *A. W. Lyne & Co.*, 86, Upper Ground St., Blackfriars, S.E.; *Pryke & Palmer*, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.

UNIFORM CLOTH.—*H. Booth & Sons*, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, near Leeds; *Colbeck Bros.*, Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; *R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd.*, Broom Mills, Farsley, Leeds; *W. & T. Huggan*, Swinnow Grange Mills, Bramley, Leeds; *P. Womersley & Sons*, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey, Leeds.

WEAVING GEAR.—*Baxter & Thrippleton*, St. Anns Mills, Kirkstall, Leeds; *T. Miln*, Dundee; *Milner & Firth*, Shuttle Works, Yeaton, near Leeds.

WEAVING MATERIALS FOR COTTON, &c.—*The Boase Spinning Co., Ltd.*, St. Andrew's Buildings, Dundee; *Hollick Bros. & Abbott*, 8, Miles Lane, E.C.; *E. Milns & Co.*, 69/72, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.; *Sykes, Ash & Co.*, Leeds.

WEAVING MATERIALS FOR WOOLLEN, &c.—*Baxter & Thrippleton*, St. Anns Mills, Kirkstall, Leeds; *E. Milns & Co.*, 69/72, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.

WOOLLEN MATERIALS.—*Baxter & Thrippleton*, St. Anns Mills, Kirkstall, Leeds; *J. Harper & Sons*, Eccleshill, Bradford; *T. & H. Harper, Ltd.*, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; *C. H. Jones*, 55, Newton St., Manchester; *E. Milns & Co.*, 69/72, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.; *J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd.*, Brookroyd Mills, near Halifax; *J. Smith & Co.*, North Dean Mills, Greetland, near Halifax; *Woods, Sons & Co.*, 62/3, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.

BACON.—*Elms & Sons*, Central Market, Leeds.

BEANS AND OATMEAL.—*G. T. Cox & Sons, Ltd.*, 9 and 10, St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.; *J. F. Percival*, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.E.; *J. Strachen & Sons, Ltd.*, Aberdeen.

BRUSHES, BROOMS, TURNERY, &c.—*C. Page & Co.*, 123, Bethnal Green Rd., E.; *Pryke & Palmer*, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.

BUTTER, MARGARINE, &c.—*J. F. Percival*, Blackfriars Rd., S.E. DRUGS AND SUNDRIES.—*C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd.*, 35/42, Charlotte St., E.C.

FIRE ENGINE APPARATUS.—*The Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd.*, Salford.

FLOUR AND WHOLEMEAL.—*T. Denne & Sons*, Canterbury; *Dobell & Co., Ltd.*, Uxbridge; *A. & W. Evans*, Soar Lane Mills, Leicester; *J. W. French & Co.*, Bow Flour Mills, Bow, E.; *H. Leatham & Son, Ltd.*, York; *A. G. Little, Ltd.*, Hexham; *E. Mead & Co.*, 97/9, Lots Rd., Chelsea, S.W.; *North Shore Mill Co., Ltd.*, 85, Boundary St., Liverpool; *J. Reynolds & Co., Ltd.*, Albert Flour Mills, Gloucester; *M. Rouse*, Town Mills, Okehampton.

FURNITURE.—*A. W. Lyne & Co.*, 86, Upper Ground St., Blackfriars, S.E.

GAS GLASSES, GLOBES AND MANTLES.—*The Welsbach Light Co., Ltd.*, 344/354, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

GROCERIES.—*G. T. Cox & Sons, Ltd.*, 9 and 10, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.; *J. F. Percival*, Blackfriars Rd., S.E.

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.—*Pryke & Palmer*, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.

LEADLESS GLAZE EARTHENWARE AND STONWARE.—*J. Bourne & Son*, 34, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; *Mintons, Ltd.*, Stoke-on-Trent.

MAKING UP UNIFORMS.—*Pearson, Huggins & Co. (1911), Ltd.*, Eastville, Bristol.

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