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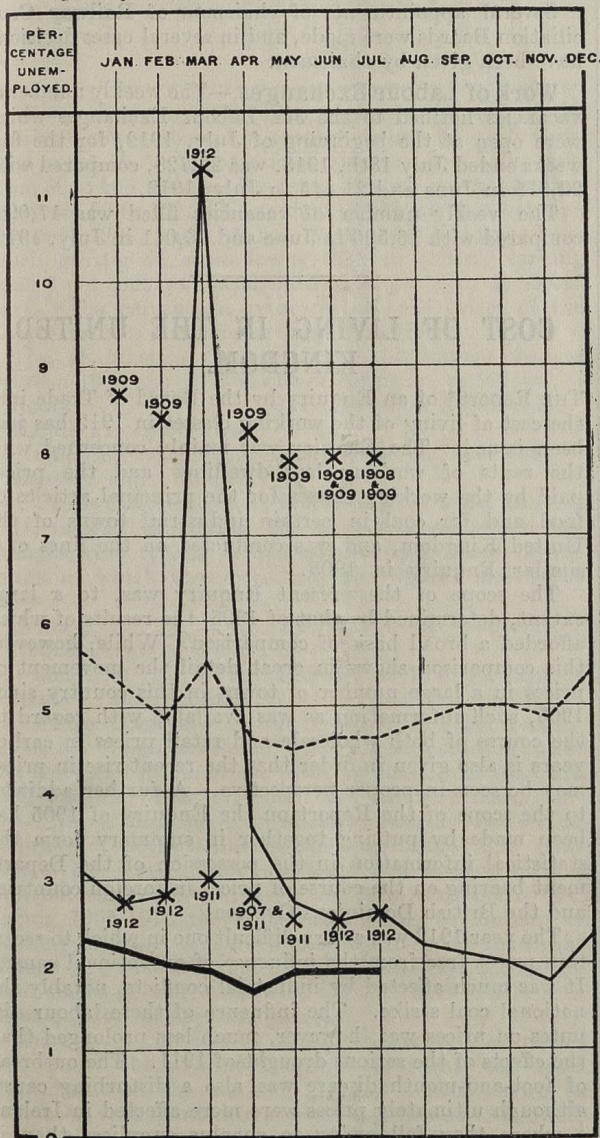
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1913. — Thin Curve = 1912.
----- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1903-1912.

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



NOTE TO CHART

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

THE LABOUR MARKET IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT in July continued very good on the whole.

There was some decline in the pig iron, building, furnishing, brickmaking and glass trades. Several branches of the textile trades also showed a falling off. On the other hand there was an improvement in the iron and steel, tinplate, printing, and pottery trades. The engineering and shipbuilding trades remained very good, and there was little change in coal mining.

It is reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for workmen in the shipbuilding and engineering trades, and in the building trades in some districts. A deficiency in the supply of women was reported in the cotton, linen, and clothing trades, and in laundry work.

The upward movement in wages continued.

Most of the principal industries showed an improvement as compared with July, 1912, which was itself a period of good employment. There was, however, a considerable decline in the tinplate trade, and some falling off in the glass trade. The pig iron industry showed little change.

(1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

(Based on 3,138 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 926,787 reported 17,935 (or 1.9 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of July, 1913, compared with 1.9 per cent. at the end of June, 1913, and 2.6 per cent. at the end of July, 1912.

Trade.	Membership at end of July, 1913, of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building	77,154	3.3*	...	- 0.8
Coal Mining†	156,797	0.4	..	- 0.5
Iron and Steel	35,500	3.0	+ 0.3	- 3.1
Engineering	221,974	1.9	- 0.2	- 0.8
Shipbuilding	70,986	2.8	- 0.4	- 1.6
Miscellaneous Metal... ..	32,543	1.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Textiles† :-				
Cotton	84,511	1.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Woollen & Worsted	8,689	4.7	+ 2.2	+ 3.6
Other	53,837	1.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	64,820	3.3	- 0.5	- 1.2
Furnishing and Wood-working.	46,769	2.3	+ 0.4	- 0.6
Clothing	60,864	1.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Leather	3,051	5.2	- 0.3	+ 1.4
Glass	985	0.4	...	+ 0.1
Pottery... ..	6,182	0.6	- 0.3	- 0.2
Tobacco	2,125	4.7	- 0.1	- 2.6
Total... ..	926,787	1.9	...	- 0.7

* This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.

† 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.

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED" TRADES.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of July was 3.1, compared with 2.8 at the end of June.

	Build- ing and Works of Con- struc- tion.	Ship- building.	En- gine- ing and Iron- found- ing.	Making of Vehi- cles.	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
Percentage un- employed at end of July, 1913...	4.0	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	0.9	3.1
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with end of June, 1913	+0.5	+0.5	+0.1	+0.5	+0.2	—	+0.3

(3) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS OF WORKPEOPLE EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID.

(Based on 1,913 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 414,509 workpeople in the week ended July 26th, 1913, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. both in the number of workpeople employed and in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase of 2.5 per cent. in wages paid.

Trade.	Number Employed.		Wages Paid.			
	Week ended 26th July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 26th July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
					Month ago.	Year ago.*
		per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.
Textiles:—						
Cotton ...	116,121	-0.2	+0.4	120,748	+0.2	+2.9
Woollen ...	24,441	+0.2	+0.5	23,918	-1.7	+2.6
Worsted ...	39,985	-0.9	-3.7	32,420	-1.7	+0.1
Linen ...	42,733	-0.3	-1.3	28,475	-0.3	+6.8
Jute ...	14,575	-0.1	-0.5	12,405	+1.6	+10.9
Hosiery ...	16,916	-0.3	+2.3	14,158	+2.5	+7.8
Lace ...	5,627	-1.2	-2.3	5,736	+0.7	+1.0
Other Textiles ...	15,624	+0.1	-0.5	12,924	+0.3	+3.9
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	31,199	-0.8	-0.5	38,298	-4.5	-0.3
Total, Textiles	307,221	-0.3	-0.5	289,082	-0.7	+3.0
Boot and Shoe ...	65,089	-0.4	-0.0	67,099	+0.7	+1.4
Shirt and Collar ...	5,941	-0.5	-3.7	3,925	-1.2	-6.0
Pottery ...	16,923	+0.1	+2.5	17,170	+5.9	+1.5
Glass ...	7,608	-1.2	-2.7	9,736	-1.2	-1.6
Brick ...	11,727	-0.2	+0.0	14,508	-3.3	+3.2
Grand Total ...	414,509	-0.3	-0.4	401,520	-0.3	+2.5

* In the linen, jute and glass trades, the comparison with a year ago is affected by increases in the rates of wages since July, 1912.

(4) OTHER EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(Based on 829 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 868,602 workpeople in July, 1913:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for July, 1913.	July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days	Days.
Coal Mining ...	692,438	5.26	-0.18*	+0.11
Iron ,, ...	16,667	5.65	-0.19*	-0.09
Shale ,, ...	3,584	5.25	-0.64*	-0.60
Pig Iron ...	24,600	Furnaces in Blast. 319	No.	No.
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	25,200	Mills Working. 504	+6	-89
Iron and Steel ...	106,113	Shifts Worked (One Week). 585,771	Per cent. +1.3	Per cent. +2.3

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking effect in July affected 233,000 workpeople, of whom

* This comparison is affected by holidays in July, 1913.

229,000 received increases, the net effect of all the changes being an increase of £13,700 per week. The principal changes were increases affecting 3,000 building trade operatives at Portsmouth, 140,400 coal, ironstone, and shale miners, &c., in Scotland, 11,500 ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen, and 5,500 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, 6,250 blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, 8,800 labourers in engineering works at Sheffield, about 20,000 metal workers in the Midlands, and 13,250 woolcombers in the West Riding.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in July was 109, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 126,912, as compared with 122,623 in the previous month and 117,333 in the corresponding month of last year. The estimated total aggregate duration of disputes during the month was 1,184,500 working days, of which 343,000 were due to the metal workers' dispute in the Midlands, as compared with 1,718,200 in June, 1913, and 1,323,200 in July, 1912.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Cases dealt with during the month include building trade operatives at Glasgow, Rugby, and Sheffield; tube workers, Landore; boiler welders, Halifax and district; contractors' labourers, Portsmouth; joiners and shipwrights, Southampton; co-operative employees, Leicester; and matters connected with the elections for the new Conciliation Boards for the London County Council tramways.

Several appointments of chairmen of Railway Conciliation Boards were made, and in several cases decisions have been given by chairmen.

Work of Labour Exchanges.—The weekly number of vacancies notified to the 364 Labour Exchanges which were open at the beginning of July, 1912, for the five weeks ended July 18th, 1913, was 22,725, compared with 22,975 in June and 21,445 in July, 1912.

The weekly number of vacancies filled was 17,092, compared with 16,596 in June and 16,041 in July, 1912.

COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Report* of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into the cost of living of the working classes in 1912 has just been issued. The Enquiry was mainly concerned with the rents of working-class dwellings and the prices paid by the working classes for the principal articles of food and for coal in certain industrial towns of the United Kingdom, and was conducted on the lines of a similar Enquiry in 1905.

The scope of the present Enquiry was, to a large extent, determined by that of 1905, the results of which afforded a broad basis of comparison. While, however, this comparison shows in great detail the movement of prices in a large number of towns in this country since 1905, such information as was available with regard to the course of both wholesale and retail prices in earlier years is also given in order that the recent rise in prices may be seen in proper perspective. A further addition to the scope of the Report on the Enquiry of 1905 has been made by putting together in summary form the statistical information in the possession of the Department bearing on the course of prices in foreign countries and the British Dominions Oversea.

The year 1912 was a very difficult one in which to ascertain prices free from the influence of exceptional causes. It was much affected by industrial conflicts, notably the national coal strike. The influence of these labour disputes on prices was, however, much less prolonged than the effects of the serious drought of 1911. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was also a disturbing cause, although ultimately prices were more affected in Ireland—where they fell owing to surplus supplies—than in other parts of the United Kingdom.

The Report shows that the cost of living, as represented by rents (including rates) and the retail prices of the selected articles of food and coal, was between 11 and

* Cd. 6,955. Price 4s. 11d.

12 per cent. higher in London than in the other 87 towns investigated, taken as a whole. London is followed in this respect by the Scottish towns, and at the other end of the scale are the towns in the Midlands, in which both rents and prices were at a low average. Croydon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Plymouth and Devonport, Sheerness and Swansea are the towns in England and Wales for which the combined figures most nearly approached those for London, while the towns in which the cost of living was lowest are Wolverhampton, Walsall and Macclesfield. London being taken as 100, the extreme range of index numbers for rents and prices combined in other towns was from 81 to 97.

Over the period since 1905 rents show little increase except in a few towns, notably Coventry and Macclesfield. In London rents have fallen by about 4 per cent., although they still remain much higher for the same accommodation than in any other town in this country. Thus, while the mean of the predominant range of weekly rents for two rooms in all the provincial towns investigated was found to be 3s. 1½d., the corresponding rent in the Middle Zone of London was 5s. 6d., an excess of 2s. 4½d., or 76 per cent. The figures for three, four, five and six rooms are as follows:—

Number of Rooms.	Provincial Towns.	London.	Excess of London Rents.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Three Rooms ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	66
Four Rooms ..	4 4½	7 3	2 10½	71
Five Rooms ..	5 1½	8 9	3 7½	79
Six Rooms ..	6 0	10 9	4 9	69
	7 4½	12 6	5 1½	

The general level of prices of food and coal in the different towns showed a greater degree of uniformity than rents, the range of prices index numbers being only from 90 to 108, whereas the range of rent index numbers was from 38 to 100. The amount of the advance between October, 1905, and October, 1912, has, however, been much greater in some towns than in others, varying from 7 per cent. at Portsmouth to 20 per cent. at Stockport. The percentage increases in the prices of the several articles also showed large variations.

The arithmetical means of the percentage changes between 1905 and 1912 in the 88 towns are as follows:—

Rents ...	Increase of 1.8 per cent.
Retail Prices of Food and Coal ...	Increase of 13.7 per cent.
Rents and Retail Prices Combined ...	Increase of 11.3 per cent.
If, instead of taking the simple mean of all the changes, due regard is had to the populations of the towns in which they occurred, the figures arrived at are—	
Rents ...	Decrease of 0.3 per cent.
Retail Prices of Food and Coal ...	Increase of 13.0 per cent.
Rents and Retail Prices Combined ...	Increase of 10.3 per cent.

The above figures relate only to rents (including rates) and the retail prices of the principal articles of food and coal, and, in order to render the Enquiry more complete, an attempt has been made to ascertain the course of prices of clothing during the years 1905-1912. This part of the investigation was beset with special difficulties, but the conclusion from the data available is that during 1905-1912 there has been a rise in the cost of clothing probably not much less in proportion than that of food and coal and rent combined, the rise taking the form either of increased price for the same article or a lower quality for the same price.

The rise in the cost of living, so far as the articles covered by the present Enquiry enter into the total expenditure of the working classes, is thus shown to have been very marked in so short a period as 1905-1912, and if the comparison is extended back to the year of lowest prices, namely, 1896, the increase in food prices up to the year 1912 would appear to have been about 25 per cent. The level now reached is, however, no higher than in the early 'eighties, and much below that of the 'seventies, when prices were exceptionally high.

Thus the general result of the Enquiry is to show that while rents have, on the average, changed very little in the last seven years, retail prices of articles of workmen's consumption have increased materially in the same period. Prices are, however, still at a lower level than a generation ago. Probably the average increase during the past seven years in the cost of workmen's rent, food, fuel and clothing taken together may be put at about 10 per cent.

The upward movement of prices is shown in an Appendix to have been world wide, and in many of the chief commercial countries the rise in food prices has exceeded that in the United Kingdom.

The bulk of the volume is made up of detailed tables, in which the changes in rents and prices between October, 1905, and October, 1912, are shown in detail for each of the 88 towns investigated.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The Board of Trade has just issued a first report* on the proceedings under that portion (Part II.) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, which relates to Unemployment Insurance.

The report is to some extent preliminary only, inasmuch as though the scheme has been in operation for a year, there has only been six months' experience of the payment of Unemployment Benefit.

The report, after giving briefly the main features of the scheme of Unemployment Insurance, describes the administrative machinery which had to be set up for the purpose of this portion of the National Insurance Act, and gives an account of the preliminary operations necessary for the working of the scheme.

Particulars are given as to the number of Unemployment Books issued to workmen, the income of the Fund, the number of claims to benefit, the amount of benefit paid, and the fluctuations in employment in the insured trades, and the report concludes with some general observations on the experience of the scheme, and of the administrative problems presented by it.

The trades insured against unemployment under Part II. of the Insurance Act are Building, Construction of Works, Shipbuilding, Engineering, Construction of Vehicles, Ironfounding, and Sawmilling in connection with or of a kind commonly done in connection with any of the other insured trades.

The number of unemployment books issued during the year was slightly over 2,500,000, which probably corresponds to a total number of about 2½ million workmen holding such books at a given time. The number of fully insured workmen is doubtless somewhat less than the total number of holders of unemployment books, since a considerable number are only partially employed in insured trades.

Of the total number of insured workmen less than one-fifth were previously insured against unemployment through voluntary associations.

The number of claims to benefit made from January 8th, 1913 (when claims first began to be received), up to July 11th, 1913, was 559,021. The number of separate individuals represented by this number of claims cannot as yet be exactly stated. Provisionally it may be put at about 400,000. That is to say, about 400,000 individual workmen in the insured trades—one in five or six of the whole number—fell out of employment, and made claims at some time or other during a period of just over six months.

The number unemployed at any one time in the period—as shown by the unemployment books remaining lodged at local offices of the Unemployment Fund—varied between 67,000 at the end of May and 118,000 at the beginning of February, and averaged 84,000. Expressed as percentages of the books issued these figures become 2.7, 5.1 and 3.5.

Of the claims made, 415,788, or about three-quarters, were claims for direct payment of benefit, and 143,233, or about one-quarter, claims for payment through associations which have made arrangements with the Board of Trade under section 105 of the Act. Such arrange-

* Cd. 6965. Price 9d.

ments have been made by 105 associations of workmen in the insured trades, having an estimated membership in the insured trades of 539,775. This number includes practically all the associations of workmen in these trades. Twenty-one associations, with a membership of 86,000, mainly in the building trade, which formerly made no provision for unemployment, have begun to do so since Part II. of the Act came into operation.

The number of direct payments of benefit to July 11th, 1913, was 575,641, amounting to £183,796. The estimated number of payments through associations up to the same date was 198,853, amounting to £52,662. The total expenditure on unemployment during the six months for which benefits have been payable was £236,458, representing 774,494 payments. Taking direct and association claims together, the expenditure in each week varied between a minimum of £4,800 to something over 16,000 individuals at the end of May, and a maximum of about £19,200 to nearly 60,000 individuals at the end of January.

A very large proportion of the claims made never matured for benefit because the workmen making them obtained work again before completing the "waiting week"; that is to say, the first week of unemployment, for which no benefit is paid.

The estimated gross income for the whole year to July, 1913, was £2,268,400. The gross income is subject to a deduction of 10 per cent., which has to be paid over to the Exchequer as an appropriation in aid of administrative expenses, and to a further deduction, which cannot yet be estimated, on account of prospective refunds to employers of regular workmen under section 94 of the Act. The Fund has now an invested balance of £1,610,000.

It is pointed out in the report that during the period of just over six months since the scheme came into full operation unemployment has been at a minimum, and that during the same period there have been nearly 560,000 claims to benefit made by unemployed workmen in the insured trades. This means that, in every single week, from 14,000 to 31,000 workmen employed in the insured trades lost employment; the average for all these weeks is 18,000. One in every five or six of the workmen in these trades was unemployed at some time or other during six months of exceptional prosperity. These are minimum figures. It is quite certain that a good many men losing employment, but knowing that they would get back again in a day or two, did not trouble to claim benefit at all.

The unemployment of those who fell out of work in most cases lasted only a short time—often for a day or a few days only. To a large extent, indeed, it should be regarded as a changing of employment rather than as unemployment. Probably two-fifths of the men got work again in a week or less, with the same or a different employer. In spite of the fresh numbers becoming unemployed each week, the numbers remaining unemployed on the whole fell throughout the period. The numbers of employed men losing work in each week was balanced and more than balanced by the numbers of unemployed men regaining work. The average number regaining work in each week for the weeks under review was about 20,000; the actual numbers ranged from just under 13,000 to over 30,000.

The whole picture thus presented by the statistics of men falling out of employment and men remaining unemployed is that of a constant irregularity of employment even when employment is at its best—a ceaseless shifting from job to job, a recurrent loss of productive power and of wages in the interval between one job and the next. It seems clear that much could be done, and needs to be done, towards reducing unemployment by shortening these unproductive intervals; in other words, by hastening, through Labour Exchange organisation, the passage from employment to employment. This conclusion on general grounds is reinforced by two special considerations.

First, there was practically throughout the period an unsatisfied demand by employers for workmen in a good many of the insured occupations, notably in con-

nection with shipbuilding, and, to a less extent, engineering. Yet, throughout this period, never less than 7,000, and usually more than 8,000, shipbuilding operatives were unemployed, and considerable sums were actually paid by way of unemployment benefit to men in this trade.

Second, unemployment was not, during the period, by any means evenly distributed throughout the country. Generally speaking, in the whole South of England and in Ireland there was, trade by trade, markedly more unemployment than in Wales, Scotland and the North of England. In the latter portions of the kingdom there was in many directions an unsatisfied demand for labour; in the former, while trade was on the whole good, there were always far larger numbers of men unemployed.

It is stated that "it is too soon to judge of the ultimate economic and social effects of the scheme of National Insurance against unemployment. So far it has only operated during a time of exceptional trade prosperity. We have yet to experience its working during a period of depression in the labour market. What, however, can be said is that the initial difficulties of bringing the scheme into operation have been successfully overcome; that so far the scheme itself has been proved to be administratively practicable, and has justified the actuarial calculations on which it was based; that it has increased five or six fold the number of workpeople protected by insurance against distress caused by unemployment, and that it has at the same time tended to encourage rather than to discourage voluntary provision for the same object. Finally, it may be added that there is a prospect that the insured trades will enter upon their next period of depression with an accumulated reserve fund of some millions sterling, laid up during the present period of prosperity, together with an organisation already in being, capable of applying that reserve to meet the needs of each of the trades in every part of the United Kingdom."

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

THE Report of the Industrial Council upon the enquiry which they undertook, at the request of H.M. Government, into matters relating to industrial agreements, has now been issued.* The questions referred to the Council were:—

- (1) What is the best method of securing the due fulfilment of industrial agreements; and
- (2) How far, and in what manner, industrial agreements which are made between representative bodies of employers and of workmen should be enforced throughout a particular trade or district.

The Council held 38 meetings, 29 of which were for the purpose of taking evidence and were public. Ninety-two witnesses were heard, representative of employers and workpeople in practically all the principal industries of the country.

The Report sets out "a working definition of an industrial agreement," and calls attention to the differences between that class of agreement, in which a certain amount of elasticity appears to be inevitable, and the ordinary commercial contracts made between individuals or corporate bodies, acting as principals or with well-defined authority. It is pointed out that industrial agreements are frequently made—especially on behalf of the workpeople—by representatives who, by reason of the numbers involved, and the circumstances which surround trade movements, find it difficult to obtain well-defined authority to enter into a settlement or even to ascertain beforehand the exact wishes of those whom they represent.

Fulfilment of Agreements.

As regards actual experience of the way in which agreements are observed, the Council "find from the evidence that agreements in most cases are well kept."

Although a number of instances of alleged breaches of agreements were referred to in the course of the enquiry, the evidence of a considerable majority of the witnesses was to the effect that agreements have, viewed generally, been duly fulfilled by both parties. It is recognised by both sides that they are under a strong moral obligation to observe agreements which have been entered into on their behalf. The exceptions to the general observance of agreements are stated to be mainly in trades which are unorganised, or in which on one side or the other organisation is incomplete. Where agreements made through properly organised machinery for dealing with disputes have been broken, it is frequently found that they were made at times when, owing to the abnormal conditions, great difficulty must have been experienced in arriving at a fair adjustment.

Interpretation of Agreements.

Having regard to the fact that disputes frequently arise over questions of interpretation, and that many industrial agreements contain no clause providing for such cases of disagreement, the Council express the opinion that an "interpretation clause" should form part of every agreement, and that such clause should provide that, in the event of a dispute arising as to the interpretation of an agreement, the point in dispute should be referred to some independent authority chosen by the parties or appointed by the Board of Trade. Pending the reference of the disputed point of interpretation, and pending the issue of a pronouncement by the tribunal, the Council consider there should be no strike or lockout.

Conciliation Boards, Joint Committees, &c.

After pointing out the marked success which has attended the various forms of voluntary conciliatory machinery which exist in the chief industries of this country the Council proceed to consider "whether it is desirable or expedient to supplement in any way the existing voluntary agencies of conciliation." The conclusion on this matter is that it is unnecessary that there should be any intervention on the part of the community until the existing procedure has been exhausted, but that, in order that the interests of the community may be adequately safeguarded, it is desirable that before a cessation of work takes place there should be a further period of time sufficient to admit of (a) the further consideration of the position by the parties, and (b) the opportunity of the introduction into the discussion of some authority representing the interests of the community.

The Council pronounce against the establishment of "compulsory" arbitration, but they think it is important that each Conciliation Board or similar body should make provision for appointing an independent person "invested with the power of recommending a decision should he fail to reconcile the two sides of the Board," and that, before there is a reversion to a strike or lock-out, there should be a pronouncement upon the question at issue by some independent body or impartial tribunal.

Monetary Penalties and the Prohibition of Assistance to Persons in Breach.

The suggestions which the Council had under consideration with respect to the first part of their reference included the following:—

- (1) Organisation (*i.e.*, complete and effective organisation of both employers and employed).
- (2) Moral obligation.
- (3) Monetary penalties and prohibition of assistance to persons in breach.
- (4) Monetary guarantees.

The report examines in detail the proposals for the infliction and enforcement of monetary penalties upon persons committing a breach of an agreement and for the prohibition, by law, of financial or other assistance to persons in breach. A very considerable amount of evidence was given upon these two proposals.

The Council think there can be little doubt that the fact that financial or other assistance could not be given to persons acting in breach of agreement would be an

aid to discipline and would tend to assist in the maintenance of agreements, and, having regard to the fact that voluntary organisation and collective bargaining cannot successfully proceed upon a basis of broken faith, they express the opinion that where a breach of an agreement has been committed the organisations should give no assistance, financial or otherwise, to the persons in breach.

The report points out the importance of maintaining the principle of collective bargaining and the undesirability of proposals being put forward which might lead to a tendency to refrain from entering into collective agreements, and it states that there is a danger that the introduction into the terms of agreements of provisions for the enforcement of penalties or fines, or the legal prohibition of assistance to persons in breach, might deter workpeople from entering into agreements which would in other respects have been acceptable to them. Alternatively, the agreements having been entered into, circumstances might occur which would amount to defiance of the law, when there would at once arise all the difficulties inherent in any attempt to enforce the law against a large number of individual workmen—with no ultimate source of pressure short of imprisonment.

The discussion of these two proposals (monetary penalties and prohibition of assistance) involves a question of important principle, *viz.*, whether the maintenance of industrial agreements should be compelled or attempted to be compelled by penalties in the law courts or should rest on intention, moral obligation, mutual agreement, and generally on consent; and the conclusion of the Council is that, in the long run, the fulfilment of agreements is more likely to be secured by an increased regard for the moral obligation and by reliance upon the principles of mutual consent, rather than by the establishment of a system of monetary penalties or by the legal prohibition of assistance.

Monetary Guarantees.

The Report refers to the proposal for the establishment of monetary guarantees, in the form of a deposit of money, a system which exists in the boot and shoe trade and in one or two other instances, but which has not been generally adopted in the various trades of the country. The difficulties attending the application of such a system are pointed out, and the Council conclude that its general adoption cannot be regarded as constituting a practicable and efficient means of enforcing the fulfilment of agreements. At the same time, where monetary guarantees are voluntarily offered the Council see no objection to their adoption.

Extension of Agreements.

As regards the second part of their reference (as to how far, and in what manner, industrial agreements which are made between representative bodies of employers and workmen should be enforced throughout a particular trade or district) the Council consider that, especially in trades in which the workmen's organisations are not sufficiently strong to secure the general observance of the terms of an agreement, the presence and influence of a non-complying and competitive minority who are not bound by and who do not observe the terms of an agreement is likely to endanger the continuance of the agreement, and its observance by those who are parties to it; and they express the opinion that means should be provided whereby, at the request of the parties to an agreement, and after suitable enquiry, its operation might be extended to include the minority and its terms made applicable to them. A "draft scheme" for the carrying out of this recommendation is included in the Report. In this scheme it is proposed that, on the application of the parties to an agreement, the Board of Trade may cause an enquiry to be held by an authority independent of those concerned, to determine whether or not the agreement shall be extended. Information as to the proposed extension is to be published, and the enquiry is to be held at such times and in such places as shall give reasonable opportunity for those affected to attend. If the authority appointed by the Board of Trade are satisfied, after holding the

enquiry, that the parties to the agreement represent a substantial body of the employers and workmen in the trade or district, and that the agreement is a proper agreement, and one that might suitably be extended, the agreement may be declared to be extended, and its terms thereupon become implied terms of any contract of service in the particular trade or district concerned. The scheme provides that it shall be a condition precedent to such extension that the agreement contains provisions to secure—

- (a) That at least . . . days' notice shall be given by either party of an intended change affecting conditions as to wages or hours, and
- (b) That there shall be no stoppage of work or alteration of the conditions of employment until the dispute has been investigated by some agreed tribunal and a pronouncement made upon it.

The authority may, if they think fit, exempt from the operation of the agreement cases where the conditions of trade or employment are such as to differentiate them from the remainder of the trade to such an extent as to make the application of the agreement to the persons concerned an inequitable proceeding.

The Report is signed by all the members of the Council except Mr. Alexander Siemens, who presents a separate memorandum. Certain members have added an expression of opinion to the effect that an enquiry is desirable into the effects of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, and the provision of protection to men who wish to work. Sir Thos. R. Ratcliffe-Ellis, in addition to signing the Report, adds a separate memorandum. A memorandum by Mr. Ainsworth, Sir Hugh Bell, Mr. Clowes, Mr. Davis, Mr. Devitt, and Mr. Robert Thompson expresses dissent from the proposals of the Report so far as they relate to the extension of agreements.

HEALTH INSURANCE,

Report on First Year's Working.

A REPORT* has been issued dealing with the administration of the National Insurance Act (Part I., Health Insurance) for the year 1912-13.

In a prefatory memorandum it is pointed out that "the Report includes an account of the formation of an insurance fund of nearly £20,000,000; the bringing into insurance of nearly 14,000,000† persons; the constitution and work of 236 Insurance Committees; the making of regulations and special orders under the Act in order to meet the case of insured persons working under a variety of particular conditions. It further includes an account, complete so far as possible, of the work carried out by the Approved Societies, in the payment of sickness benefit and maternity benefit to their members, and in the performance of other duties under the Act."

Preliminary Measures.—The Approved Societies.

The Report gives a detailed account of the measures taken to make the provisions of the Act known, and to familiarise those likely to be concerned in its working with its requirements. Meetings were held in all parts of the country, at which the provisions of the Act were explained; and courses of lectures were arranged specially for the purpose of instructing the secretaries and officials of trade unions, friendly societies, &c. Such courses, which generally consisted of at least eight lectures, were held in practically every important provincial town. Large numbers of leaflets were circulated, and in June, 1912, the distribution to every householder in the United Kingdom of a National Health Insurance leaflet of a detailed kind was carried out.

It was found that some of the smaller societies, particularly in the country districts, hesitated to apply for approval owing to some doubt as to their position, and steps were taken to remove any misapprehensions on this point. In a number of counties measures were taken

(largely by voluntary effort, though with the approval and assistance of the Insurance Commission) to establish joint action between the small village societies, by means of amalgamation, or by affiliation to a central county association, either for all purposes or for the purposes of the Insurance Act. Associations of small "dividing" societies and the like in urban districts were also formed.

By the end of March, 1913, 284 societies had been approved by the Joint Committee (for action in more than one country), 1,918 by the English Commission, 102 by the Scottish Commission, 119 by the Irish Commission, and 169 by the Welsh Commission. It should, however, be understood that some of these societies represent a group of trade unions or friendly societies, &c.: thus, the National Union for Insurance and the General Federation of Trade Unions, which count as one "approved society" each, represent combinations of 600 and of 175 bodies respectively.

The following Table shows the approximate distribution of members of approved societies among the various types of societies for the quarter ended October 13th, 1912:—

Type of Society,	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Wales.	United Kingdom.	
Friendly Societies with Branches	Men ..	1,844,000	348,000	255,000	156,000	2,603,000
	Women ..	460,000	110,000	120,000	19,000	709,000
	Total	2,304,000	458,000	375,000	175,000	3,312,000
Friendly Societies without Branches	Men ..	1,809,000	208,000	77,000	162,000	2,256,000
	Women ..	605,000	121,000	35,000	23,000	684,000
	Total	2,314,000	329,000	112,000	185,000	2,940,000
Collecting Friendly Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies	Men ..	2,516,000	308,000	80,000	149,000	3,053,000
	Women ..	1,939,000	181,000	56,000	52,000	2,228,000
	Total	4,455,000	489,000	136,000	201,000	5,281,000
Trade Unions ..	Men ..	950,000	121,000	49,000	88,000	1,208,000
	Women ..	240,000	12,000	7,000	7,000	266,000
	Total	1,190,000	133,000	56,000	95,000	1,474,000
Employers' Funds	Men ..	50,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	59,000
	Women ..	12,000	2,000	NIL	NIL	14,000
	Total	62,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	73,000
GRAND TOTAL	Men ..	7,169,000	988,000	466,000	556,000	9,179,000
	Women ..	3,156,000	426,000	218,000	101,000	3,901,000
	Total	10,325,000	1,414,000	684,000	657,000	13,080,000

Deposit Contributors.

The proportion of "deposit contributors"—i.e., those not belonging to any approved society—is much smaller than was anticipated, the total number in England having been only 395,000 in October last; while at June, 1913, the number had fallen to 320,500. The Report points out that very few of these "deposit contributors" appear to have been rejected by approved societies on grounds of health, as was expected: they appear, on the contrary, "to be composed partly of those who think they are so well that they will never be ill at all, and who do not intend that other persons should benefit by their contributions; partly of the heedless and indifferent; partly of those who consider themselves socially above national insurance; and partly of the migratory or socially helpless class which seems incapable of getting or keeping in touch with any settled form of organisation."

An analysis of the occupations of 86,968 of these deposit contributors (taken at random) gives the following results:—

Men.—20.4 per cent. "labourers"; 13.1 per cent. engaged in the transport trades; 10.9 per cent. in the metal and engineering trades; 10.0 per cent. in the building trades; 9.1 per cent. in commercial occupations; 6.5 per cent. in agriculture. No other occupation reached as much as 6 per cent.

Women.—62.0 per cent. in domestic service; 9.3 per cent. in the dressmaking and clothing trades; 6.2 per cent. in commercial occupations. No other occupation reached 6 per cent.

Another Table in the Report shows that the deposit contributors had a larger proportion of aliens, and of persons over 65 years of age, than those insured through approved societies.

Deposit contributors accounted for more than 4 per

cent. of the insured persons in the administrative counties of Berkshire, Herefordshire, London, Middlesex, Southampton, and Surrey. On the other hand, the proportion fell to less than 1 per cent. in the administrative county of Lancashire and in the county boroughs of Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, St. Helens, Stockport, and Wigan; as also in Dudley, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Stoke-on-Trent.

The number of deposit contributors in Scotland is given as 36,614; in Ireland, 14,760; and in Wales, 23,759.

Exemptions and Exceptions.

Exemptions.—Employed persons may be exempt from the requirement of insurance under the Act if they are in receipt of a pension or income of the annual value of £26 or upwards, not dependent upon their personal exertions, or if they are ordinarily and mainly dependent upon some other person for their livelihood. The number of exemptions granted under these headings in England, up to March 31st, 1913, was 91,751—viz., 27,235 on account of pension; 28,976 on account of income; and 35,540 on account of dependence. The corresponding figures for Scotland are:—Total, 7,559, including 3,818 on account of pension or income, and 3,741 on account of dependence; those for Ireland are 3,495, 3,129, and 366 respectively (in addition to 5,764 exemptions granted to Irish migratory labourers, and other classes confined to Ireland); and the corresponding figures for Wales are 2,338, 1,360 and 978 respectively.

Exceptions.—There are two principal classes of excepted persons: (i.) those excepted on the ground of employment under the Crown, or any public authority, or as clerks or salaried officials under a railway company or other statutory company, in conditions of employment as to provision for sickness and disablement not less favourable than those conferred by the Act; and (ii.) those excepted for other reasons.

Under class (i.) 273,172 certificates of exception were granted, in England, up to March 31st, 1913. This total includes 120,671 certificates granted to persons employed in Government Departments, 95,629 granted to employees of local and other public authorities, and 56,872 granted to railway employees. The corresponding figures for Scotland are:—7,078 employees of local authorities, and 8,423 railway employees, &c. The figures for Ireland are:—Local authorities, 4,250; railway companies, 1,660; and for Wales: local authorities, 6,222; railway companies, 2,476. No complete particulars are available as regards Government servants in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

Under class (ii.) four groups of employments are comprised, viz. (a) employment without wages (e.g., in the case of a farmer's son working for his father without pay); (b) employment not by way of manual labour, and at a rate of remuneration exceeding £160 a year; (c) casual employment, "otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business"; and (d) employments specified in a special order as "subsidiary" employments, not the principal means of livelihood.

A number of cases have been decided arising out of these provisions. For example, it has been decided that a manager and chief compass adjuster is not employed by way of manual labour, but that a professional footballer is; and again, that on a liner carrying 10 engineers, the chief engineer and the second, third and fourth engineers are not employed by way of manual labour, but that the fifth and sixth (who actually attend to the running of the engines, and perform repairs as part of their regular work) are so employed.

Outworkers.

The insurance of outworkers was found to present peculiar difficulties; and a Departmental Committee was appointed to consider (i.) whether any class of outworkers should be excepted, or the operation of the Act deferred as regards outworkers, and (ii.) what regulations, if any, should be made for the payment of contributions by reference to work done instead of by reference to weeks.

The committee reported unanimously that outworkers should not be excepted, and that a plan (outlined by the

Committee) of payment of contributions by reference to work done should be instituted. The great objection to the exception of outworkers is that, if they were so excepted, employers would be tempted to employ outworkers instead of inworkers, who would thereby be displaced. The Committee were, in fact, so deeply impressed with the disadvantages of the policy of excepting outworkers that they recommended the inclusion, under the powers conferred on the Commission by section 1 of the Act, of married women outworkers, notwithstanding the fact that they were excepted by one of the schedules to the Act.

The married women outworkers were accordingly brought within the compulsory provisions of the Act by a provisional order of the Commission. Objection being taken to the provisional order, a public hearing was conducted by Mr. Samuel Pope, barrister-at-law, who reported in favour of the retention of the order, though he suggested certain amendments in the "unit system" (referred to below). The order including married women outworkers was accordingly confirmed.

The "unit system" referred to proceeds on the principle that, for outworkers, who may be intermittently employed, a certain amount of earnings must be taken as roughly equivalent to a week's constant work; and that contributions must be paid in respect of each such fixed sum or "unit" of earnings. This "unit" has been fixed at 8s. 9d. for women and 15s. for men, with higher "units" in special trades, as may from time to time be fixed by the Commission. Various special units have accordingly been fixed, of which the following may be given as examples:—

Chain trade (10s. for women, 20s. for men);
Machine-made lace and net finishing (11s.);
Paper box making (12s. for women, 24s. for men);
Tailoring (13s. for women, 24s. for men);
Glove-making by machine (13s. for female workers);
Paper bag making in London (11s. 6d.);
Shirt-making in Manchester (10s.);
Straw hat making in Bedfordshire (12s. 6d.)

Receipts, Stamps Sold, &c.

The total receipts from insurance stamps, in England alone, up to March 31st, 1913, were £10,551,570. Stamps sold at Post Offices £9,474,293
" supplied to Labour Exchanges 53,396
" supplied to other Government Departments 150,688
Employers' deposits for stamps to be supplied at end of quarter 868,193

The £9,474,293 received at Post Offices represented the sale of 342,848,351 stamps; of which 224,392,753 were 7d. stamps, 102,478,378 were 6d. stamps, 10,319,500 were 5d. stamps, and 2,750,347 were 3d. stamps. No other denomination reached the million level.

The total receipts from insurance stamps in Scotland, up to March 31st, 1913, were £1,428,318; in Ireland, £512,484 (up to April 13th). The total for Wales cannot be stated.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Building Trades.

Glasgow.—In response to a joint application, dated July 14th, for the appointment of an arbiter, Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., was appointed to decide upon matters connected with the dismissal of a workman, upon which the Conciliation Board for the Joiner Trade in the Glasgow district were unable to agree. Professor Irvine issued his decision on July 21st, deciding against the workman on one point in his claim, but in favour of the workman on the other point.

Rugby.—Sir E. Stafford Howard, K.C.B., the arbitrator appointed in connection with matters affecting plasterers, plumbers, painters, and labourers at Rugby (see LABOUR GAZETTE for July, p. 244), issued his award on July 11th. The award provides that the wages of each of the four trades concerned shall be increased by ¼d. per hour from August 1st, 1913, and by a further ¼d. an hour from January 1st, 1914, this advanced rate of wages to remain in force for two years from the latter date, and not to be subject to notice of altera-

* Cd. 6,907 Price 2s. 9d.

† This includes approximately 10,860,000 in England; 1,450,000 in Scotland; 700,000 in Ireland; and 680,000 in Wales.

tion during that time. A number of other alterations were also made in the working rules.

Sheffield.—The Sheffield Branch of the Amalgamated Slaters and Tilers of England Provident Society having made application for an advance in wages and certain other alterations in the working rules and the Sheffield Master Builders' Association having also suggested alterations, meetings took place between the parties, as a result of which the whole of the suggested rules were mutually agreed to, with the exception of the rule in regard to the boundary. The parties agreed to refer this question to an arbitrator, and application having been made on July 23rd, the Chief Industrial Commissioner appointed Mr. Charles Doughty to act in that capacity.

L.C.C. Tramways Conciliation Boards.

The scheme for the establishment of Conciliation Boards adopted in 1909 by agreement between the London County Council and its tramway employees (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1909, p. 367) provided that the scheme should remain in force until six months' notice had been given by either side to terminate it, such notice not to be given before October 31st, 1912, except by mutual consent.

Subsequent to this date it was decided that the principle of Conciliation Boards should be continued, and that a ballot of the employees should be taken on the question of the continuance of the Conciliation Boards, as amended in certain particulars.

The principal features of the revised scheme are as follows:—

Four separate Boards are to be set up for the (a) Traffic, (b) Rolling Stock, (c) Electrical, and (d) Permanent Way and Building sections respectively.

Each Conciliation Board is to consist of six representatives of the Council and six elected representatives of the employees. Not more than two representatives of the Council are to be officers of the Council, and representatives of the employees may be officials of the representative Trade Unions provided that they are employed by the Council.

Each side of a Conciliation Board shall select its own chairman at each meeting.

Each side of a Board is to appoint its own secretary, who need not be an officer or employee of the Council. A secretary so appointed may act in that capacity for two or more Boards.

The term of office of the Boards shall be three years.

In the event of any Board being unable to arrive at an agreement, or in the event of any agreement arrived at by a Board not being accepted by the Council or being rejected by the employees, the subject of difference is to be referred to a court of arbitration to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

The scheme is to remain in force until six months after notice shall have been given by one side to the other to terminate it. No such notice may be given before March 31st, 1916, except by mutual consent.

Any question of interpretation of the scheme is to be decided by the Board of Trade.

The ballot of the men taken in May resulted as follows:—

For the Conciliation Boards, as amended ...	2,339
Against ...	1,210

Majority ... 1,129

Elections for the employees' side of the Board were accordingly held by the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department in July. Following these elections the representatives of the employees met at the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department on July 29th, with Sir George Askwith in the chair, and proceeded to elect secretaries for each Board.

Tube Workers, Landore.

The Conciliation Board at the works of the British Mannesmann Tube Company, Ltd., Landore, being unable to agree on certain matters, joint application was made on July 10th for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the points in dispute, in accordance with the rules of the Conciliation Board, and his Honour Judge J. V. Austin was appointed to act in that capacity.

The questions referred to the arbitrator dealt with the payment of piecework rates in the case of certain sections of the workpeople; and also whether an agreement arrived at with regard to another section of the mill is binding or not.

Judge Austin issued his award on August 1st, revising the rates of pay in certain cases. With regard to

the Conciliation agreement, he decided that a proper agreement had been made.

Boiler Welders, Halifax and District.

A strike of boiler-welders in Halifax and district having been in progress for some time, the parties to the dispute, in response to an invitation from the Chief Industrial Commissioner, agreed to meet an officer of the Department on July 23rd to discuss the position. No settlement was at the time arrived at as a result of this discussion, but shortly afterwards the parties agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, and work was resumed.

Contractors' Labourers, Portsmouth.

An agreement having been arrived at between the Portsmouth and District Master Builders and Building Trades Association and the United Building Trades Committee representing the workmen, providing, among other things, that the rate of pay for general labourers, navvies, and builders' labourers at Portsmouth should be raised from 6d. to 6½d. per hour, the men in the employ of a contractor at Portsmouth Dockyard made application for a similar advance. The matter being brought to the attention of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, it was arranged, after some negotiations, that an interview should take place between a representative of the firm and the general secretary of the men's union, and that an officer of the Department should be present at the interview. At this interview an agreement was effected.

Joiners and Shipwrights, Southampton.

In response to an application from the Joint Demarcation Committee of Shipwrights and Joiners for the Port of Southampton, Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., has been appointed to settle matters in dispute between the trades, in accordance with rules of procedure agreed to in 1911.

Co-operative Employees, Leicester.

A dispute having arisen in reference to the discharge of some employees of the Leicester Co-operative Distributive Society, negotiations took place between the Committee of the Society and representatives of the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees. No settlement was, however, arrived at; and in response to a joint application, dated July 31st, Mr. Alderman T. Smith, was appointed to act as arbitrator.

Mr. Smith, having heard the parties, decided that the employees shall be reinstated in their former positions.

Granite Workers, Aberdeen.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Sheriff-Substitute A. J. Louttit-Laing to act as chairman of a conference to be held to consider bye-laws for the various sections of the Aberdeen granite trade, the conference being called in accordance with an agreement arrived at on May 23rd between the parties (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for June, p. 205).

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

The following appointments of chairmen to preside at meetings of Railway Conciliation Boards under the Revised Scheme were made during the month:—

His Honour Judge J. V. Austin, Boards B, D, and E of the Great Northern Railway, and Board C of the Taff Vale Railway.

Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., Board VI of the North British Railway.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., Board I of the Midland Railway.

In the case of Board D of the Great Northern Railway a settlement was reached at the meeting presided over by Judge Austin. Decisions of chairmen were issued in the following cases:—

His Honour Judge J. V. Austin, Boards B and E of the Great Northern Railway, and Locomotive Board of the Taff Vale Railway.

Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., Boards I, II, and VII of the North British Railway.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., Board V of the Midland Railway.

The Board of Trade have intimated that, in accordance with the selection of the parties, they are prepared to appoint Sir Thomas R. Ratcliffe-Ellis to act as chairman of the North London Railway Conciliation Boards should the services of a chairman be required.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN JULY.

Claims to Benefit.

THE total number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the four weeks ended July 25th, 1913, was 68,806. During the four weeks ended June 27th the total was 68,058.

The number of claims made during each of the four weeks ended July 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th, are given in the following table:—

Division.	Week ended July 4th.	Week ended July 11th.	Week ended July 18th.	Week ended July 25th.	Total.	Total number made during four weeks ended June 27th.
London and South-Eastern ..	6,885	7,067	7,287	6,492	27,711	24,145
Scotland and Northern ..	2,311	2,331	2,967	1,794	9,403	9,895
North-Western ..	2,078	1,988	2,284	2,271	8,621	9,072
York and East Midlands ..	1,483	1,456	1,727	1,565	6,231	6,954
West Midlands ..	1,868	1,151	1,115	1,188	5,322	7,460
South-Western ..	1,206	1,479	1,529	1,311	5,525	5,167
Wales ..	669	720	492	679	2,560	3,213
Ireland ..	896	932	818	787	3,433	3,152
Total ..	17,406	17,124	18,189	16,087	68,806	68,058

The particulars of claims given above include the claims made by members of those Associations of workmen in the insured trades which have effected arrangements with the Board of Trade under section 105 of the National Insurance Act. Under these arrangements members are able to draw unemployment benefit from their Associations instead of directly from the Unemployment Fund through the local offices of the fund. The Associations subsequently claim repayment from the Fund of the sums to which their individual members would have been entitled. The total number of claims made through such Associations during the four weeks ended July 25th was 19,346, as compared with 49,460 direct claims.

Number and Amount of Claims Paid.

The total number of payments of unemployment benefit made during the four weeks ended July 25th to workpeople claiming direct was 57,372; and the total amount of such payments was £17,527, as compared with 47,379 payments, amounting to £14,609, during the four weeks ended June 27th, 1913.

These amounts paid in respect of unemployment during the four weeks ended July 25th and the four weeks ended June 27th are exclusive of the sums due for benefit of members of the Associations referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The number of payments made and the amount paid out in each Friday in July are given below:—

Division.	4th July 1913.	11th July 1913.	18th July 1913.	25th July 1913.	Total during 4 weeks ended 25th July.	Total during 4 weeks ended 27th June.
Number of Payment.*						
London and South Eastern ..	6,135	6,640	7,335	7,623	27,733	19,165
Scotland and Northern ..	1,368	1,061	1,070	1,192	4,691	4,608
North Western ..	1,147	1,140	1,166	1,182	4,635	4,792
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	1,148	1,155	1,142	1,255	4,700	4,907
West Midlands ..	1,374	1,603	1,780	1,410	6,167	4,367
South Western ..	977	1,059	1,175	1,404	4,615	4,025
Wales ..	209	204	229	181	823	1,071
Ireland ..	953	992	1,018	1,085	4,048	4,509
Total ..	13,301	13,874	14,865	15,332	57,372	47,379
Amounts Paid.*						
London and South Eastern ..	£ 1,242	£ 2,053	£ 2,313	£ 2,381	£ 8,589	£ 6,219
Scotland and Northern ..	392	311	290	346	1,339	1,351
North Western ..	328	328	343	342	1,341	1,398
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	301	306	301	332	1,240	1,286
West Midlands ..	452	662	599	457	2,170	1,387
South Western ..	276	305	323	394	1,298	1,164
Wales ..	67	59	63	52	241	319
Ireland ..	302	307	322	378	1,309	1,452
Total ..	3,960	4,331	4,554	4,682	17,527	14,609

* Exclusive of payments made through Workmen's Associations.

Unemployment in Insured Trades and Occupations.

Under Regulation 5 (4) of the General Regulations issued by the Board of Trade in accordance with the National Insurance Act, Part II., section 91, every holder of an unemployment book has, when unemployed, to lodge it at a Labour Exchange or other local office of the Unemployment Fund. From returns made as to the number of unemployment books of unemployed workpeople in the possession of the various local offices on July 25th, 1913, the following table has been prepared, showing the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total issued in the various industries. The percentages given may be taken to represent approximately the proportion of workpeople in the industries who were unemployed on that date:—

Division.	Build- ing and Works of Con- struction.	Ship- build- ing.	Engi- neering and Iron- found- ing.	Con- struction of Vehi- cles.	Saw- milling.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London and South-Eastern ..	7.1	4.1	3.3	2.9	3.8	1.9	5.7
Scotland and Northern ..	1.4	2.3	1.9	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.8
North-Western ..	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.0	2.0
York and East Midlands ..	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.6
West Midlands ..	1.9	2.4	2.4	3.7	1.6	0.9	2.6
South-Western ..	5.2	8.6	3.0	1.8	2.8	0.8	4.3
Wales ..	1.2	6.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.7
Ireland ..	6.6	5.2	4.5	7.3	2.8	1.9	5.6
United Kingdom ..	4.0	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	0.9	3.1
Percentage unem- ployed a month ago.	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	0.9	2.8

The following table shows, both by industry and by district, the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total books issued on each Friday during July, 1913, and on June 27th, 1913:—

Industries.	27th June.	4th July.	11th July.*	18th July.*	25th July.*
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Building and Works of Construction	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.0
Shipbuilding ..	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4
Engineering and Ironfoundry ..	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Construction of Vehicles ..	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
Sawmilling ..	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2
Other Insured Workpeople ..	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
All Insured Workpeople	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1
Division.					
London and South-Eastern ..	4.6	4.8	5.4	5.9	5.7
Scotland and Northern ..	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
North-Western ..	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
West Midlands ..	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.6
South-Western ..	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.8
Wales ..	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.7
Ireland ..	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.6	5.6
United Kingdom	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1

ROAD BOARD.

Operations During 1912-1913.

THE Road Board have issued their third annual report,† covering the year ended March 31st, 1913.

The total amount of grants and loans made (*i.e.*, finally concluded) from the constitution of the Board in May, 1910, up to the 30th June, 1913, was £1,474,793, of which £1,210,012 was for improvement of road crusts; £120,466 for road widenings and improvement of curves, gradients and corners; and smaller sums for road diversions, new roads, and improvement or construction of bridges. The total amount of grants made, "indicated," or in process of allocation up to the same date was £2,979,357, in addition to which the Board have set aside a sum of £700,000 for works to be carried out in a period of trade depression, and meanwhile used for short loans for road improvement. This sum has been set aside in accordance with Section 18 of the

* These figures are based on revised returns in which certain numbers of books, not representing workmen effectively insured or actually unemployed, have been removed from the registers of books issued and books lodged respectively. The percentages themselves are believed to be fairly comparable throughout.

† H.C. 222, of Session 1913: price 8d.

Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, which provides that—

"In approving, executing, or making advances in respect of the execution of any work under this Act involving the employment of labour on a considerable scale, regard shall be had, so far as is reasonably practicable, to the general state and prospects of employment."

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

Machine-made Lace and Net Finishing Trade.

Proposal to Fix Minimum Rates of Wages.

THE Trade Board established for the trade of Machine-made Lace and Net Finishing have issued a notice, dated August 1st, 1913, announcing that they propose to fix—

1. A Minimum Time-rate of 2½d. p r hour for the finishing of those Hair Nets, Veilings and Quillings which are the product of plain net machines; and

2. General Minimum Piece-rates for (a) *Threading*, (b) *Carding*, and (c) *Ticketing* Hair Nets, whether they are the product of plain net machines or not.*

Any person likely to be affected by the proposed rates can obtain further information about them on application to the Secretary of the Lace Finishing Trade Board, Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, 1912.

ACCORDING to the Annual Report† for 1912 of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, the total number of factories under inspection was 117,275 and of workshops 180,802. These figures represent an increase of 2,833 in the case of factories and of 2,001 in the case of workshops on the previous year. The number of textile factories under inspection was 8,271, an increase of 70, and that of non-textile factories 109,004, an increase of 2,763. The number of effective visits to premises under the Acts was 404,722. In all 235,231 such premises were inspected during the year.

The Report states that, with few exceptions, great activity was shown in all parts of the country. Thus in the iron and steel industry there were rapid developments, and increase of plant in South Wales, the Midlands, Sheffield, and Glasgow; dock extensions took place in several important centres. Fishcuring at Yarmouth and Lowestoft reached a point far above anything before known, the output being about 33 per cent. above the previous record. Other trades specially mentioned as having shared in this prosperity are cement, motors, cinematograph films, tin and china clay in Cornwall, creameries in Ireland, cotton (more especially the weaving branch), wool and worsted, glass bottles in the Leeds district, and jute in Dundee. New industries opened up were the manufacture of beet-sugar near Norwich and of buckram in Stockport.

The total number of accidents reported in 1912 was 156,232, an increase of 7,287 over the previous year. Of these 1,260 were fatal accidents, an increase of 78 as compared with 1911. It is pointed out that a trade boom increases the number of accidents, not only on account of the increased use of machinery, but also because employers, in order to get workers for their additional machinery, are bound to fall back on less skilled and partly trained operatives, who are naturally more liable to accident. There is also evidence that the higher figures are partly due to a more accurate reporting of cases.

The number of children and young persons medically examined during 1912 for certificates of fitness to work in factories and workshops was 506,726, an increase of 6·8 per cent. over the number in 1911. Of these 491,385 were certified and 15,341 were rejected, the corresponding figures for 1911 being 459,151 and 15,188

* The Minimum Time-rates of Wages fixed on August 18th, 1911, and made obligatory on February 19th, 1912 (see "Labour Gazette" for September, 1911, and March, 1912), apply to the Finishing of Hair Nets, Veilings, and Quillings, which are not the product of plain net machines.

† Cd. 6852. Price 2s.

respectively. Of the rejections, 9,830 were on medical grounds, and 4,511 on account of insufficient age or want of evidence of age.

The reports on the hours of work were satisfactory: in spite of trade activity cases of illegal employment were fewer. Special attention is called to the improvement in this respect amongst the Jewish ladies' tailors in East London, who have succeeded in establishing a recognised working day for all of from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., with a weekly short day from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The number of prosecutions for offences against the various Acts was 2,674, as compared with 4,449 in 1911. This great diminution is due to the decrease in the number of "employment" cases (infringement of legal hours, etc.), by far the most important head, which fell from 3,449 in 1911 to 2,013 in 1912. Convictions were obtained in 2,521 cases, and 55 were withdrawn on payment of costs.

EMPLOYMENT OF VAN AND WAREHOUSE BOYS.

THE Report* and Minutes of Evidence† of the Committee appointed by the Home Secretary to inquire into the hours and conditions of employment of van boys and warehouse boys have now been published.

The Report states that van boys are employed chiefly in London, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, and, to a lesser extent, in certain other of the big towns; in many towns the numbers appear to be very small. Returns obtained by the Board of Trade through the Juvenile Advisory Committees at the Labour Exchanges showed that out of a total of 1,155 van boys entering employment there were 17 per cent. aged 13 years, 44 per cent. aged 14, 22 per cent. aged 15, and 14 per cent. aged 16. The Committee states the usual wages as 7s. at 14 years of age, rising by 2s. annually to 14s., exclusive of overtime pay.

The Report treats of van boys under four headings, viz., railways, parcels delivery, certain trades (aerated, &c., waters, biscuits, bakehouses, laundries, and milk), and shops. Railway employment is stated to be much the most favourable, regular hours being the rule and the boys having good prospects of obtaining positions as porters, ticket collectors, and clerks in the parcels offices. The hours of railway parcel boys vary from 66 to 72 per week, and of railway goods boys from 60 to 72 per week, inclusive of meal times but exclusive of a small amount of overtime. In the case of boys employed by parcel delivery firms, complaints of long hours are numerous, and the majority of the boys fail to obtain permanent employment with these firms. The hours of boys employed on shop vans can already be regulated under the Shops Act, and the London County Council have insisted upon hours in London being kept within 74 per week, and have established a system (which the Committee recommend for general adoption) by which employers keep a card for each boy showing the times at which he commences and ceases work each day.

The Committee recommend that powers should be given to Local Authorities to regulate the employment of all van boys under 18 years of age. The opinion having been expressed by witnesses that, on account of variation in the quantities of goods, and because of unpreventable delay in their delivery, it would be impossible to lay down that work should only be done between fixed hours, or even to fix a daily limit of hours, the Committee, following the lines of recent agreements between carmen and their employers in London and other towns, decided to recommend a *weekly* limit. Accordingly, they propose that no boy under 18 years of age shall be employed for more than 70 hours (inclusive of 1½ hours per day for meals) in any one week, and they also recommend that this regulation shall apply to boys on vans belonging to shops as well as to all other van boys. As regards boys under 16 years of age, however, they recommend that no boy shall be employed before 6 a.m. or after 9.30 p.m.

* Cd. 6886. Price 3d.
† Cd. 6887. Price 1s. 10d.

Warehouses are dealt with under the following headings—viz. (1) premises where goods are received, sorted, and distributed (e.g., railway goods sheds, depôts of parcels delivery companies, and newspaper distributing offices); (2) premises where goods are stored (e.g., at the docks); and (3) wholesale warehouses where goods are displayed for sale (e.g., drapery and soft goods warehouses). The Committee recommend that, as regards the first class of warehouses, the regulations proposed for van boys shall apply to warehouse boys; as regards the second class, employment shall be regulated under the Factory Acts or otherwise; and, as regards the third class, the employment of young persons shall be subject to the same restrictions as are applied by the Shops Act to persons employed in retail shops.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA.

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 54, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c.*

Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 31st must possess \$25 (£5 4s.), and children \$12.50 (£2 12s.) each, and double these sums in the winter, 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; (2) certain relatives of residents in Canada. Owing to the over-supply of mechanics and labourers in the West these restrictive regulations are being rigidly enforced.

Industrial conditions are not satisfactory. This is more particularly the case in Western Canada. In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia there is at the present time a surplus of skilled and unskilled workers, especially in the building trades. This condition has been brought about largely by financial stringency, which has curtailed building operations. Artisans and unskilled town labourers are warned against going to any part of Canada to seek for employment until the conditions are improved.

There is a good demand for farm labourers, but the demand will continue for the next few weeks only. The demand for female servants, both in towns and on farms, continues; but the demand for trained nurses, governesses, lady helps, typists, factory girls, and educated women (except teachers) is very small.

Over 3,000 coal miners on Vancouver Island have been on strike for some months.

Australia.

Assisted or nominated passages are granted—mainly to agriculturists and female servants—by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. By an Act passed in 1912 all persons are prohibited from landing in Australia who are not possessed of the prescribed certificate of health. Such certificate must be obtained in this country from a Medical Referee appointed by the Commonwealth, or in his absence from the ship's medical officer, or on arrival in Australia from a Medical Referee there. Military training for a limited period is compulsory in Australia under penalties for all men under the age of 26.

New South Wales.—The general conditions in the country districts continue to be good. In Sydney and suburbs employment in the building, electrical, iron, and furniture trades, and in factories, has only been fair, and a good many stonemasons, farriers, bricklayers, blacksmiths, and carpenters have been out of work. Miners at Broken Hill have been well employed. There is a good demand for female servants. The Immigration Departments of New South Wales and Victoria in this country are now amalgamated.

Victoria.—There is a demand for farmers in irrigation and other districts, for farm and general labourers, and female servants; but no demand for mechanics, miners, or female factory hands.

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

South Australia.—The supply of labour in almost all trades is equal to or in excess of the demand; but boiler makers and men accustomed to locomotive work can still be placed; and there is a demand for female servants.

Queensland and Western Australia.—There is a good demand for farm labourers, dairymen, married couples on farms and stations, and female servants. The supply of mechanics and miners is equal to the demand.

New Zealand.

Reduced or nominated passages are granted by the Government of New Zealand to approved farmers, farm labourers, shepherds, their wives and families, and female domestic servants.

The conditions in the building, engineering, clothing, printing, woodworking and coach building trades have been fair only, and there is no demand for more labour; but the busier summer season will commence in a few weeks. Military training for a limited period is compulsory in New Zealand under penalties for all males under the age of 25.

Union of South Africa.

Johannesburg is quieting down after the recent serious strike of the miners; but no miner or mechanic or farm or general labourer should go there at the present time in search of work, or, indeed, to any part of South Africa. There is some demand for general servants. These, however, should not go out alone, but in charge of the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Investigations which have been carried out upon the Rand show that a considerable percentage of the underground miners, and more particularly of the machine drillers, are liable to become affected with "miners' phthisis." This risk should be borne in mind by miners contemplating emigration to the Transvaal.

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. 281-282 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 June.—Employment in the building trades was good, the percentage unemployed being less than that of the previous month, and considerably less than that of June, 1912. Employment continued fair in the metal trades. The improvement in the textile trades was maintained, the percentage out of work being about the same as in the previous month, and less than in June, 1912. In the leather trades there was a marked decrease in the number of unemployed. Employment continued fair in the printing trades. There was increased employment in vineyards in the South of France, where workpeople were employed at urgent operations for protecting the vines against disease due to damp. There were also fewer woodmen out of employment owing to the number engaged in agricultural operations, particularly hay harvesting. Gardeners in the Paris district again reported no unemployed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 731 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 217,566. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 4·3† per cent. of the members were unemployed in

* Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale (Journal of the French Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift).

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 281-282. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

June, as compared with 4.7 per cent. in the previous month, and 6.1 per cent. in June, 1912.*

Coal Mining in June.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during June was 5.97, as compared with 6.0 in the previous month, and 5.98 in June, 1912. Taking surface and underground workers together, 91.8 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 7.95 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 94.5 and 5.5, and in June, 1912, 94.07 and 5.90.

Labour Disputes in June.—One hundred and eleven disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in June, as compared with 102 in the previous month, and 93 in June, 1912. In 101 of the new disputes 25,360 workpeople took part, as compared with 10,479 who took part in 90 disputes in the previous month, and 12,795 who took part in 73 disputes in June, 1912. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were building (26 disputes), transport (21), textile (20), and metal (14). Of 120 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 24 ended wholly in the favour of the workpeople, 64 wholly in the favour of the employers, and 32 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in June.—Eight cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during June, the initiative being taken in 2 cases by the workpeople, in one case by the parties jointly, and in 5 cases by a Justice of the Peace. In 2 cases the employers declined to take part in conciliation proceedings, while in 6 cases conciliation committees were formed, resulting in the settlement of 5 of the disputes.

GERMANY.

Employment in June.—According to the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*,† the state of the labour market during June was on the whole still satisfactory, but there was some decline compared with May, 1913, and also with June, 1912.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 49 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,064,232. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 2,010,754, of whom 53,669, or 2.7 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of June, as against 2.5 per cent. in the previous month and 1.7 per cent. in June, 1912.* Particulars for each of the principal unions that contributed to make up these general percentages are given below:—

UNION.	Membership reported on at end of June, 1913.	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.*		
		June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.
All Unions making Returns ..	2,010,754	2.7	2.5	1.7
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—				
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	561,733	2.2	2.2	1.3
Engineers and Metal Workers .. (Hirsch-Duncker)	30,803	2.2	2.1	1.4
Metal Workers (Christian) ..	42,039	1.0	1.1	0.6
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	142,152	1.1	1.0	0.6
Textile Workers (Christian) ..	40,060	0.4	0.8	0.4
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	43,942	2.4	1.8	1.5
Transport Workers ..	226,968	1.9	1.8	1.1
Printers ..	66,274	6.1	3.0	5.5
Bookbinders ..	34,068	3.2	3.0	3.0
Woodworkers ..	193,884	5.2	5.0	2.8
Bakers ..	27,897	6.8	7.1	6.4
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers ..	47,709	1.0	1.2	1.0
Tobacco Workers ..	34,055	3.1	4.1	1.6
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	214,265	1.2	1.3	0.9
State and Municipal Workers ..	51,918	0.6	0.7	0.4

The number of days lost owing to unemployment during the second quarter of 1913 by members of trade unions making returns was calculated to be 1.8 per cent. of the possible working days during that period, as compared with 2.1 per cent. in the previous quarter and 1.1 per cent. in the second quarter of 1912.

According to the reports by employers, employment in the coal mining industry was somewhat quieter in the

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 281-282. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.
† Revised figure.
‡ The Journal of the German Labour Department.

Ruhr district. In lignite mining, however, there was a slight improvement. In iron mining, blast furnaces, steelworks, and general engineering employment was on the whole satisfactory. It was fair in the chemical trades, but in the textile trades was described as unfavourable, except in the silk and linen branches, where it was fairly good. The depression in employment in the building trades, which was still prevailing in June, had an adverse effect upon allied trades, such as brick-making, joinery and electrical installation.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in June.—Returns relating to unemployment in June were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 63,968. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 3.9, as compared with 4.2 in the preceding month and 2.9 in June, 1912.†

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in June, 1913.	Percentage unemployed.†			Average Days lost per Week per Member unemployed.		
		June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.
All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.	63,968	3.9	4.2	2.9	5.8	5.9	5.8
PRINCIPAL TRADES:—							
Diamond Workers ..	10,451	19.9	21.6	12.0	4	4	4
Printing Trades ..	7,443	0.3	0.4	0.6	6.0	6.0	6.0
Building Trades:—							
Bricklayers and Masons	1,300	4.6	4.3	2.8	4.3	4.6	5.0
Painters ..	2,519	0.1	0.02	0.08	5.0	4.0	4.2
Carpenters ..	6,472	2.3	1.5	1.0	4.9	4.5	4.3
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting.	1,950	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.0	0.0	6.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	8,390	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.5	5.4	5.3
Textile Trades ..	2,941	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.7	3.5	5.2
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers.	8,753	0.2	0.7	0.6	4.7	5.5	5.6

DENMARK.‡

Employment in May.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 3.4 per cent. of the 98,800 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 4.0 at the end of the preceding month, and 4.2 at the end of May, 1912.† The average number of days lost through unemployment during May was 0.75 per member of the unions reporting, as compared with 0.9 in the previous month, and 1.0 in May, 1912.

NORWAY.¶

Employment in June.—The following table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of June in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for June, 1912:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.†		
	June 30th, 1913.	May 31st, 1913.	June 30th, 1912.	June 30th, 1913.	May 31st, 1913.	June 30th, 1912.
	Bricklayers and Masons (Christiania) ..	693	721	639	0.3	1.0	1.4
Painters (Christiania) ..	493	464	353	—	—	—
Carpenters &c. ..	1,712	1,711	1,425	0.6	0.6	0.3
Iron and Metal Workers ..	8,048	8,154	7,609	0.9	0.7	1.0
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	689	691	716	0.6	0.4	0.1
Printers ..	1,949	1,947	1,863	2.3	2.8	0.1
Wood Pulp and Paper Makers	1,243	1,240	1,391	0.1	0.2	0.6
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	575	562	465	0.3	0.2	0.2
Planers and Sawyers ..	639	605	552	9.1	6.0	1.6
Cabinet Makers ..	562	564	522	1.4	1.2	—
Bakers (Christiania) ..	425	415	388	1.9	2.4	3.6
Tinned Goods (Stavanger) ..	468	460	470	0.4	1.7	—
Total ..	17,496	17,534	16,393	1.2	1.1	0.7

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on page 281-282. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.
‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.
§ Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).
¶ Revised figure.
‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Labour Department.

Strike of Stevedores at Frederikshald.—A despatch from H.M. Consul at Christiania, dated July 12th, reports the settlement of the strike of stevedores at Frederikshald, described in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July (p. 251), and states that the threatened lock-out would accordingly not be enforced.

SWITZERLAND.

Sickness and Accident Insurance Law: Date of Entry into Force.—The German journal *Soziale Praxis*, in its issue for July 24th, states that the new Swiss law on insurance against sickness and accidents, passed on June 13th, 1911, and (after submission to national referendum) promulgated on March 12th, 1912, is to come into operation on January 1st, 1914. A summary of the contents of the law appeared in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1912 (p. 176).

SPAIN.

Strike of Textile Workers in Catalonia.—The Acting British Consul-General at Barcelona, in despatches dated July 30th to August 13th, reports a strike of textile workers in Catalonia, which began at Barcelona on July 29th, when about 3,000 ceased work. The movement spread rapidly, and on August 9th the number of strikers in the province was estimated at 60,000. The strikers demanded increased wages and a reduction in hours of labour, but rejected the Government proposals for legislation on these points.

UNITED STATES.

New York State.

Employment at the End of March, 1913.—The Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labour for June contains statistics of unemployment at the end of March last, based on returns from 2,530 trade unions. These show that out of 578,796 members (comprising 91 per cent. of the total membership of the unions reporting) 80,602, or 13.9 per cent., were unemployed at the end of March from causes other than labour disputes or disability, as compared with 5.2 per cent. out of a total of 491,178 reporting at the end of September, 1912 (the last date at which similar returns relating to the large majority of unionists in the State were made), and 17.8 per cent. out of a total of 458,070 reporting at the end of March, 1912.*

The following table classifies the membership reporting and the percentage of such membership unemployed at the end of March, 1913, according to groups of trades, corresponding percentages for the end of September, 1912, and March, 1912, being added for comparison:—

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting at end of March, 1913.	Percentage reported unemployed at end of month owing to causes other than disputes or disability.*		
		March, 1913.	Sept., 1912.	March, 1912.
Building, Stoneworking, &c. ..	130,829	25.1	5.8	35.5
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	30,583	5.2	3.7	7.2
Clothing ..	213,600	14.0	7.1	15.6
Transport ..	81,917	10.1	2.7	11.1
Printing, Book-binding, &c. ..	29,424	6.1	5.8	7.1
Woodworking and Furniture ..	11,644	13.6	6.1	16.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	25,150	7.3	5.4	9.0
Hotels and Restaurants ..	8,570	4.2	7.6	9.5
Stationary Enginemn ..	11,060	4.1	1.6	7.0
Public Employment ..	16,246	4.1	0.1	1.7
Other ..	19,623	7.1	3.3	5.8
Total ..	578,796	13.9	5.2	17.8

Illinois.

Strike and Lock-out in Building Trades at Chicago.—According to a report by the Acting British Consul-General at Chicago, an agreement was arrived at on July 18th terminating the dispute in the building trades at that city (see LABOUR GAZETTE for July, p. 252), by which the 25,000 men who had been locked out since June 19th were to return to work on July 21st, under practically the same conditions as prevailed prior to the lock-out. The agreement provides for a joint arbitration board for settling all wages disputes, and no strikes or lock-outs will be ordered in future unless efforts at arbitration fail.

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 281-282. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING JULY.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during July, and, after due allowance has been made for holidays, it may be described as showing little change compared with a month ago, and better than a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,275 pits, employing 692,438 workpeople, showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended July 26th, 1913, was 5.26, compared with 5.44 a month ago, and 5.15 a year ago; but it should be noted that in July, 1913, 0.30 of a day per week was lost on account of holidays, compared with 0.25 of a day in July, 1912.

Of the 692,438 workpeople covered by the returns, 568,007 (or 82 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended July 26th, 1913; while 406,923 (or 58.8 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average was in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.89 days), and the lowest was in Fifeshire (3.29 days).

District.	No. of Workpeople employed in July, 1913, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, as compared with a	
		July 26th, 1913.	June 28th, 1913.	July 27th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
Northumberland ..	52,470	5.31	5.21	5.27	+ 0.10	+ 0.04
Durham ..	130,132	5.27	5.33	5.21	- 0.11	+ 0.06
Cumberland ..	7,908	5.72	5.76	5.78	- 0.04	- 0.06
South Yorkshire ..	68,527	5.74	5.79	5.62	- 0.05	+ 0.12
West Yorkshire ..	30,759	5.31	5.40	5.08	- 0.09	+ 0.23
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	60,253	5.09	5.29	5.05	- 0.20	+ 0.04
Derbyshire ..	48,919	5.26	5.30	4.91	- 0.04	+ 0.35
Nottingham and Leicester	38,606	4.86	4.91	4.77	- 0.05	+ 0.09
Staffordshire ..	31,447	5.16	4.88	5.26	+ 0.48	- 0.10
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop.	10,075	5.14	4.66	4.73	+ 0.48	+ 0.41
Gloucester and Somerset ..	7,608	5.10	5.21	4.86	- 0.11	+ 0.24
North Wales ..	10,690	5.50	5.76	5.34	- 0.26	+ 0.16
South Wales and Mon. ..	139,853	5.89	5.92	5.69	- 0.03	+ 0.20
ENGLAND AND WALES	637,247	5.42	5.45	5.30	- 0.03	+ 0.12
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland ..	24,256	3.54	5.15	4.22	- 1.61	- 0.68
The Lothians ..	3,595	3.85	5.46	4.19	- 1.61	- 0.34
Fife ..	26,834	3.29	5.50	2.97	- 2.21	+ 0.32
SCOTLAND ..	54,685	3.44	5.35	3.88	- 1.91	- 0.14
IRELAND ..	506	5.80	6.00	5.42	- 0.20	+ 0.38
United Kingdom ..	692,438	5.25	5.44	5.15	- 0.18	+ 0.11

In the following reports for the various districts due allowance has been made for the effects of holidays.

In Northumberland and Durham employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In Cumberland and in South Yorkshire it continued very good; in the latter district it was better than a year ago. In West Yorkshire it was good, and showed an improvement on a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was fairly good, but showed a decline on a month ago. In Derbyshire, and in Nottingham and Leicester it was good, and better than a year ago. In Staffordshire it was fairly good, and much better than a month ago. In Warwick, Worcester and Salop, and in Gloucester and Somerset it was good, and was much better than a year ago. In North Wales it was good, but showed a considerable decline on a month ago; it was better than a year ago. In South Wales and Monmouthshire it continued very good, and showed an improvement on a year ago.

In West Scotland employment was good. In the Lothians employment was affected by the Leith dock strike.

* 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.
† These averages are reduced on account of holidays.

Compared with a year ago, there was an improvement at all pits except anthracite and coking pits.

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in July, 1913, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
		July 26th, 1913.	June 28th, 1913.	July 27th, 1912.*	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.		
Anthracite	7,724	5.35	5.25	5.56	+ 0.10	- 0.21
Coking	35,261	5.25	5.57	5.29	- 0.32	- 0.04
Gas	49,679	5.32	5.34	5.13	- 0.02	+ 0.19
House	84,095	5.09	5.03	4.84	+ 0.03	+ 0.25
Steam	273,093	5.52	5.60	5.42	- 0.08	+ 0.10
Mixed	242,586	5.03	5.42	4.97	- 0.39	+ 0.06
All Descriptions ..	692,438	5.26	5.44	5.15	- 0.18	+ 0.11

The Exports (British and Irish) of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during July, 1913, amounted to 7,275,630 tons, or 1,008,722 tons more than in June, 1913, and 44,159 tons less than in July, 1912.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT was good in iron and shale mines, and, taking into account the effect of holidays, showed little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago. It continued fairly good in tin mines, and good in lead mines.

Employment generally continued good in and about quarries, with the exception of slate quarries, in which it was slack.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended July 26th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.65, as compared with 5.84 a month ago, and 5.74 a year ago. The averages for July in both years were affected by holidays, especially in Scotland. In Cleveland, however, employment was very good.

Districts.	Work-people employed in July, 1913.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
		July 26th, 1913.	June 28th, 1913.	July 27th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.		
Cleveland	7,755	5.99	5.86	5.78	+ 0.13	+ 0.21
Cumberland and Lancashire	5,277	5.51	5.82	5.84	- 0.31	- 0.33
Scotland	1,052	3.50†	5.80	4.35†	- 2.30	- 0.85
Other Districts	2,583	5.79	5.85	5.93	- 0.06	- 0.14
All Districts	16,667	5.65†	5.84	5.74†	- 0.19	- 0.09

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns, 88.4 per cent. worked 11 days or more during the fortnight ended July 26th, as compared with 90.5 per cent. a month ago.

Shale Mining.—According to the returns received, there were 3,584 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended July 26th, who worked on an average 5.25 days per week, as compared with 3,613 workpeople in June, who worked 5.89 days, and 3,487 workpeople in July, 1912, who worked 5.85 days. The average for July, 1913, however, was considerably reduced on account of holidays.

Tin Mining.—Employment continued fairly good in Cornwall; some improvement was reported at Calstock, where, however, employment was still reported as bad. Employment continued fair on Dartmoor, and was fairly good in tin stream works.

Lead Mining.—Employment was generally good in Weardale, in the Matlock district, and in North Wales.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment showed a further decline in North Wales, and was slack, some short time being reported.

Granite.—Employment continued good in the Aberdeen district, and was better than a year ago. It was fairly good on the whole in Cornwall.

* These averages are reduced on account of holidays.
† The averages for Scotland are largely reduced on account of holidays.

Limestone.—Employment was fair in the Weardale district, though some short time was worked at Frosterley. It was quiet, and worse than a month ago and a year ago, at Buxton.

Other Stone.—Chert quarrymen continued well employed at Bakewell, where much overtime was worked. Employment also continued good in road-material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district. Overtime was worked in grindstone and building-stone quarries in the Rowsley district, where employment was reported better than both a month ago and a year ago. Employment continued good in freestone quarries on the Tyne and in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. It was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago, in sandstone quarries in Forfarshire.

Settmakers.—Employment was generally good in Scotland; an improvement on a month ago was reported in the Glasgow district and in the West of Scotland. Employment continued good in Leicestershire, in Carnarvonshire, and at Rowley Regis (Staffordshire).

China Clay.—Employment in Cornwall was disorganised on account of a strike.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry showed a decline as compared with June, 1913. It was about the same as in July, 1912.

The Returns show that 319 furnaces were in blast at the end of July, 1913, as compared with 328 in June, 1913, and 318 in July, 1912. During July 2 furnaces were re-lit (in Yorkshire and Lanarkshire) while 11 were either damped down or blown out (3 in Cumberland, 2 in Lanarkshire, 2 in Staffordshire, and one each in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Ayrshire). The number of workpeople employed at the end of July, 1913, was about 24,600; an increase of 6.4 per cent. as compared with July, 1912.

District.	Number of Furnaces included in the Returns in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on	
	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
	July 1913	June 1913	July 1912		
ENGLAND & WALES—Cleveland	89	89	83	..	+ 6
Cumberland & Lancashire	29	33	29	- 4	..
S. and S.W. Yorks. Derby & Nottingham	12	12	12	..	..
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	39	40	40	- 1	- 1
Staffs & Worcester	31	31	30	..	+ 1
S. Wales & Monmouth	30	32	34	- 2	- 4
Other districts	12	12	11	..	+ 1
Other districts	5	5	5	..	..
England & Wales	247	254	244	- 7	+ 3
Scotland	72	74	74	- 2	- 2
Total	319	328	318	- 9	+ 1

The Imports of iron ore in July, 1913, amounted to 695,307 tons, or 49,822 tons more than in June, 1913, and 79,693 tons more than in July, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in July, 1913, amounted to 96,135 tons, or 4,222 tons more than in June, 1913, and 14,540 tons less than in July, 1912.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in July showed some improvement as compared with June. It was, however, much worse than in July, 1912.

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	72	+ 1	- 9	433	+ 6	- 82
Steel Sheet Works	9	-	- 2	71	-	- 7
Total	81	+ 1	- 11	504	+ 6	- 89

At the end of July, 1913, 433 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 427 in June, 1913, and 515 in July, 1912. The steel sheet mills working numbered

71 in June and July, 1913, and 78 in July, 1912. The works to which these figures relate are chiefly in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 25,200 workpeople.

Exports (British and Irish).

	July, 1913.			June, 1913.			July, 1912.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Month ago.	Year ago.
To United States	3,932	4,373	148	-	441	+ 3,784					
British East Indies	6,352	4,574	4,891	+ 1,478	+ 1,461						
Germany	2,687	2,995	5,295	-	308	- 2,608					
France	1,732	1,473	3,604	+ 259	- 1,872						
Netherlands	3,325	2,510	5,594	+ 715	- 2,269						
Russia	805	693	903	+ 112	- 98						
Norway	2,221	3,180	2,966	-	899	- 685					
Belgium	650	1,157	1,559	-	507	- 909					
Portugal	1,351	1,395	1,255	-	44	+ 96					
Italy	2,100	2,464	3,508	-	364	- 1,408					
Romania	1,331	1,486	8,149	-	155	- 6,818					
China and Japan	3,380	2,833	2,147	+ 547	+ 1,233						
Australia	1,694	1,225	1,883	+ 468	- 189						
Canada	1,224	452	497	+ 772	+ 727						
Argentina	1,431	2,484	646	- 1,053	+ 785						
Other Countries	8,891	7,788	7,116	+ 1,103	+ 1,775						
Total	43,166	41,483	50,161	+ 1,683	- 6,995						

Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.

	July, 1913.			June, 1913.			July, 1912.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Total	6,348	5,998	7,121	+ 350	- 773						

Black Plates for Tinning.

	July, 1913.			June, 1913.			July, 1912.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Total	6,348	5,998	7,121	+ 350	- 773						

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good in July. According to returns from employers relating to 106,113 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended July 26th, 1913, was 585,771, an increase of 7,601 (or 1.3 per cent.) on a month ago, and of 13,429 (or 2.3 per cent.) on a year ago.

Departments.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggregate number of shifts worked.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Total	106,113	+ 1.3	+ 4.4	585,771	+ 1.3	+ 2.3

Compared with a month ago employment showed a great improvement in Staffordshire, where it was recovering from the effects of the metal trades strikes in that district; it also showed an improvement in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire. There was a decline in "other Midland counties," and in the remaining districts there was not much change. As regards the departments, there was a great improvement at puddling forges, and some improvement at forges and presses and at open-hearth melting furnaces; but at Bessemer converters and at crucible furnaces there was a decline. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 1,351 (or 1.3 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.01 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago employment showed an improvement, on the whole, especially in Wales and Mon-

mouth, and in the Sheffield and Rotherham and Leeds and Bradford districts. There was, however, a decline in "other Midland counties," and in Northumberland and Durham and Cleveland. There was an improvement in every department except Bessemer converters and puddling forges, which showed a considerable decline. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 4,475 (or 4.4 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked declined by 0.13 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during July, 1913, amounted to 167,438 tons, or 10,897 tons less than in June, 1913, and 13,223 tons less than in July, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during July, 1913, amounted to 299,119 tons, or 24,418 tons more than in June, 1913, and 43,072 tons more than in July, 1912.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good generally, much overtime being worked in the principal centres. It was better than a year ago.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in the engineering and ironfounding trades who were unemployed at the end of July was 2.3, as compared with 2.2 at the end of June.

Trade Unions with 221,974 members reported 1.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, compared with 2.1 per cent. at the end of June and 2.7 per cent. at the end of July, 1912.

Compared with a month ago the most noticeable changes in the percentages unemployed were a decrease in the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district, and an increase—due to local holidays—in the Glasgow district.

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in nearly all districts, especially at Blackburn (where employment in July, 1912, was affected by a strike of labourers) and in the London and Belfast districts; in the Birmingham district and in the West Riding the percentage unemployed showed an increase.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of July, 1913.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
		July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		July 1913	June 1913	July 1912		
North-East Coast	17,192	1.9	2.6	2.4	- 0.7	- 0.5
Manchester and Liverpool	22,228	2.0	1.4	2.2	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	13,663	1.5	3.2	8.4	- 1.7	- 6.9
West Riding Towns	14,500	2.2	1.7	1.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Hull and Lincolnshire District	5,237	1.2	1.4	1.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	9,750	2.6	3.2	1.4	- 0.6	+ 1.2
Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester District	5,245	1.2	1.3	1.9	- 0.1	- 0.7
London and neighbouring District	12,594	2.5	1.7	4.1	+ 0.8	- 1.6
South Coast	5,507	0.7	1.4	1.2	- 0.7	- 0.5
South Wales and Bristol District	7,795	2.5	2.8	2.7	- 0.3	- 0.2
Glasgow and District	20,519	3.3	2.2	3.9	+ 1.1	- 0.6
East of Scotland	4,326	1.9	1.1	3.1	+ 0.8	- 1.2
Belfast and Dublin	4,124	3.1	2.6	6.6	+ 0.5	- 3.5
Other Districts	6,809	1.0	0.7	0.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	221,974	1.9	2.1	2.7	- 0.2	- 0.8

Employment on the North-East Coast and in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire continued very good, with much overtime. At Bolton, however, some short time was reported by textile machinery makers, and at Jarrow and Darlington ironfounders reported a decline; while with patternmakers employment was quiet at Sunderland, Bradford, and Hull.

Employment in the Midland and Eastern Counties remained good on the whole, though only moderate, with some short time, in the cycle industry. It was quiet, however, with ironfounders and patternmakers at Nottingham and Derby.

In the London district employment continued good, but was still affected by a strike of patternmakers, and some branches of ironfounders were not well employed. Employment was very good on the South Coast and at

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Bristol, though at Southampton it had not fully recovered after the recent dispute. At the South Wales ports it was good with ironfounders, and fairly good on the whole with other workpeople.

Employment in Scotland continued very good, with much overtime. In the Glasgow district some interruption was caused by local holidays. In the East of Scotland a decline was reported by brassfounders.

At Belfast employment continued fairly good, but again showed some decline compared with the previous month; it was much better, however, than a year ago.

The Imports of machinery in July, 1913, amounted to £633,944, or £38,699 more than in June, 1913, and £80,133 more than in July, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in July, 1913, amounted to £3,131,686, or £102,224 less than in June, 1913, and £373,181 more than in July, 1912.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

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

The percentage unemployed at the end of July among workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured under the National Insurance Act was 3.4, as compared with 2.9 a month ago.

Trade Unions with 70,986 members reported 2.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 3.2 per cent. a month ago, and 4.4 per cent. in July, 1912.

District.	No. of Members * of Unions at end of July, 1913.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
		July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Tyne and Blyth	11,153	5.1	7.1	3.2	- 2.0	+ 1.9
Wear	5,517	1.5	2.3	5.1	- 0.8	- 3.6
Tees and Hartlepool .. .	5,874	2.1	3.0	3.4	- 0.9	- 1.3
Humber	2,962	2.7	1.8	3.2	+ 0.9	- 0.5
Thames and Medway .. .	4,855	3.7	2.6	12.4	+ 1.1	- 8.7
South Coast	5,289	2.3	3.4	1.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.8
Bristol Channel Ports ..	2,560	9.2	14.1	15.0	- 4.9	- 5.8
Mersey	5,832	5.3	1.4	6.4	+ 3.9	- 1.1
Clyde	17,172	0.7	0.8	2.6	- 0.1	- 1.9
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ..	2,108	2.3	4.4	5.4	- 2.1	- 3.1
Belfast	3,893	1.4	0.9	3.1	+ 0.5	- 1.7
Other Districts	3,951	1.0	1.4	1.6	- 0.4	- 0.6
United Kingdom	70,986	2.8	3.2	4.4	- 0.4	- 1.6

Employment on the Tyne was fairly good on the whole, and showed an improvement on a month ago. It was very good at Elswick, but slack, and worse than a month ago, with shipwrights at North and South Shields; while much time was lost by platers in the Wallsend and Howdon districts through lack of material. Employment was very good on the Wear, overtime being worked by shipwrights. Employment was good in the Tees district, except on ship repair work, on which it was moderate, but better than a month ago. It was generally good on the Humber, though only reported as fair with shipwrights at Hull and at Goole.

Employment was good on the Thames on both old and new work, and, while showing some decline on a month ago, was much better than a year ago. It was very good on the South Coast, and showed an improvement on a month ago. It continued fair on the whole on repair work at the South Wales ports, considering the time of year.

Employment on the Mersey was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago; some overtime was worked by boiler-makers on the Birkenhead side.

Employment continued very good on the Clyde, and was better than a year ago. It was very good, and better than a month ago and a year ago, on the East Coast of Scotland, though some slackness was reported with boiler-makers at Leith, owing to work not being sufficiently advanced.

Employment was reported as good at Belfast, and also at Dublin.

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES

EMPLOYMENT in July remained fairly good on the whole, but showed some decline as compared with the previous month. Trade Unions with 32,543 members reported 1.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 1.3 per cent. in June, 1913, and July, 1912.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment with brassworkers on the whole showed a decline, and was much worse than a year ago; considerable short time was reported. Employment remained good in London, and at Manchester and Nottingham; with bedstead makers at Birmingham employment continued bad.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—At Blackheath and Hales-owen employment was fairly good in the rivet, nut, spike and rough bolt trades, but showed a slight decline compared with the previous month. Employment on the Tyne was good. At Birmingham and Smethwick it was about the same as in the previous month.

Wire.—Employment continued good. It was still quiet with spring trap makers at Wolverhampton.

Locks, Hollow-ware, and General Hardware.—Employment in the lock trade in the Midlands was fair. At Birmingham and West Bromwich employment in the hollow-ware trade was moderate; in the galvanised hollow-ware trade it was very slack in the Dudley and Wolverhampton district.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was slack at Rotherham; fair in other parts of England and in Scotland.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—The cutlery trades at Sheffield continued well employed in all branches except the wool shear trade, which was still very quiet. The edge tool trades in the Birmingham and Wednesbury districts were also well employed, and the hand-made hoe trade at Wednesbury reported a great improvement. Employment at Walsall was good, and better than in the previous month, in the bit and stirrup trades. At Redditch the needle trade was fairly good, some firms being very busy; it was very good with fish-hook makers.

Tubes.—Employment in South Staffordshire was good on the whole, after the termination of the strike. At Birmingham employment continued moderate on bedstead tubes, and fairly good on cased and brass tubes.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—Employment in the chain trades at Cradley continued to be good generally; though there was a slight decline in the block chain trade, which was only fairly good. Employment was good at Walsall in the chain and cart gear trades. Employment in the chain trades on the Tyne and Wear was fair, but not quite so steady as in the previous month. Anchorsmiths reported employment as moderate at Cradley, and good, with some overtime, in the Tyne and Wear district. The anvil and vice trades at Dudley were about the same as in the previous month. Spring makers at West Bromwich reported employment as fair.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers continued good generally; with tinplate workers at Exeter it was very good. Iron plate workers reported employment as busy in London, but quiet, and worse than in the previous month, at Birmingham and at The Lye; a large proportion of the men at Birmingham were on short time.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, Britannia Metal, &c.—Employment was fair at Sheffield, but very quiet, with short time general, in London. At Birmingham it was fair in the gold section of the jewellery trade, and quiet in the silver section. Electroplaters reported a general upward tendency. Britannia metal workers reported employment as bad. Employment in the watch trade at Coventry was fair.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				Imports:	£
Cutlery	10,715	10,400	10,594	+ 315	+ 121
Hardware	119,478	101,434	108,827	+18,044	+10,651
Exports (British & Irish): .. .	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery	80,632	65,042	80,094	+15,590	+ 538
Hardware	223,958	195,597	217,946	+28,361	+ 6,012
Implements and Tools .. .	243,324	231,773	215,059	+11,551	+28,265

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in the spinning and in the weaving branches. Some districts showed a decline, but on the whole employment showed little change compared with a month ago, and was slightly better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 116,121 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing	15,107	+ 0.2	+ 1.6	14,201	+ 0.2	+ 4.1
Spinning	25,306	- 0.4	+ 0.4	25,822	- 0.4	+ 3.1
Weaving	54,591	- 0.2	+ 0.1	56,503	+ 0.9	+ 2.8
Other	9,567	- 0.3	+ 1.1	11,694	- 1.6	+ 1.9
Not specified	11,550	- 0.1	- 0.2	12,528	- 0.2	+ 2.5
Total	116,121	- 0.2	+ 0.4	120,748	+ 0.2	+ 2.9
Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Ashton	5,725	- 0.2	+ 0.5	6,017	+ 1.7	+ 2.8
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	5,477	- 0.1	+ 0.7	5,531	+ 2.4	+ 7.5
Oldham	14,041	- 0.1	+ 1.2	15,332	- 0.2	+ 3.4
Bolton and Leigh	13,447	- 0.2	- 0.4	13,067	- 0.4	+ 2.7
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden .. .	8,955	- 0.5	+ 0.8	9,259	- 0.9	+ 4.6
Manchester	9,550	+ 0.1	- 0.2	8,524	- 0.0	+ 3.6
Preston and Chorley .. .	10,912	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	10,867	- 0.2	+ 4.7
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	17,282	+ 0.0	+ 2.2	18,896	+ 2.5	+ 2.7
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	13,865	- 0.5	- 1.1	17,768	- 1.4	- 0.3
Other Lancashire Towns ..	5,490	- 0.4	- 0.5	4,684	- 0.7	+ 3.3
Yorkshire Towns	4,961	+ 0.0	0.2	4,951	- 0.5	+ 1.8
Other Districts	6,436	- 0.4	- 0.9	5,822	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Total	116,121	- 0.2	+ 0.4	120,748	+ 0.2	+ 2.9

Employment in the Oldham district continued good on the whole with both spinners and weavers, whilst in the Bolton district it continued fair. In the Blackburn district it continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the Burnley district employment with weavers was reported as good, and was about the same as a year ago. Employment in the Manchester district showed little change compared with the previous month, and in Yorkshire it continued good. At Glossop weavers were fairly well employed.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Description of Cotton.	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				Bales.	Bales.
American	234,862	227,266	264,492	+ 7,596	- 29,630
Brazilian	12,496	12,496	6,761	-	+ 5,735
East Indian	4,984	5,027	4,069	- 43	+ 915
Egyptian	17,470	16,763	23,489	+ 707	- 6,019
Miscellaneous	10,241	8,473	8,050	+ 1,768	+ 2,191
Total	280,053	270,025	306,861	+ 10,028	- 26,808

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

Description.	July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Middling American:	6.67	- 0.06	- 0.44
Monthly average of Daily Quotations	6.76	- 0.05	- 0.77
Highest Price on any one day ..	6.52	- 0.05	- 0.05
Lowest	9.24	- 0.24	- 0.81
Good Fair Egyptian:	9.35	- 0.25	- 0.90
Monthly average of Daily Quotations	9.10	- 0.15	- 0.65
Highest Price on any one day ..			
Lowest			

The visible supply of American Cotton for the United Kingdom on August 8th, 1913, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 511,930 bales, as compared with 625,370 bales on August 9th, 1912.

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

Description.	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton Yarn and Twist—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Grey	13,935	14,126	16,825	- 191	- 2,890
Bleached and Dyed .. .	2,685	2,861	3,799	- 176	- 1,114
Total	16,620	16,987	20,624	- 367	- 4,004
Cotton Thread for Sewing ..	1,744	1,645	1,924	+ 99	- 180
Cotton Piece Goods—	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.
Grey or Unbleached .. .	226,582	206,965	216,652	- 383	- 10,070
Bleached	171,064	174,676	171,927	- 3,612	- 863
Printed	123,847	108,705	118,332	+ 15,142	+ 5,515
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	140,896	127,975	128,450	+ 12,921	+ 12,446
Total	642,389	618,321	635,361	+ 24,068	+ 7,028

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 24,441 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting	672	+ 2.6	+ 1.8	703	+ 1.4	+ 1.6
Spinning	5,325	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	5,315	+ 0.5	+ 6.2
Weaving	10,079	+ 0.3	- 1.2	9,302	- 2.9	+ 0.4
Other Departments .. .	7,082	- 0.2	+ 2.0	7,259	- 2.8	+ 2.6
Not specified	1,283	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	1,339	+ 2.5	+ 5.6
Total	24,441	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	23,918	- 1.7	+ 2.6
Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Huddersfield District .. .	4,518	+ 0.7	+ 4.5	5,175	- 2.5	+ 4.2
Leeds District	2,332	+ 0.2	+ 2.6	2,357	+ 1.4	+ 6.4
Dewsbury & Batley District ..	3,414	+ 0.7	+ 5.7	3,629	- 1.7	+ 1.5
Other Parts of West Riding ..	2,193	- 0.5	- 2.7	2,337	- 0.3	+ 1.5
Total, West Riding .. .	12,457	+ 0.4	+ 3.1	13,498	- 1.3	+ 6.7
Scotland	5,714	- 0.4	- 3.2	5,287	- 2.5	- 4.0
Other Districts	6,270	+ 0.2	- 1.2	5,133	- 2.0	- 0.3
Total	24,441	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	23,918	- 1.7	+ 2.6

In the Huddersfield district employment showed a further slight decline compared with the previous month, and less overtime was reported, but employment on the whole was still good, and better than a year ago. In the Leeds district employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the Dewsbury and Batley district there was a slight decline in every department compared with a month ago, but employment was rather better than a year ago. In Scotland there was a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago, but employment on the whole was fairly good.

Worsted Trade.

Employment was good; it showed a slight decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Employment in Bradford showed a decline in every branch compared with a month ago, but was on the whole still good and better than a year ago, except with woolcombers. In the Keighley district employment was fair, but showed a decline in woolcombing and in spinning compared with a year ago. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment was better than a year ago, but in the Huddersfield area there was a slight decline compared with a month ago, and some slackness was reported. There was some deficiency of labour, especially in the Bradford district.

Returns from firms employing 39,985 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.7 per cent. in

the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.7 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting & Combing ..	4,974	- 3.5	- 5.8	5,533	- 3.4	- 4.6
Spinning	20,576	- 0.5	- 5.7	12,948	- 1.5	+ 0.5
Weaving	8,236	- 0.7	- 0.4	7,819	- 1.5	+ 1.7
Other Departments ..	4,457	- 0.5	+ 1.2	4,685	- 2.4	+ 1.7
Not specified	1,732	- 0.6	- 0.6	1,455	- 7.6	+ 1.7
Total	39,985	- 0.9	- 3.7	32,420	- 1.7	+ 0.1

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bradford District ..	20,949	- 1.1	- 3.7	17,540	- 2.0	+ 0.9
Ketley District ..	6,163	- 1.4	- 6.9	4,769	- 0.6	- 6.8
Halifax District ..	3,143	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	2,313	+ 0.3	+ 6.1
Huddersfield District	4,037	- 0.9	+ 0.4	3,705	- 2.6	+ 2.1
Other Parts of West Riding	2,474	+ 0.5	- 6.1	1,809	+ 1.0	+ 2.6
Total, West Riding ..	38,763	- 0.9	- 3.6	30,136	- 1.5	+ 0.2
Other Districts	3,222	- 0.9	- 4.4	2,284	- 3.9	- 1.1
Total	39,985	- 0.9	- 3.7	32,420	- 1.7	+ 0.1

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports and Exports of Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).					
Imports .. 1,000 lbs.	32,306	42,051	38,084	- 9,745	- 5,778
British Exports ..	2,217	1,263	3,731	+ 954	+ 1,514
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. 1,000 lbs.	22,169	15,691	15,200	+ 6,478	+ 6,969
Yarn:					
Woolen .. 1,000 lbs.	378	389	625	- 11	- 247
Worsted	4,544	4,073	5,097	+ 471	- 553
Alpaca and Mohair ..	1,665	1,564	1,425	+ 101	+ 240
Total, Yarn ..	6,587	6,026	7,147	+ 561	- 560
Piece Goods:					
Woolen .. 1,000 yds.	12,587	9,741	10,901	+ 2,846	+ 1,686
Worsted	6,966	5,598	6,352	+ 1,368	+ 614
Total, Piece Goods ..	19,553	15,339	17,253	+ 4,214	+ 2,300

Prices of Wool.

Average Prices:	Pence per lb.		
	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.
Lincoln Hogs	12 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2
40's Crossbred tops ..	15 1/2	16 1/2	13 1/2
60's Super Botany tops	29 1/2	30 1/2	26 1/2

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 14,575 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with June. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase—due largely to advances in rates of wages—of 10.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	3,318	- 0.6	- 1.6	2,680	+ 1.9	+ 11.3
Spinning	3,956	- 0.1	+ 0.9	2,955	+ 1.9	+ 12.5
Weaving	5,282	- 0.0	- 0.8	4,559	+ 1.2	+ 11.2
Other	2,020	+ 0.5	- 0.9	2,211	+ 1.4	+ 7.1
Total	14,575	- 0.1	- 0.5	12,405	+ 1.6	+ 10.9

In the Dundee district, in which are employed 86 per cent. of the total number of workpeople reported on, employment continued good. In the Forfar, Brechin and Arbroath districts it also continued good, a deficiency of workers being again reported in all the districts.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Jute tons	2,163	10,653	4,337	- 8,490	- 2,174
Exports (British & Irish): Jute Yarn .. 100 lbs.	42,721	35,816	46,418	+ 6,905	- 3,697
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	142,660	146,266	150,991	- 3,606	- 8,331

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, though not quite so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 42,733 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and also in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 6.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. This increase was due mainly to increases in rates of wages.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	5,334	- 0.5	+ 0.7	3,361	- 0.2	+ 13.0
Spinning	9,560	- 1.1	- 0.9	5,318	- 1.9	+ 8.7
Weaving	15,503	- 0.3	- 3.6	10,547	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Other	6,718	+ 1.1	+ 2.4	5,540	- 0.6	+ 10.8
Not specified	5,618	- 0.8	- 1.9	3,709	+ 1.3	+ 9.5
Total	42,733	- 0.3	- 1.3	28,475	- 0.3	+ 6.8

Though still good on the whole, employment at Belfast and other parts of Ireland showed a decline compared with the previous month. In Fifehire there was a slight improvement; in other parts of Scotland employment was also better than a month ago.

A deficiency of workpeople was reported in some branches.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Cordilla) tons	5,044	5,054	5,498	- 10	- 454
Exports (British & Irish): Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	12,136	13,955	14,826	- 1,819	- 2,690
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	135,760	145,561	179,287	- 9,801	- 43,507

HOSIERY TRADE.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester	7,333	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	6,273	- 0.1	+ 6.0
Leicester Country District ..	2,361	+ 0.7	+ 5.0	2,059	+ 4.7	+ 4.8
Notts and Derbyshire ..	4,801	- 2.2	+ 3.2	3,968	+ 6.3	+ 11.6
Scotland	2,040	- 1.2	+ 3.8	1,623	+ 0.9	+ 10.4
Other Districts	381	+ 9.8	+ 1.1	240	+ 6.2	+ 6.2
Total, United Kingdom ..	16,916	- 0.3	+ 2.3	14,158	+ 2.5	+ 7.8

Returns from firms employing 16,916 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 7.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. The comparison with a year ago is affected by an increase in the rates of wages.

cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. At Hinckley and Loughborough it was fairly good. In Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment continued fairly good with power frame workers, and was better than a year ago; in Derbyshire there was also an improvement as compared with a month ago; with hand frame workers in Nottinghamshire it was fairly good. In Scotland employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the values of woollen and cotton hosiery imported and exported during the months stated.

Description.	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen ..	47,444	35,714	43,588	+ 11,730	+ 3,856
" Cotton	235,791	164,371	206,812	+ 71,420	+ 28,979
Exports (British & Irish): Hosiery, Woollen ..	194,578	138,300	175,282	+ 56,278	+ 19,296
" Cotton	68,846	50,508	52,194	+ 18,338	+ 16,652

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the levers section continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. In the curtain and plain net branches it continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago, especially in the plain net section.

Returns from firms employing 5,627 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Levers	1,366	- 1.7	- 4.6	1,705	- 2.3	- 9.0
Curtain	2,178	- 1.5	+ 0.6	2,269	+ 0.8	+ 4.5
Plain Net	1,546	- 0.2	- 1.5	1,346	+ 3.8	+ 10.7
Others	537	- 1.3	- 9.7	416	+ 3.5	- 1.0
Total	5,627	- 1.2	- 2.3	5,736	+ 0.7	+ 1.0

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch continued bad, and was about the same as a year ago; much short time was reported. In the curtain and plain net branches it continued good. At Long Eaton employment showed a decline, compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In the West of England it was fairly good, and slightly better than a month ago; the plain net branch showed an improvement compared with a year ago. In Scotland employment was fair.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Cotton Lace	210,020	126,785	216,667	+ 83,235	- 6,647
Silk Lace	40,073	19,116	35,387	+ 20,957	+ 4,688
Exports (British & Irish): Cotton Lace	388,977	289,121	363,792	+ 99,856	+ 25,185
Silk Lace	2,100	1,288	1,953	+ 812	+ 147

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was slightly better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,560 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing	760	+ 3.4	+ 4.1	339	+ 1.2	+ 3.0
Spinning	1,970	- 1.0	- 7.3	1,621	- 2.8	- 4.3
Weaving	3,337	+ 1.1	+ 1.9	2,385	+ 2.0	+ 5.0
Other	705	- 1.7	+ 1.4	597	+ 2.9	+ 9.6
Not specified	788	- 0.1	+ 1.9	558	- 8.8	+ 1.3
Total	7,560	+ 0.4	- 0.5	5,510	- 0.6	+ 2.1

At Macclesfield employment was reported as good with throwsters, spinners, hand-loom and power-loom weavers. At Leek employment with throwsters and spinners continued fair; at Congleton it was bad; with trimming weavers it was moderate at both places. In the Lancashire and the West Riding district employment was about the same as a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. In the Eastern Counties there was a slight decline compared with a month ago, but employment was fair, and better than a year ago. With weavers at Dublin employment was reported as fair.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Raw Silk lbs	71,038	79,551	92,683	- 8,513	- 21,645
Thrown Silk lbs	44,349	34,864	38,666	+ 9,485	+ 5,783
Spun Silk Yarn lbs	61,221	58,374	73,255	+ 2,847	- 12,034
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	7,108,767	5,919,529	6,041,035	+ 1,189,238	+ 1,067,732
Exports (British & Irish): Thrown Silk lbs	6,001	6,678	6,815	- 677	- 814
Spun Silk Yarn lbs	94,226	84,824	86,287	+ 9,402	+ 7,939
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	386,392	290,312	385,404	+ 96,080	+ 988

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOY

the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bleaching	3,728	- 0.2	- 2.0	4,047	- 0.1	- 0.8
Printing	874	- 0.6	- 0.9	1,133	- 4.1	- 1.9
Dyeing	15,384	- 1.4	- 1.2	21,448	- 7.2	- 3.4
Trimming, Finishing, and Other Departments ..	10,378	- 0.4	+ 1.1	11,391	- 1.1	+ 3.4
Not specified	237	+ 4.4	- 2.9	279	+ 6.1	+ 8.6
Total	31,199	- 0.8	- 0.5	38,298	- 4.5	- 0.3
Districts:—						
Yorkshire	14,034	- 1.4	- 0.6	19,053	- 7.0	- 1.4
Lancashire	10,369	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	12,588	- 1.5	+ 3.3
Scotland	3,275	- 2.1	- 6.8	3,087	0.5	- 3.9
Ireland	851	- 0.7	+ 7.3	656	- 5.7	- 7.1
Other Districts	2,669	- 0.7	+ 7.3	2,924	- 4.6	+ 11.9
Total	31,199	- 0.8	- 0.5	38,298	- 4.5	- 0.3

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was moderate, and not so good as a year ago; some short time was reported. At Basford employment was fair; at Dundee it was good.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers was slack. In Derbyshire employment with engravers was disorganised by a dispute, which was also still affecting employment with engravers and calico printers in Scotland.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers was good, and about the same as a year ago. About one-quarter of the trade union dyers worked short time, and about one-third worked overtime. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment on the whole was moderate. With silk dyers it continued good at Macclesfield, Leek, and Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was bad.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester employment was fairly good with hosiery trimmers, &c.; at Hinckley and Loughborough it continued good; at Basford and Bulwell it was fair. At Dundee employment with calenderers was good.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued good for the time of year.

Returns from firms employing 65,089 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was no change in the number employed, and an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
London	2,632	- 1.1	+ 3.7	3,025	- 2.5	+ 4.6
Leicester	12,619	- 0.7	+ 1.5	13,959	- 0.6	- 0.3
Leicester Country District ..	3,132	- 0.8	- 0.7	3,061	+ 1.9	- 2.9
Northampton	10,492	- 0.4	- 1.6	11,097	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Northampton Country District ..	9,407	- 0.6	+ 3.6	9,591	+ 3.1	+ 6.3
Kettering	3,961	- 0.6	- 1.5	4,101	- 1.2	- 1.5
Stafford & District	2,905	- 1.5	+ 1.5	2,921	- 5.6	+ 2.8
Norwich & District	3,727	+ 1.0	- 3.1	3,342	- 0.5	- 1.8
Bristol & District	1,470	- 0.2	+ 0.5	1,383	+ 3.6	+ 5.1
Kingswood	1,837	+ 1.6	+ 4.6	1,850	+ 5.9	+ 3.5
Leeds & District	2,137	+ 0.7	- 4.9	2,103	+ 1.5	- 2.7
Manchester & District	3,066	- 0.0	- 5.7	3,310	+ 8.5	+ 3.0
Birmingham & District	1,002	+ 5.9	+ 3.6	835	+ 7.7	+ 7.5
Other parts of England and Wales	2,822	- 0.9	- 2.1	2,625	+ 0.1	- 0.7
ENGLAND & WALES	61,209	- 0.3	+ 0.1	63,213	+ 0.7	+ 1.4
SCOTLAND	3,444	- 0.5	- 0.9	3,601	+ 0.4	+ 3.1
IRELAND	436	- 1.8	- 8.2	285	- 8.1	- 11.5
UNITED KINGDOM	65,089	- 0.4	- 0.0	67,099	+ 0.7	+ 1.4

At Leicester employment was fairly good on the whole, though quiet with clickers and pressmen and slack with women operatives. At Northampton employment showed little change compared with a month ago; it was fair with lasters and finishers, but rather quiet with clickers and pressmen. At Kettering employment was reported as moderate, and was not so good as a year ago; with Army bootmakers in Northamptonshire employment continued good. At Stafford employment was fair, and better than a year ago. At Bristol and Kingswood employment on the whole continued good, especially in the men's heavy boot section, and was better than a year ago. At Leeds it was moderate, and not so good as a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good, and was slightly better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports of Boots and Shoes.—The following Table shows the quantities and values of the boots and shoes imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description of Boots and Shoes.	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less re-exports):					
Leather .. doz. pairs	16,976	14,054	14,515	+ 2,922	+ 2,461
.. value £	68,550	51,556	58,324	+ 16,994	+ 9,225
Rubber .. doz. pairs	8,708	6,491	10,477	+ 2,217	- 1,769
.. value £	9,842	7,409	13,133	+ 2,433	- 3,291
Other materials doz. pairs	12,292	7,769	14,622	+ 4,523	- 2,330
.. value £	8,204	3,420	7,573	+ 4,784	+ 631
Exports (British & Irish):					
Leather .. doz. pairs	139,930	101,892	117,404	+ 38,038	+ 22,526
.. value £	382,612	303,363	326,885	+ 79,249	+ 55,747
Rubber .. doz. pairs	12,445	9,096	14,430	+ 3,349	- 1,885
.. value £	12,183	9,325	14,101	+ 2,864	- 1,912
Other materials doz. pairs	14,526	17,923	11,086	- 3,397	+ 3,440
.. value £	11,337	14,729	8,170	- 3,392	+ 3,167

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fair on the whole. Trade Unions with 3,051 members reported 5.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of July as compared with 5.5 per cent. in June and 3.8 per cent. in July, 1912.

Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.—Employment was fairly good on the whole, though still quiet with curriers in the London and Birmingham districts.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—A decline in employment was reported at Walsall, and both there and at Birmingham employment was quiet generally, except with brown saddlers, who were fairly well employed. In London employment was reported as quiet; at Glasgow as good; at Dublin as fair, and better than a month ago.

Miscellaneous.—With portmanteau makers employment was reported as very fair in London and rather quiet, but better than a month ago, at Manchester. With fancy and morocco leather finishers in London it continued bad, and worse than a year ago; with other fancy leather workers no change was reported.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and the exports of leather goods for the months stated:—

Description.	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwt.	43,213	37,487	51,045	+ 5,726	- 7,832
Ditto, wet cwt.	71,646	62,876	90,928	+ 8,770	- 19,282
Total Hides, dry and wet .. cwt.	114,859	100,363	141,973	+ 14,496	- 27,114
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £	950,850	897,641	1,207,336	+ 53,209	- 356,486
.. (value) £	263,847	290,056	303,746	- 6,209	- 19,899
Leather* cwt.	89,358	92,345	120,171	- 2,987	- 30,813
Exports (British & Irish):					
Leather cwt.	19,131	18,398	19,473	+ 733	- 342
Gloves .. doz. prs.	27,550	12,367	22,296	+ 15,183	+ 5,254
Machinery Belting .. cwt.	4,274	4,204	3,713	+ 70	+ 561
Saddlery and Harness .. (value) £	40,702	32,367	40,228	+ 8,335	+ 474
Other Sorts .. (value) £	59,609	54,040	61,086	+ 5,569	- 1,477

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

HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during July in the silk hat trade continued dull, and was about the same as a year ago.

In the felt hat trade employment, on the whole, was slightly better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of July was 1.1, compared with the same percentage a month ago and 1.0 a year ago. At Denton employment was reported as quiet, but improving, with about a third of the Trade Union members on short time. At Stockport it was moderate; in Warwickshire it continued good.

Description.	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hats, Felt .. doz.	54,916	33,968	34,788	+ 20,948	+ 20,128
.. Straw	6,800	21,649	6,175	- 14,849	+ 625
.. Other sorts ..	34,472	61,617	70,585	- 27,145	- 36,113
Total	96,188	117,234	111,548	- 21,046	- 15,360
Exports (British & Irish):					
Hats, Felt	72,360	42,618	56,837	+ 29,742	+ 15,523
.. Straw	65,582	53,842	62,070	+ 11,740	+ 3,512
.. Other sorts ..	19,413	14,683	18,125	+ 4,730	+ 1,288
Total	157,355	111,143	137,032	+ 46,212	+ 20,323

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during July showed a seasonal decline, and was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £10,813 to their workpeople (indoor workers and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended July 26th showed a decrease of 15.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and of 7.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as fairly good at Edinburgh, good at Glasgow, and dull at Dublin.

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment on the whole was fairly good, and about the same as a year ago. The Trade Union cutters reported it as good.

Leeds.—Returns from firms employing 8,322 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended July 26th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 1.8 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment on the whole was good, and some overtime was reported. The Jewish operatives reported employment as fair.

Other Centres.—At Bristol and Norwich employment continued good. At Manchester it was fair, and not so good as a month ago. At Glasgow employment was affected by the holidays.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in July, 1913, were valued at £273,331, as compared with £320,623 in June, 1913, and £279,911 in July, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £843,754, £626,200, and £751,826 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades showed the usual seasonal decline, and was about the same as a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, etc., trades employment was fair. Employment generally was fair in the shirt and collar trade, and good in the corset trade.

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,503 dressmakers in the week ended July 26th, showed a decrease of 11.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.4 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. Court and private dressmakers employing 936 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed a decrease of 12.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and no change compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, undercloth-

ing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 2,905 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended July 26th, showed a decrease of 5.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair on the whole, but was affected by holidays.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades firms employing 2,204 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 4.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fair; a deficiency of machinists, etc., was reported.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle and costume trade continued good, and was better than a year ago, but was somewhat affected by holidays; there was a deficiency of finishers.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, employing 5,941 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,146 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers in the week ended July 26th, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and of 6.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,303 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended July 26th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 0.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was good during the month.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

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

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	22,113	4.6	4.8	6.8	- 0.2	- 2.2
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,790	2.1	3.7	2.5	- 1.6	- 0.4
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	7,272	3.9	3.9	3.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,810	2.3	2.0	2.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
West Midlands	2,753	1.6	3.4	2.7	- 1.8	- 1.1
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	3,973	1.7	3.2	2.6	- 1.5	- 0.9
Scotland	6,140	1.9	2.5	3.5	- 0.6	- 1.6
Ireland	2,502	6.6	6.1	4.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
United Kingdom	53,353	3.5	4.0	4.7	- 0.5	- 1.2

London.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago, overtime being worked in many towns on voters' lists. It was slack, however, with letterpress printers at Liverpool, Nottingham and Dublin, and with lithographic printers at Edinburgh.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Glasgow and Dublin, however, a decline was reported as compared with June.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	3,354	3.2	4.1	6.0	- 0.9	- 2.8
Other Districts	3,045	3.2	3.1	3.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
United Kingdom	6,399	3.2	3.6	4.8	- 0.4	- 1.6

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades was fairly good, but a decline was

the last week of the month showed a decrease in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0.3 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Workpeople paid Wages in last week of July, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:		
Northern Counties	4,425	Per cent. - 2.3
Midlands, Wales, and Ireland ..	1,412	- 1.7 + 5.3
Southern Counties	6,760	- 0.4 + 3.2
Scotland	5,396	- 0.6 - 2.3
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	17,993	- 0.4 + 0.3
Hand-made Paper	757	+ 2.7 + 0.9
Total	18,750	- 0.3 + 0.3

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 4,542 members had 0.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 0.9 per cent. a month ago and 1.1 per cent. in July, 1912. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 526 members had 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 5.3 per cent. a month ago and 5.1 per cent. in July, 1912.

The Imports of paper in July, 1913, were valued at £706,292, as compared with £620,826 in June, 1913, and £633,718, in July, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £334,433, £294,041, and £269,651 respectively.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good on the whole, but showed a falling off as compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 46,769 reported 2.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 1.9 per cent. in June and with 2.9 per cent. in July, 1912.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment was fairly good and about the same as a month ago; it was better than in July, 1912. At the end of the month Trade Unions with 18,085 members reported 2.8 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 2.7 per cent. a month ago and 4.3 per cent. a year ago. Employment was especially good at Manchester and Glasgow, but only moderate at Hull; with french polishers in London it was bad.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in July, 1913, were valued at £33,348, as compared with £35,170 in June, 1913, and £32,830 in July, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £103,843, £72,626, and £93,631 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued good, and was again better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed at the end of July among the "insured" workpeople usually engaged in sawmilling was 2.2, as compared with 2.0 per cent. at the end of June.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 8,224 reported 2.3 per cent. as out of work at the end of July, as compared with the same percentage a month ago and with 3.0 per cent. a year ago. At Leeds and Dublin employment was bad, and at Hull quiet.

Imports.—The Table below shows the quantities of hewn and sawn timber, and the values of house frames, &c., imported for the months stated:—

Description.	July, 1913.		June, 1913.		July, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
	Loads.	£.	Loads.	£.	Loads.	£.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	453,026	12,794	436,809	11,679	445,243	16,886	+ 1,615	+ 7,783
" sawn	1,055,821		755,890		717,818		+ 299,931	+ 338,003
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value)								

Coopers.

Employment was fair on the whole; it was slightly better than a month ago and slightly worse than in July,

1912; it was reported as good at Hull, Glasgow, and Dublin, and dull at Sheffield.

Coachbuilding.

Employment continued good in these trades, but showed a slight falling off as compared with June, and was not so good as a year ago. Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 12,449 reported 1.9 per cent. of their members out of work at the end of July, as compared with 1.0 per cent. in the previous month and 1.1 per cent. in July, 1912. Employment was reported as fair at Manchester and Coventry, and as moderate at Liverpool; some short time was worked at Salford.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment was good generally, but showed a decline compared with the previous month; it was rather better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 2.5 per cent. of their members out of work, as compared with 0.8 per cent. a month ago and 3.8 per cent. a year ago.

Other Trades.—Employment was moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths. Packing case makers continued well employed, and worked overtime in some districts. Employment was good with skip and basket makers at Oldham, and fair with cane and wicker workers at Basford.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in July, 1913, were valued at £38,735, as compared with £34,098 in June, 1913, and £40,256 in July, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £21,894, £20,261, and £19,865 respectively.

BUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued good on the whole, though only moderate with plumbers. Compared with a month ago it showed a slight decline on the whole, but with carpenters was about the same, while with plasterers a further improvement was reported. Compared with a year ago there was a general improvement, except with plumbers, with whom there was a slight decline.

The percentage unemployed among all classes of "insured" workpeople usually engaged in building and works of construction was 4.0 at the end of July, as compared with 3.5 at the end of June. For the London and South-Eastern district the percentage unemployed at the end of July was 7.1, as compared with 5.6 at the end of June.

Returns received from 829 firms show an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and of 6.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day in July, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		No. paid on last pay-day in July, 1913.		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	6,553	+ 462	+ 438	4,858	+ 417	+ 447		
Northern Counties & Yorks.	3,167	+ 191	+ 377	2,832	+ 180	+ 720		
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	4,839	+ 73	+ 304	4,676	+ 126	+ 110		
Midland & Eastern Counties	4,259	+ 62	+ 365	3,942	- 17	+ 430		
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	4,538	- 135	- 255	2,966	- 230	- 22		
Other Districts	719	- 24	- 12	574	+ 105	+ 87		
England and Wales	23,875	+ 505	+ 1,187	19,848	+ 581	+ 1,772		
Scotland	3,197	+ 10	+ 1	2,473	- 60	+ 218		
Ireland	418	+ 46	+ 56	474	+ 129	+ 138		
United Kingdom	27,490	+ 561	+ 1,244	22,795	+ 660	+ 2,128		
	Lads and Boys.				Total.			
London	351	+ 11	- 35	11,762	+ 890	+ 820		
Northern Counties & Yorks.	428	+ 4	- 15	6,427	+ 375	+ 1,082		
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	764	+ 5	- 26	10,079	+ 204	+ 388		
Midland & Eastern Counties	362	- 11	+ 4	8,563	- 90	+ 799		
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	517	- 16	- 40	8,021	- 381	- 317		
Other Districts	55		+ 1	1,348	+ 81	+ 76		
England and Wales	2,477	- 7	- 111	46,200	+ 1,079	+ 2,848		
Scotland	547	- 23	- 63	6,217	- 67	+ 123		
Ireland	62	+ 8	+ 9	964	+ 183	+ 203		
United Kingdom	3,086	- 22	- 198	53,371	+ 1,199	+ 3,174		

Returns from Trade Unions show that the percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of July was 2.4, compared with 2.5 a month ago and 3.4 a year ago. For plumbers, at the same dates, the percentages were 7.8, 7.1, and 7.1 respectively. In both cases the lowest district percentages (0.8 for carpenters and 2.6 for plumbers) were for Scotland, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding; while the highest district percentages were for London (4.5 and 13.0) and Ireland (6.2 and 12.7).

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

At Manchester and Leeds employment showed a general improvement. At Liverpool it was affected by a bricklayers' dispute. With plumbers employment was fairly good on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, but continued slack in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire. It was slack with slaters on the Tyne and with painters at Blackpool. With carpenters and slaters at Sheffield employment showed an improvement.

Employment was better than a month ago at Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton. At Birmingham employment with bricklayers was very good, and better than a month ago; with plumbers it was slack. At Nottingham employment was slack with masons and bad with painters, plumbers, and slaters. At Leicester it improved with carpenters, masons, and plumbers, but declined and was only moderate with bricklayers. At Derby it improved with carpenters and painters; with plumbers it was bad. It was dull with bricklayers at Burton-on-Trent. At Northampton employment improved with carpenters, masons, and labourers, but was quiet with painters. At Cambridge it improved with bricklayers, masons, and labourers, and was fairly good with plumbers. At Ipswich employment was affected by a strike of carpenters, bricklayers, and labourers.

Employment was dull, on the whole, at Southampton, and only moderate at Portsmouth. At Plymouth it was fair with plumbers, and quiet though rather better than a month ago—with masons. At Brighton it improved with bricklayers, but was slack with plasterers. At Exeter it was dull with bricklayers and good with plumbers. With carpenters at Bristol and in South Wales it was only moderate. With plumbers at Cardiff it was bad.

Employment at Dundee was quiet on the whole, though good with slaters. With plumbers at Glasgow and Edinburgh employment was fair, and with carpenters at Aberdeen an improvement was reported. At Dublin and Belfast employment was slack with plumbers and only moderate with carpenters. It was bad with masons at Limerick and Cork.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

Brick Trade.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade was good on the whole, but showed some decline as compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago.

Returns from brickmaking firms employing 11,727 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, the number employed was practically the same, the amount of wages paid showing an increase of 3.2 per cent.

Districts.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,459	Per cent. - 0.8 + 2.2	£ 4,499	Per cent. - 2.2 + 4.9
Midland and Eastern Counties	3,284	+ 0.5 - 1.7	3,864	+ 0.7 + 3.5
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	3,333	- 0.7 - 0.3	4,178	- 7.3 + 1.1
Scotland	747	+ 2.0 + 2.6	874	- 0.5 + 4.7
Other Districts	904	- 0.8 - 2.7	1,093	- 7.8 + 2.1
Total	11,727	- 0.2 + 0.0	14,508	- 3.3 + 3.2

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire employment showed some decline on a month

ago, but was still good, and better than a year ago. In South Leicestershire and in the Peterborough district it continued fairly good. In South Staffordshire it continued fair, and was better than a year ago. With glazed brickmakers in Shropshire employment was good. Throughout the Eastern Counties it continued good; in the Plymouth and South-Western district it was fair. In North Wales it was reported as very quiet, with some short time.

Cement Trade.

Employment in the cement trade in Kent and Essex was reported as slack, and worse than a month ago. In the Tees and Hartlepool district it continued good, and was better than a year ago.

The Imports of cement during July, 1913, amounted to 10,049 tons, compared with 10,474 tons in June, 1913, and 24,544 tons in July, 1912. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 59,348 tons, 64,919 tons, and 5,539 tons respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good on the whole.

Returns from firms employing 7,608 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.
Glass Bottle	5,597	Per cent. - 1.4 - 3.3	£ 7,341	Per cent. - 2.5 - 3.2
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,828	- 0.3 - 0.9	2,163	+ 2.9 + 4.3
Other Branches	183	- 4.2 - 3.2	232	+ 6.4 - 0.9
Total	7,608	- 1.2 - 2.7	9,736	- 1.2 - 1.6
Districts.				
North of England	824	- 0.1 + 0.4	1,025	+ 8.2 - 6.1
Yorkshire	4,336	- 1.7 - 5.8	5,702	- 3.8 - 12.9
Lancashire	854	- 0.7 + 8.2	1,043	+ 0.9 + 10.0
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	718	- 1.4 + 6.7	902	+ 0.7 + 10.0
Scotland	570	- 0.2 - 0.3	755	+ 2.6 + 9.3
Other parts of the United Kingdom	306	- 0.6 - 15.2	309	- - + 14.2
Total	7,608	- 1.2 - 2.7	9,736	- 1.2 - 1.6

Employment in the flint glass bottle trade in Yorkshire was good, and better than a year ago; in the ordinary glass bottle trade it was fair, but not so good as a month ago and a year ago. At Mexborough it was reported as bad. With glass bottle makers at St. Helens employment continued moderate; at Sunderland a decline was reported; employment was fair at Glasgow and remained good at Dublin and Bristol.

Employment continued fair with sheet glass flatteners and good with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens, and good with flint glass makers and cutters at Birmingham and in the Wordsley and Stourbridge district. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1913.		June, 1913.		July, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:								
Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	102,790	85,656	101,076	+ 17,134	+ 1,714			
Plate	45,218	43,547	27,067	+ 1,671	+ 18,151			
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	86,240	73,647	78,944	+ 12,593	+ 7,296			
Manufactures, othersorts	269	128	1,525	+ 141	- 1,256			
Bottles	155,589	152,341	133,519	+ 3,248	+ 22,070			
Exports (British & Irish):								
Plate	16,019	16,916	17,179	- 897	- 1,160			
Flint	6,692	6,576	5,754	+ 117	+ 938			
Manufactures, othersorts	59,340	50,866	52,663	+ 8,474	+ 6,877			
Bottles	76,748	76,820	79,261	- 72	- 2,513			

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades was fairly good on the whole, and was better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 16,923 workpeople in the week ended July 26th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.9 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 1.5 in the amount of wages paid.

Branches:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ..	2,342	- 1.2	+ 7.1	2,743	- 4.7	+ 5.6
Earthenware Manufacture ..	12,120	+ 0.7	+ 2.2	11,989	+ 9.5	+ 0.0
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,461	- 1.4	- 0.2	2,438	+ 2.0	+ 4.4
Total	16,923	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	17,170	+ 5.9	+ 1.5
Districts:—						
Potteries	12,652	+ 0.4	+ 1.9	12,183	+10.5	+ 0.8
Other Districts	4,271	- 0.7	+ 4.1	4,987	- 4.0	+ 3.1
Total	16,923	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	17,170	+ 5.9	+ 1.5

The china section showed some decline on a month ago, but a decided improvement on a year ago. Employment in the earthenware section in the Potteries district was reported fairly good on the whole, showing some improvement both on a month and a year ago. In the other districts it was fair, but showed a slight decline on a month ago. At Swadlincote, however, it was still slack. In Scotland employment was reported as good on the whole.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in July, 1913, were valued at £91,798 as compared with £83,633 in June, 1913, and £88,176 in July, 1912. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £295,705, £294,429, and £264,906 respectively.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

THE fish landed in July, 1913, showed a decrease in quantity but an increase in value as compared with July, 1912.

Fish (other than Shell) :	Quantity.		Value.	
	July, 1913.	July, 1912.	July, 1913.	July, 1912.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
England and Wales ..	1,302,624	957,152	814,915	645,819
Scotland	1,265,463	2,033,633	668,436	835,351
Ireland	85,060	64,431	35,270	22,322
Total	2,653,137	3,055,216	1,518,621	1,503,492
Shell Fish	—	—	40,103	32,298
Total Value ..	—	—	1,558,724	1,535,790

Fishermen.—Employment with fishermen was good generally. At Grimsby, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft it continued good, and at Hull fair. At Peterhead it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Aberdeen it continued good. Employment at Fraserburgh was fair and at Macduff bad. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were only moderately successful.

Fish Dock Labourers.—Employment continued fairly good on the whole. At Grimsby and Hull it was good, at Lowestoft fair, and at Yarmouth bad. At Aberdeen and Peterhead employment was good, and at Fraserburgh fair.

Fish Curers.—With fish curers employment was good at Grimsby, fair at Hull and Lowestoft, and bad at Yarmouth. At Aberdeen and Fraserburgh employment was good, at Peterhead fair, and at Macduff bad.

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during July, 1913, were valued at £577,338, as compared with £286,595 in June, 1913, and £611,816 in July, 1912.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fair, and better than a month ago, in London. It was also fair at Liverpool. At the other principal ports it continued fairly good on the whole, and was about the same as a year ago.

London.*—Employment was fair generally during July, and better than a month ago; no comparison can be made with a year ago, as employment was then disorganised by a dispute. It was best during the first two weeks of the month, owing to the wool sales. The usual statistics as to numbers employed are not available.

Liverpool.—Employment was fair with dock labourers, and some overtime was worked; it was also fair with quay and railway carters, with whom a slight improvement on a month ago was reported.

Other Ports.—Employment with dock and quayside labourers was fairly good on the Tyne and fair on the Wear; it was much the same as a month ago on both rivers. Employment continued good with dock and riverside labourers at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, and was about the same as a year ago. It was good at Hull and moderate at Goole with both dock labourers and coal porters; at Grimsby it was good with dock labourers and fair with coal porters. Dock labourers were fairly well employed at Gravesend.

Employment was fairly good at Plymouth, but slack at Devonport. It generally continued good at Bristol and Avonmouth, and fairly good at the South Wales ports.

Employment at Leith was disorganised by a dispute. It was fair, and better than a month ago, at Dundee. Employment also showed an improvement at Glasgow, where it was reported as good, while it continued good at Greenock. The improvement at Belfast was maintained, and employment was good.

*Exclusive of Tilbury.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JULY.

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during July 55,413 seamen† of whom 5,403 (or 9.8 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels.

Compared with July, 1912, there was a net increase of 1,235 in the total number shipped. There were large increases in London and at Liverpool.

During the seven months ended July, 1913, the total number of seamen shipped was 329,905, an increase of 28,019 on the total for the corresponding period of 1912. Lascars are not included in the figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped in					
	July,		Seven months ended July,			
	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	3,673	3,592	- 81	17,368	19,165	+ 1,797
Sunderland	459	509	+ 50	2,487	2,532	+ 45
Middlesbrough ..	540	471	- 69	2,933	2,461	- 472
Hull	2,024	2,006	- 18	9,440	9,987	+ 547
Grimsby	542	533	- 9	830	902	+ 72
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	1,457	1,443	- 14	8,214	7,388	- 826
Newport, Mon. ..	1,219	915	- 304	6,640	6,129	- 489
Cardiff	5,249	5,190	- 59	24,997	29,766	+ 4,769
Swansea	660	802	+ 142	2,490	3,044	+ 554
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	18,433	19,432	+ 999	112,052	119,219	+ 7,167
London	8,478	9,249	+ 771	51,516	58,827	+ 7,311
Southampton ..	5,085	5,037	- 48	30,764	32,468	+ 1,694
SCOTLAND.						
Leith	702	195	- 507	2,844	2,600	- 244
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth ..	406	385	- 21	2,004	1,869	- 135
Glasgow	5,006	5,144	+ 138	26,785	31,647	+ 4,862
IRELAND.						
Dublin	35	125	+ 90	488	512	+ 24
Belfast	210	385	+ 175	1,034	1,499	+ 465
Total	54,178	55,413	+ 1,235	301,886	329,905	+28,019

† 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.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

ACCORDING to the returns received, farm work generally proceeded without interruption from wet weather during July; only a few correspondents, chiefly in Kent and Sussex, mentioning any loss of time from this cause. In most districts the hay harvest and hoeing provided a good deal of work for extra labourers (men outside the regular farm staff); but in some parts, more particularly in the South, the demand for such men was reduced on account of the backward condition of the root crops.

Reports of an insufficient supply of extra labourers came from one or more districts in practically every county. The scarcity appeared to be most marked in the Northern Counties and in Cheshire, Leicestershire, Shropshire, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Kent, Sussex, Devonshire, and Cornwall. A deficiency of men for permanent situations was also reported from a number of districts, particularly in Kent, Devonshire, and Cornwall.

FARM SERVANTS' WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

INFORMATION has been received from correspondents in various parts of Scotland with regard to the rates of wages fixed for farm servants, principally at hiring fairs, during the first six months of 1913, as compared with the corresponding period in 1912.

Wages generally showed a distinct upward movement as compared with a year ago. This movement, though more marked in the North than in the South, was fairly widespread, and affected all classes of servants. The chief factor which influenced wages was the scarcity of labour, which was mentioned in the reports of the majority of the correspondents, and which was largely due to emigration, and to a lesser extent to migration to towns. This scarcity was accentuated in many districts owing to the demand being increased by the backward state of farm work after the wet spring.

Generally speaking the wages of men servants showed an advance of from £1 to £3 per year in all the counties north of Perth and Aberdeen, except Shetland, where no change was reported. In Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, and North Argyll the wages of married men rose by £1 to £2 per year, while those of single men showed a rise of from £1 to £3, or even more, for the half-year, the scarcity of single men being very marked in these counties.

In the Central Counties and in the South there was a marked advance in wages in the Lothians and in Peebles, generally amounting to 1s. a week; in Ayr, amounting to £2 and upwards per year in the case of married men and about £2 per half-year in the case of unmarried men; and in Dumfries and Kirkcubright, amounting to £1 to £2 per half-year for unmarried men. In the other counties in this group the movement in wages was less defined, but showed an upward tendency.

There was a marked scarcity of women servants in most counties. An upward movement in their wages was reported in Orkney, Caithness, Dumfries, Renfrew, Bute, Ayr, Haddington, Kirkcubright, and Wigtown.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

PART II.—Unemployment Insurance.
APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, notice is hereby given that the umpire (unemployment insurance) has received applications for a decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen:—

262. Workmen employed in the repair of railway points and crossings.

263. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of temples for looms. This involves a reconsideration of Decision 1069.

DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

[Note.—Where no reference is given to an application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a

matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

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

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

A.—The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1343. Workmen employed in the production or distribution of electricity in connection with establishments which are engaged wholly or mainly in carrying on any insured trade.

This decision does not relate to workmen employed by power companies which sell electricity for the purpose of insured trades.

1344. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in repairing brake or truck gear of tramway cars. (Application 254.)

1350. Workmen employed in general sheet metal working establishments which are engaged wholly or mainly in making and preparing sheet metal stampings for use in connection with any insured trade.

1351. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the construction, alteration, repair, decoration or demolition of wooden stands, stagings and platforms.

This decision reverses Decision B 590 (2) (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1912), but does not affect Decision B 843 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1912).

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

1346. Brakesmen and brakesmen's mates engaged wholly or mainly in examining and cleaning, adjusting and oiling brake or truck gear of tramway cars. (Application 254.)

1347. Workmen employed by a fibro-cement company, and engaged in making artificial slates, sheets or slabs for stock, and not covered by decision A. 1216 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1913).

1348. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in die-sinking for silversmiths. (Application 237.)

1349. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in fitting together and finishing metal fenders.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

Workmen's Compensation Act.

WEIGHER APPOINTED BY HARBOUR AUTHORITY: INJURY ON SHIP: WHO IS EMPLOYER? FUNCTIONS OF APPEAL COURT.

Where a workman is injured in circumstances entitling him to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, the person liable to pay compensation is his employer at the time of the injury.

A harbour board appointed certain men to act as meters and weighers. There were sixteen meters and weighers, a head man and eight assistants, all of whom were sworn and licensed. The employment of a licensed man was compulsory, and the men were employed in rotation. A ship desiring the services of meters and weighers had to communicate with the harbour office, when the number of men required were sent to the ship. They were paid by a fixed scale, generally at so much per ton. No money was paid directly by the shipowners to the men employed, but all money was received by the head man, who divided it equally among the others, subject to certain deductions. While one of these men was engaged in the ordinary way of his duties as a meter and weigher at the unloading of a ship, he was injured by an accident in circumstances entitling him to compensation. He took proceedings against the shipowners, but they contended that they were not liable under the Act as the harbour authority and not the shipowners were the employers of the injured man. The county court judge, however, held that the shipowners had hired him, and were his employers, and that the harbour authority were not his employers, therefore the shipowners were liable to pay compensation. An award was therefore made in favour of the applicant. The shipowners appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that in this case they could not overrule the finding of fact by the county court judge. Where a county court judge goes wrong in law or gives a decision on a point of fact which there was no proper evidence to support, the court may set aside his decision; but where there was evidence both ways so that it was open to the judge to come to the decision to which he had come, the court are not entitled to set aside his award, even though they might have decided the facts in a different way. In this case the shipowners employed a man selected for them by the harbour authority, they found the money which provided his wages, they gave directions when, where and how the work should be done, and they could dismiss him from their ship if they chose. There was no difficulty, therefore, in holding that they were the employers of the man. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Wilmerson v. Lynn and Hamburg S.S. Company.*—Court of Appeal. 5th July, 1913.

FAILURE TO MAKE CLAIM WITHIN SIX MONTHS: "ABSENCE FROM UNITED KINGDOM": SEAMAN INVALIDED ABROAD: DELAY IN GIVING NOTICE OF ACCIDENT: "MISTAKE OR OTHER REASONABLE CAUSE."

Proceedings for recovery of compensation under the Act are not maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, and before the injured workman has voluntarily left the employment, and unless the claim for compensation is made within six months of the accident or, in case of death, within six months from the death. It is provided, however, that the failure to give the required notice is not to be a bar to the proceedings if it is found in the proceedings that the employer is not (or would not be if a notice were then given and the hearing postponed) prejudiced in his defence by the want, defect or inaccuracy of a notice, or that such want, defect or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause. Similarly the failure to make a claim within the six months is not to be a bar to proceedings if it is found that such failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.

A seaman was severely injured in the head in September, 1910, by an accident on board ship in circumstances entitling him to compensation. After keeping his bunk for a short time he was able to do a little light work, but on the ship reaching Baltimore he was discharged. From that place he went to New York, where he became an inmate of a sailors' home. He went to several other places in the United States, was operated on in a hospital at one place, had fits in another place, and ultimately was sent back to England as a distressed seaman in September, 1912. He might have returned as a distressed seaman long before. In October, 1912, he took proceedings against the owners of his ship for compensation, but the owners resisted his claim on the ground that his failure to make a claim within the statutory period of six months was not occasioned by absence from the United Kingdom within the meaning of the Act. The county court judge refused to accept this plea, and made an award in the seaman's favour, although it was proved that there had been three previous opportunities of his returning to England. The shipowners appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the question was one of fact for the judge, and that there was no reason why they should interfere with his finding, which was perfectly right, although the claimant might have returned as a distressed seaman in time to have made his claim within the six months.—*Dight v. Owners of s.s. Craster Hall, Court of Appeal, 15th July, 1913.*

In another case a boy in the employment of a colliery company scratched his hand in lifting a lump of coal on 7th November, 1912. He took little notice of the injury, and continued to work as usual the next two days. On Sunday, the 10th, he felt pains in the hand, and it was poulticed. On 11th he returned to work, and worked all day, but his hand was worse at night, and was again poulticed. On the 12th he saw a doctor, who found he was suffering from septic poisoning, and bandaged up the hand. The boy then went directly from the doctor's house to the manager of the mine, and told him of the injury and its cause. His attention was then drawn to a notice posted at the mine requiring notice to be given of any accident on the day on which it happened. Formal notice of the accident was then given on behalf of the boy, and on 21st November a claim for compensation was made. At the hearing the employers contended that notice had not been given as required by the Act, and reliance was placed on the evidence of the doctor that the boy's hand "might have got better if he had been treated earlier, but not necessarily." The county court judge decided that notice had not been given as soon as practicable after the happening of the accident, and that the delay was not occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause. An award of compensation was therefore refused. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that in the circumstances of the case the judge had come to a correct decision, and the appeal was dismissed.—*Snelling v. Norton Hill Colliery Co.—Court of Appeal, 2nd and 3rd July, 1913.*

CONTRACTING OUT: SCHEME UNDER ACT OF 1897: END OF SCHEME: EXHAUSTION OF FUNDS: RIGHTS OF INJURED WORKMAN.

It was provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, that if the Registrar of Friendly Societies, after taking steps to ascertain the views of the employer and workmen, certified a scheme of compensation benefit or insurance to be, on the whole, not less favourable to the general body of workmen and their dependants than the provisions of the Act, the employer might, until the certificate were revoked, contract with any of those workmen that the provisions of the scheme should be substituted for the provisions of the Act, and thereupon the employer should be liable only in accordance with the scheme. The Act of 1906 contains a similar provision, but the requirements are more stringent, and a ballot of the workmen is now necessary in favour of a scheme before it can be certified. Under each Act a certificate might be given to expire at the end of a limited period of not less than five years. It was provided by the Act of 1906 that a scheme certified under the Act of 1897, and in force at the commencement of the later Act, should, if re-certified by the Registrar, have effect as if it were a scheme under the later Act; but if any such scheme were not so re-certified before the expiration of six months from the commencement of the later Act, the certificate thereof should be revoked.

In 1901 a workman contracted out of the Act of 1897 under a scheme duly certified. In the same year he was injured by accident, and received compensation under the scheme. The scheme was certified for a period of five years, which expired in

1903. A new scheme which was substantially the same was certified in 1903 for five years, and was in force when the Act of 1906 commenced. It was not re-certified under the later Act, and therefore came to an end in 1908. The workman continued to receive the benefits to which he was entitled under the scheme down to the end of 1912. All the funds available were by that time exhausted, and the workman received nothing more. He then took proceedings in the county court for an award of compensation, contending that as there was no longer any existing scheme his rights under the Act of 1897 revived, and he was entitled to an award against his employers in respect of the accident of 1901. The judge, however, held that the contract having been duly made and the benefits actually enjoyed, the employers were under no liability, and that he had no jurisdiction to make an award in the applicant's favour. The applicant appealed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, affirming the decision of the county court judge, and holding that a workman who has come under a scheme is outside the provisions of the Act.—*Howorth v. Knowles & Sons, Limited.—Court of Appeal, 10th July, 1913.*

INJURY BY ACCIDENT: ILLNESS SUPERVENING: AGGRAVATION OF INJURY: RIGHT TO COMPENSATION.

An injured workman is entitled to compensation under the Act only where the injury is caused by accident.

A workman met with an accident on the 1st March, 1912, by which his knee was injured. He was sent to an hospital on the 25th March, and on the 3rd April an operation was performed on the cartilage of the knee joint, which was quite successful. On 6th April, however, he developed scarlet fever, and was removed to an isolation hospital. While there the knee began to suppurate, and subsequently he was removed to another hospital, where a serious operation had to be performed, with the result that the leg was rendered permanently stiff and shorter than the other. In September, 1912, the workman took proceedings for compensation, but an award in his favour was refused by the county court judge on the ground that the incapacity from which he was suffering was caused by the scarlet fever, and not by the accident, and that the accident had nothing to do with his contracting the scarlet fever. The workman appealed.

According to the medical evidence the fever was contracted quite independently of the accident, and could not alone have caused the incapacity in question, but the fever having been contracted aggravated the injury, and so brought about the incapacity. The Court of Appeal therefore held that the incapacity was the result of the accident, although a fresh cause had arisen independently of the accident, and aggravated the original injury. Therefore the workman was entitled to compensation. The appeal was allowed.—*Brown v. Kent, Limited.—Court of Appeal, 21st July, 1913.*

WHO ARE DEPENDANTS?: WIFE AND CHILDREN DESERTED BY WORKMAN.

Where a workman is injured by accident in circumstances entitling him to compensation under the Act, and his injuries cause death, compensation is payable to his dependants. By the Act "dependants" means such of the members of the workman's family as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death.

In 1907 a workman deserted his family, consisting of his wife and four children. In the first two years after the desertion he paid a very small sum towards the support of his family, but after that he paid nothing, although a judicial order for payment was made against him. In 1911 he was killed by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment as a miner. For some two years before his death his family were entirely ignorant as to his whereabouts, and the mother and the two younger children were wholly supported by the earnings of the two elder children, supplemented by some small sums earned by the mother herself. In these circumstances the widow took proceedings for an award of compensation on behalf of herself and her two younger children against the colliery company by whom her husband was employed at the time of his death. The employers contended that they were under no liability to pay compensation under the Act, as the claimants were not dependants. The Sheriff-Substitute, however, decided that they were dependants, and made an award of compensation in their favour. The employers appealed, and the Court of Session over-ruled the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute, holding that the wife and children were not dependent upon the deceased at the time of his death. The widow appealed.

The House of Lords reversed the decision of the Court of Session, and restored the award of the Sheriff-Substitute. They held that the question was primarily one of fact on which the conclusion of the arbitrator ought only to be set aside if it was clear that there was no evidence to support it, or if he was wrong in law. In this case the claimants were dependants, and the two younger children were wholly dependent upon the deceased man. They had a right to look to their father for maintenance, and they had no other means of support which could render their position one of partial dependants. The father was under a legal obligation to maintain them, and although this of itself is not necessarily sufficient to establish dependency, here an attempt had been made to compel him to fulfil that obligation. Nothing had been done by the wife which constituted any abandonment of her rights, which she was only waiting the opportunity to enforce. The obligation of the deceased remained in existence to the time of his death, and was a valuable asset to his wife and children, and the only reliable maintenance to which they could look.—*Young v. Niddrie and Benhar Coal Company, Limited.—House of Lords, 1st July, 1913.*

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

Coal Mines: General Regulations.—Under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the Home Secretary has power by order to make such general regulations for the conduct and guidance of the persons acting in the management of mines or employed in or about mines as may appear best calculated to prevent dangerous accidents and provide for the safety, health, convenience and proper discipline of the persons employed in or about mines, and for the care and treatment of animals used in mines.

In pursuance of this power the Home Secretary has made General Regulations, dated July 10th, 1913, which will come into force on 15th September. Part I. of these Regulations deals with the duties of the manager, the under-manager, firemen, examiners, deputies, winding-enginemans, persons in charge of ventilating machines, and boiler minders. Part II. regulates air measurements, the use of electric lamps, the character of winding apparatus, the capping of winding and hauling ropes, the construction of stoppings, signalling, winding, hauling, telephones, barometers, hygrometers, sanitary conveniences, the storage and use of candles and paraffin wax, and other matters. Part III. applies to the use of electricity in mines. Part IV. deals with rescue work and ambulance service. Part V. deals with railway lines and sidings on the surface. Part VI. contains additional regulations for sinkings. All special rules in force under any Act repealed by the Act of 1911 are revoked; but such revocation is not to affect any penalty incurred in respect of an offence committed against any such rule or the legal proceedings in respect of any such penalty.

Coal Mines: Safety Lamps.—It is also provided by the above-mentioned Act that wherever safety lamps are required to be used in a mine no such lamp may, after January 1st, 1913, be used by any person in the mine unless it is provided by the owner of the mine, and is of a type for the time being approved, as respects the class of mines to which the mine belongs, by the Home Secretary. In addition to lamps previously approved, the Home Secretary has now, by an Order† dated June 27th, 1913, approved for use in all mines of Patterson and Company's Safety Lamps, Type "A 1," Type "A 3," and Type "B 1." These lamps are fully described and illustrated in the Schedule to the Order, and must be made at the works of Messrs. Patterson and Company, at Trafalgar Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

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

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Coal.	1913.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Durham (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth.)	April-June	10 2-49	+0 4-66	+2 1-84
Pig Iron.				
Cleveland	April-June	63 7-51	+0 1-75	+13 7-08
Cumberland	April-June	77 3-255	-3 4-748	+7 2-560
West of Scotland	May-July	67 6-28	-3 2-44	+6 2-28
Manufactured Iron.				
North of England (Rails, plates, bars, and angles.)	May-June	151 3-97	+1 1-15	+18 3-13
Midlands (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.)	May-June	167 11-78	-0 10-14	+23 1-97
West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	May-June	157 4-78	+2 5-82	+27 1-44

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Durham coal, it was decided by the Durham Conciliation Board that the wages of miners should be advanced by 3½ per cent. on standard.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were increased by ½ per cent. in Cleveland, and reduced by 4½ per cent. in Cumberland, and by 2½ per cent. in the West of Scotland.

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

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913, No. 748: Wyman & Sons. Price 2½d.
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913, No. 713: Wyman & Sons. Price 3d.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

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

District.	August 1st, 1913.			July 1st, 1913.			August 1st, 1912.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
London:—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W.	6 5½	5 6	5 6	6 5½	5 6	5 6	6 5½	5 6	5 6
E. & N.E.	6 5	5 5	5 5	6 5	5 5	5 5	6 5	5 5	5 5
S.E.	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
S.W.	6 5½	5 8	6 5½	6 5½	5 8	6 5½	6 5½	5 8	6 5½
W. & W.C.	6 6	6 0	6 6	6 6	6 0	6 6	6 6	6 0	6 6
N. Counties & Yorks.	7 5½	6 0	7 5½	7 5½	6 0	7 5½	6 5½	6 1	6 1
Lancs. & Cheshire..	6 5	5 5	6 5	6 5	5 5	6 5	6 5	5 5	6 5
Midlands	6 5	5 5	6 5	6 5	5 5	6 5	6 5	5 5	6 5
Eastern Counties..	6½	6 0	6½	6½	6 0	6½	6½	6 1	6 1
Southern Counties	6 5	5 7	6 5	6 5	5 7	6 5	6 5	5 8	6 5
S. Western Counties and Wales	6 5	5 7	6 5	6 5	5 7	6 5	6 5	5 8	6 5
Scotland	7 5½	6 2	7 5½	7 5½	6 2	7 5½	7 5½	6 4	6 4
Great Britain	7 5	5 8	7 5	7 5	5 8	7 5	7 5	5 8	7 5

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:—

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on August 1st, 1913.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Last change.	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am't per 4 lbs.
London	d. 5½ & 6	d.	d.	Feb. '12	+ ¼
Birmingham	5½ & 6	..	..	May '12	- ¼
Bolton	5½	..	..	Jan. '13	- ¼
Bristol	5½	..	..	1st Apr. '12	+ ¼
Cardiff	6	..	..	May-July '13	+ ¼
Derby	5½	..	..	Apr. '12	+ ¼
Hull	5½	..	..	June '10	+ ¼
Ipwich	6	..	..	March '12	+ ¼
Leeds	5½ & 6½	..	..	May '10	- ¼
Leicester	6	..	..	Apr. '12	+ ¼
Liverpool	6	..	..	May '12	+ ¼
Manchester	5½ & 6	..	..	Oct. '11	+ ¼
Middlesbrough	5	..	..	July '12	+ ¼
Norwich	5	..	..	Nov. '09	- ¼
Nottingham	5½	..	..	June '10	+ ¼
Oldham	4½	..	..	March '13	- ¼
Plymouth	6	..	..	June '10	- ¼
Portsmouth	6	..	..	Oct. '10	+ ¼
Potteries	5½ & 6	..	..	Apr. '12	+ ¼
Southampton	5½ & 6	..	..	Apr. '13	+ ¼
Wolverhampton	6	..	..	July '12	- ¼
Aberdeen	6	..	..	May '12	+ ¼
Dunfermline	5½	..	..	Sept. '12	- ¼
Edinburgh	6½	..	..	Nov. '12	- ¼
Glasgow	6	..	..	Oct. '11	+ ¼
Belfast	6	..	..	March '13	- ¼
Dublin	6	..	..	Feb. '13	- ¼

As compared with August 1st, 1912, the price is lower in 7 of the towns; in the remaining 20 towns no change is shown.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.	British Wheat Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	Imports. (Average Declared Value.)		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash).
		Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
July 1912	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 38 6	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 35 11	Per cwt. s. d. 11 0	Per sack of 280 lbs. s. d. 29 11
July 1913	38 6	35 11	11 0	29 11
June	32 8	36 2	10 0½	28 6
July	33 0	35 11	10 6½	28 6

The imports of wheat during September, 1912-July, 1913, amounted to 24,136,367 qrs., or 2,712,729 qrs. more than in the corresponding months of 1911-1912. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1912-July, 1913, amounted to 10,472,770 cwt. (equivalent to 3,393,953 qrs. of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 1,125,844 cwt. more than in September, 1911-July, 1912.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number and Magnitude.—The total number of disputes beginning during the month was 109, as compared with 150 in the previous month, and 68 in July, 1912. In these new disputes, 44,442 workpeople were directly, and 9,903 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, give a total of 126,912 workpeople involved in trade disputes in July, 1913, as compared with 122,623 in June, 1913, and 117,333 in July, 1912.

New Disputes in July, 1913.—In the following Table the new disputes for July are summarised by trades affected:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building	20	4,784	2,117	6,901
Coal Mining	6	4,005	2,900	6,905
Quarrying	4	3,162	58	3,220
Engineering	13	2,149	651	2,800
Shipbuilding	6	1,410	905	2,315
Other Metal	9	1,196	400	1,596
Textile	20	6,481	2,516	8,997
Clothing	3	96	95	191
Transport	10	17,166	—	17,166
Other Trades	15	3,293	224	3,517
Employees of Local Authorities	3	700	37	737
Total, July, 1913	109	44,442	9,903	54,345
Total, June, 1913	150	38,434	12,150	50,584
Total, July, 1912	68	31,516	10,071	41,587

Causes.—Of the new disputes, 79 arose on various wages questions, involving about two-thirds of the total number of workpeople directly affected; 63 of these disputes, directly involving 23,170 workpeople, arose on demands for increased wages, and 16, directly involving 6,321 workpeople, on other wages questions. Of the remaining disputes, 16, directly involving 5,982 workpeople, arose on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 8, directly involving 3,564 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; 2, directly involving 4,025 workpeople, on

Principal Disputes that began or ended in July.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
Building— Carpenters and joiners, labourers, &c.	Bury, Rochdale, Radcliffe, Heywood, Littleborough and Ramsbottom.	600	—	1913 1 May	64	For advance in wages to uniform rate of 10d. per hour, reduction in hours of labour to a uniform standard, and adoption of uniform working rules for the six towns.	Immediate general advance granted of ¼d. per hour with further advances of ¼d. or ½d. at certain towns in May, 1914, an uniform hours and rules agreed upon.
Bricklayers and labourers	Liverpool	1,000§	2,000§	16 July	..	Demarcation dispute between bricklayers and plasterers on a certain job, followed by general lock-out.	No settlement reported.
Metal and Engineering Trades— Tube and other metal workers	South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire.	35,000§	—	9 May	57	For establishment of minimum rates of wages of 2s. for men, of 1s. for women and according to a graduated scale for youths and girls, advance of 2s. per week to men rated at 2s. and over and advance in piece prices of 10 per cent.	See Labour Gazette for July, pp. 242, 243.
Ironmoulders, fitters, labourers, &c.	Falkirk and Bo'ness.	4,000	—	28 May	36	Strike and lock-out arising out of the issue of a Trade Union circular forbidding members to work with patterns made or altered while patternmakers were on strike.	Circular withdrawn and agreement arrived at providing for discussion between parties before sympathetic action be taken in the future.
Textile Trades. Woolen workers	Yeadon and Guiseley (Yorks.)	2,000	—	20 May	60	Strike of dyers, finishers and warehousemen for advance in wages followed by general lock-out of other workpeople, some of whom had already demanded advances, others formulating demands while locked-out.	Agreement arrived at providing for modified advances in wages, and fixing other conditions of employment.
Silk workers	Leek	4,000	—	5 July	13	Refusal to accept offer of advance in wages to hard silk workers upon condition that wages of artificial silk workers be reduced.	Artificial silk workers to resume at old rates or at weekly wages of 17s. pending settlement of new piece rates; advance to be paid to hard silk workers as from first pay day in July.

* 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.
† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures 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 parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
§ Estimated number.

details of working arrangements; and 4 on other questions.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 65 new disputes, directly involving 31,398 workpeople, and 32 old disputes, directly involving 40,428 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 30, directly involving 8,592 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 25, directly involving 6,096 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 42, directly involving 57,138 persons, were compromised.

Aggregate Duration.—The total aggregate duration in July of disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 834,100 working days, of which 343,000 were due to the metal workers' dispute in the Midlands. In addition, disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the end of the month accounted for 350,400 days. Thus the total aggregate duration in July of all disputes, new and old, was 1,184,500 working days, as compared with 1,718,200 in the previous month, and 1,323,200 in July, 1912.

Summary for the first Seven Months of 1912 and 1913 †:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan.—July, 1912.			Jan.—July, 1913.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	43	7,049	83,400	125	26,478	447,200
Coal Mining	65	1,054,969	31,195,400	74	117,288	610,400
Other Mining and Quarrying	5	671	35,700	20	6,998	121,700
Engineering	46	17,209	408,200	91	33,813	691,700
Shipbuilding	32	14,375	223,100	74	14,814	68,800
Other Metal	26	4,461	39,900	48	46,921	1,416,200
Textile	63	45,878	3,523,600	152	63,334	1,310,300
Clothing	32	20,515	471,500	50	10,419	138,500
Transport	49	128,517	2,536,300	71	67,352	1,027,600
Other Trades	78	16,543	323,200	147	35,002	506,400
Total	439	1,308,187	33,840,300	852	413,019	6,339,400

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes Taking Effect in July.—The net result of all the changes reported as taking effect in July was an increase of £13,736 per week, as compared with one of £8,519 per week in June, 1913, and one of £13,242 per week in July, 1912. The number of workpeople affected was 232,899, of whom 228,893 received an increase of £13,889 per week, and the remainder sustained a decrease of £153 per week. The number affected in June, 1913, was 263,602, and in July, 1912, 290,165.

Six changes, affecting 135,730 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards, or by mediation; and seventeen changes, affecting 18,297 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 78,872 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In twenty cases, affecting 28,609 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the Seven Completed Months of 1913.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the seven months ended July 31st, 1913, was 1,461,647, as compared with 1,006,848 in the corresponding period of 1912. Of this number, 1,458,147 received net increases, whilst the remaining 3,500 had upward and downward changes leaving their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net amount of the increase was £134,149 per week, as compared with £53,442 per week in the corresponding period of 1912.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of individuals affected by changes in wages at some time

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN JULY, 1913.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by	Particulars of Change (Decreases in Italics.)
I.—RATES OF WAGES.					
Building .. .	London	1 July	Plasterers† .. .	2,600	Increase of ¼d. per hour (11d. to 11½d.).
	Foresham .. .	1 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, plumbers, woodenting machinists, labourers and navvies. Painters .. .	3,019	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers, 9d.; plumbers, 8d.; machinists, 9½d.; labourers and navvies, 6½d. Increase of ½d. or 1d. per hour. Rate after change 7½d. per hour.
Coal Mining .. .	Scotland	2 July	Underground workers .. .	110,000	Increase of 6¼ per cent., making wages 87½ per cent. above the standard of 1888.
Ironstone Mining .. .	Cleveland	28 July	Surface men, mechanics, and boiler enginemen	18,000	Increase of 1d. per shift.
	Scotland	2 July	Ironstone miners	9,000	Increase of 3d. per day to winding enginemen, and of varying amounts to others. Increase of ¼ per cent., making wages 45¼ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Shale Mining, &c. .. .	Scotland	2 July	Underground oncostmen and surface workers .. .	1,450	Increase of 3d. per day.
			Shale miners .. .. .	..	Increases of 1d. to 3d. per day.
Quarrying	West and South Durham	28 July	Surface oncostmen	4,456	Increase of 3d. per day.
	West and South Durham	28 July	Winding enginemen .. .. .	..	Increase of 3d. per day.
Pig Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .	West and South Durham	28 July	Other surface workers .. .. .	..	Increase of 1d. or 1½d. per day.
	West and South Durham	28 July	Oil workers	3,500	Increase of 1½d. per day.
Engineering	West and South Durham	1 July	Limestone quarrymen	2,500	Increase of ¼ per cent., making wages 45¼ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
	West and South Durham	1 July	Blastfurnacemen	5,500	Increase, under sliding scale, of ¼ per cent., making wages 39½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Other Metal	South Wales and Mon.	1 July	Blastfurnacemen	1,400	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4¼ per cent., leaving wages 46½ per cent. above the standard of 1889.
	Sheffield and District	1 July	Iron and steel workers and mechanics	1,250	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2¼ per cent., making wages 27¼ per cent. above the standard of 1895.
Textile	Bradford, Halifax, Shipley, and Bingley	4 July	Labourers and semi-skilled workers	8,800	Increase of 1s. per week to labourers rated at or below 22s. and of 1s. to semi-skilled men receiving less than 25s.
	Leek	4 July	Tube and other metal workers	20,000	Increases to standard rates for men of 2s. per week in the Birmingham district, of 2s. in the Black Country district and of varying amounts for youths and girls.
Food	Bradford, Halifax, Shipley, and Bingley	1st pay July.	Woolcombers	13,250	Increases to rates of 2s. 6d. per week for men, and of 14s. 6d. for women.
	Glasgow	1 July	Hard silk workers	2,000	Increase of 1s. per week.
Other	Stourbridge and District	7 July	Bakers†	1,560	Increase of 2s. per week (36s. to 38s.).
	.. .. .	7 July	Firebrick makers	1,800	Increase of 10 per cent., with minimum of 10s. per week for females.
II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.					
Building .. .	London	1 July	Plasterers§ .. .	2,600	Re-arrangement of hours resulting in average decrease for the year of ¼ hour per week.
Food	Glasgow	1 July	Bakers§	1,560	Increase of 1 hour per week. Hours after change: 48 and 53 per week.

NOTE.—Full particulars will appear in the September Gazette of the following important changes arranged to take effect in August:—*Coal Mining*.—Increase of 2¼ per cent. in the wages of miners in Durham. *Shipbuilding*.—Increase of ¼d. per hour or 1s. per week to time workers and of 2¼ per cent. to riveters in shipyards in various parts of Great Britain.
* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants.
† See also under Hours of Labour. ‡ Estimated. § See also under Rates of Wages.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FIVE WEEKS ENDED 18TH JULY.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on July 18th was 92,038, of whom 69,468 were men, 14,081 women, 4,255 boys under 17, and 4,234 girls under 17, as compared with 92,330 a month ago, and 94,103 on July 26th, 1912.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the five weeks was 253,269 (men 174,557, women 48,775, boys 16,460, and girls 13,477), a daily average of 8,442, compared with a daily average of 8,879 in the previous four weeks, and of 8,672 in the four weeks ended July 26th, 1912.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 92,810, a daily average of 3,094, as compared with 3,147 in the previous four weeks, and with 2,713 in July, 1912. The vacancies filled during the period include 12,697 cases in which persons were placed by Exchanges in Exchange districts other than those in which they were registered.

The number of Exchanges open at July 18th, 1913, was 427, and at July 26th, 1912, 383.

Comparisons with a year ago are affected by the coming into operation, on July 15th, 1912, of Part II. of the National Insurance Act. All workmen in the insured trades lodging their unemployment books, either at Labour Exchanges or local agencies, are, if unemployed, included in the registers of the Exchanges. The insured trades are accordingly dealt with separately below.

INSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 110,811 (men 109,281, women 326, boys 1,174, and girls 30), a daily average of 3,694 compared with 3,700 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 157,276 (men 155,259, women 470, boys 1,508, and girls 39). These figures exclude 12,563 cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at the end of the period was 50,599 (men 50,076, women 188, boys 329, and girls 6), as compared with 46,465 on June 13th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 43,788 (men 42,388, women 113, boys 1,254, and girls 33), a daily average of 1,460 compared with 1,592 in the preceding period. The number of vacancies filled was 35,849 (men 34,768, women 95, boys 958, and girls 28), a daily average of 1,195 compared with 1,265 in the previous four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 81.9.

The following Table shows for men the percentages of registrations, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled, respectively, in each group of occupations:—

Groups of Occupations.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Building and Works of Construction	52.6	49.4	48.0
Sawmilling	0.8	0.5	0.4
Shipbuilding	14.8	20.1	21.1
Mechanical Engineering	29.8	28.5	29.3
Making of Vehicles	1.8	1.2	1.0
Cabinet Making, etc.	0.4	0.3	0.2

UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 117,681 (men 47,446, women 42,725, boys 14,525, and girls 12,985), a daily average of 3,923 compared with 4,475 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 163,546 (men 68,339, women 59,399, boys 18,349, and girls 17,459). These figures were exclusive of re-applications

from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 12,214.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at July 18th was 41,439 (men 19,392, women 13,893, boys 3,926, and girls 4,228), as compared with 45,865 on June 13th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 79,251 (men 27,847, women 30,216, boys 12,621, and girls 8,567), a daily average of 2,642 compared with 2,696 in the preceding four weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 56,961 (men 20,932, women 22,464, boys 7,548, and girls 6,017), a daily average of 1,899 compared with 1,882 in the preceding four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 71.9.

Of the vacancies filled during the period, 11,647 (men 5,941, women 5,013, boys 439, and girls 254) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these, 2,055 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages, 1,530 were for general labourers, and 1,818 were for women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 13,565 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period, 3,638 (boys 1,870 and girls 1,768), or 26.8 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

The following Table shows the proportion of registrations, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled in certain groups of trades to the total for the uninsured trades:—

Trade Group.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Men:—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c.	25.3	22.0	24.1
General Labourers	25.8	18.9	21.7
Textiles	5.7	7.7	6.8
Commercial Occupations	5.4	4.0	3.8
Women:—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Domestic Offices or Services	51.3	45.9	41.8
Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c.	14.2	22.6	27.7
Textiles	8.2	9.4	9.5
Dress	5.2	4.3	4.1

The following Table gives the figures both for insured and uninsured occupations for the 364 Exchanges which were open at the beginning of July, 1912:—

	5 weeks ended July 18th, 1913.	4 weeks ended June 13th, 1913.	4 weeks ended July 26th, 1912.
Registrations during / Total Number period	236,717	193,991	204,626
Vacancies notified / Total Number during period	7,891	8,083	8,526
Vacancies notified / Total Number during period (Daily Average)	113,624	91,900	85,779
Vacancies filled during period	3,787	3,829	3,574
Vacancies filled during period (Daily Average)	25,462	66,382	64,163
Workpeople on register at beginning end	86,553	78,571	78,155
" " " "	85,679	86,553	92,199

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 2,064, and the number of casual jobs given was 18,934, a daily average of 631 compared with 694 in the preceding four weeks, and 719 in July, 1912.

Of the jobs given during the period, 12,199 were for dock labourers, 6,604 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 131 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were 681 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House System for Dock Labourers at Liverpool.

UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

During the period covered by the Returns there was a continuance of the demand for workmen in the shipbuilding and engineering trades, and in the building trades in some districts. A deficiency in the supply of women was reported in the cotton, linen, and clothing trades, and in laundry work. There was also a demand for adult and juvenile workers of both sexes in the Birmingham plate and jewellery trade.

* Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (i.e., dock labourers, cloth porters and cotton porters), which are dealt with separately below.

I.—DISTRICT TABLES.*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Five Weeks ended July 18th, 1913.

A.—ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

—	Exchanges Open.	London and South Eastern.	Scotland and North of England.	North Western.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	West Midlands.	South Western.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
		74	77	79†	67	43	27	37	22	426‡
On Register at beginning of period	Insured Trades	15,103	6,650	5,368	4,509	5,630	4,224	2,043	2,938	46,465
	Uninsured Trades	15,693	4,714	7,691	5,805	4,504	3,096	1,771	2,591	45,865
	Total	30,796	11,364	13,059	10,314	10,134	7,320	3,814	5,529	92,330
Registrations †	Insured Trades	36,662	20,348	16,823	13,459	9,524	9,603	11,282	5,673	123,374
	Uninsured Trades	41,784	15,627	23,901	17,141	11,578	8,092	5,471	6,301	129,895
	Total	78,446	35,975	40,724	30,600	21,102	17,695	16,753	11,974	253,269
On Register at end of period	Insured Trades	19,988	6,687	5,733	4,426	4,204	4,781	1,514	3,266	50,599
	Uninsured Trades	14,052	4,546	6,411	5,109	4,134	3,201	1,541	2,445	41,439
	Total	34,040	11,233	12,144	9,535	8,338	7,982	3,055	5,711	92,038
Vacancies Notified	Insured Trades	5,807	9,220	6,018	6,877	2,426	3,198	9,078	1,164	43,788
	Uninsured Trades	22,439	8,993	17,870	11,140	6,075	5,491	4,070	3,173	79,251
	Total	28,246	18,213	23,888	18,017	8,501	8,689	13,148	4,337	123,039
Vacancies Filled	Insured Trades	4,956	7,953	4,518	5,648	1,736	2,846	7,371	821	35,849
	Uninsured Trades	16,704	6,519	12,604	8,086	3,730	4,282	3,006	2,030	56,961
	Total	21,660	14,472	17,122	13,734	5,466	7,128	10,377	2,851	92,810

B.—ADULTS.

District.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.					
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.†			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London and South Eastern ..	22,614	5,469	28,083	51,903	16,353	68,256	27,143	4,307	31,450	11,374	9,207	20,581	9,046	7,522	16,568
Scotland and North of England ..	8,309	1,841	10,150	25,015	6,251	31,266	8,051	1,685	9,736	11,707	3,581	15,288	9,753	2,623	12,376
North Western	8,497	3,563	12,060	26,714	10,412	37,126	8,472	2,775	11,247	12,385	8,053	20,438	9,325	5,947	15,272
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	7,152	2,048	9,200	20,836	5,640	26,476	6,777	1,731	8,508	10,847	3,578	14,425	8,847	2,587	11,434
West Midlands	7,772	1,424	9,196	14,257	3,699	17,956	6,199	1,294	7,493	4,483	1,934	6,417	2,882	1,208	4,090
South Western	5,689	977	6,666	13,898	2,410	16,308	6,359	954	7,313	5,925	1,497	7,422	5,366	1,055	6,421
Wales (including Mon.)	2,634	681	3,315	13,758	1,861	15,619	2,098	596	2,694	11,039	1,398	12,437	8,932	921	9,853
Ireland	4,204	815	5,019	8,176	2,149	10,325	4,369	739	5,108	2,475	1,081	3,556	1,549	696	2,245
Total	66,871	16,818	83,689	174,587	48,775	223,332	69,468	14,061	83,549	70,235	30,329	100,564	53,700	22,559	76,259
Total a Month ago	68,291	13,944	82,235	142,737	44,083	186,820	66,871	16,818	83,689	58,297	23,666	81,963	45,890	17,251	63,141
Total a Year ago	51,664	17,337	69,001	137,202	43,934	180,136	66,154	17,104	83,258	49,543	20,830	70,373	28,250	15,457	43,707

C.—JUVENILES. †

District.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.					
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.†			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London and South Eastern ..	1,602	1,111	2,713	6,017	4,173	10,190	1,536	1,054	2,590	4,934	2,731	7,665	3,100	1,992	5,092
Scotland and North of England ..	485	729	1,214	2,266	2,443	4,709	679	818	1,497	1,534	1,391	2,925	1,098	998	2,096
North Western	342	657	999	1,868	1,730	3,598	311	586	897	2,080	1,370	3,450	1,060	790	1,850
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	389	725	1,114	2,034	2,090	4,124	415	612	1,027	2,109	1,483	3,592	1,208	1,092	2,300
West Midlands	448	490	938	1,616	1,530	3,146	377	468	845	1,211	873	2,084	741	635	1,376
South Western	376	278	654	871	516	1,387	350	319	669	926	341	1,267	493	214	707
Wales (including Mon.)	186	313	499	535	599	1,134	152	209	361	465	246	711	305	219	524
Ireland	330	180	510	1,253	396	1,649	435	168	603	616	165	781	501	105	606
Total	4,158	4,483	8,641	16,460	13,477	29,937	4,255	4,234	8,489	13,875	8,600	22,475	8,505	6,045	14,551
Total a Month ago	4,037	3,934	7,971	14,001	12,283	26,284	4,168	4,483	8,651	12,951	7,986	20,937	7,512	5,375	12,887
Total a Year ago	4,932	4,462	9,394	15,574	12,424	27,998	5,668	4,977	10,645	10,676	6,174	16,850	6,772	4,643	11,415

* Exclusive of Casual employments. † Including re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period. ‡ Excluding the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange, which deals only with casual employment. § Persons under 17 years of age are classed as juveniles.

II.—TRADE TABLES.
A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended July 18th, 1913.

OCCUPATION GROUPS.†	ADULTS.					JUVENILES.				
	REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.		REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.	
	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:—										
Carpenters, Joiners, etc.	3,220	9,390	3,867	3,183	2,521	10	50	9	86	37
Bricklayers	1,773	5,276	2,065	1,917	1,394	1	4	1	6	2
Masons	861	2,057	862	934	656	1	2	1	3	2
Painters, Decorators, &c.	3,015	14,999	7,306	2,978	2,393	4	40	10	71	36
Plumbers and Glaziers ..	1,348	2,733	1,525	414	331	13	27	8	33	18
Other skilled occupations ..	1,346	2,826	976	873	657	1	11	4	15	8
Labourers	7,515	19,268	8,124	5,205	4,186	8	58	19	69	52
Works of Construction	2,150	7,574	1,931	5,460	4,663	1	1	1	..	..
Sawmilling	604	915	509	208	145	—	6	1	42	34
Shipbuilding:—										
Platers, Riveters, &c.	2,206	6,921	2,057	2,949	2,342	31	50	11	16	30
Shipwrights	337	2,105	306	1,242	1,176	5	4	1	3	1
Labourers	3,061	8,976	2,988	4,311	3,810	37	127	44	86	78
Mechanical Engineering:—										
Moulders (Iron and Steel) ..	1,634	5,533	1,926	2,379	2,181	13	58	6	83	67
Smiths	825	1,319	633	477	307	4	13	5	33	14
Erectors, Fitters, Turners ..	4,652	9,723	4,700	2,870	2,311	109	392	104	284	244
Metal Machinists	1,747	2,888	1,627	557	426	19	64	14	60	46
Wiremen	817	1,395	773	439	334	17	38	13	32	26
Other skilled occupations ..	2,715	5,280	2,416	1,179	890	14	77	14	128	93
Labourers	4,458	9,975	3,943	4,203	3,756	26	119	37	132	117
Making of Vehicles	1,444	2,152	1,246	504	346	17	72	26	51	40
Cabinet Making, &c.	230	471	258	106	64	3	5	1	21	9
Total Males	45,978	121,782	50,076	42,388	34,768	334	1,218	329	1,254	958
Total Females	144	342	188	113	95	9	32	6	33	28
Grand Total	46,122	122,124	50,264	42,501	34,863	343	1,250	335	1,287	986

* Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.
† Occupations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected.

B. UNINSURED TRADES.

1.—ADULTS.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended July 18th, 1913.

TRADES.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.								
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.†			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Mining and Quarrying	282	1	283	997	2	999	213	—	213	698	3	701	516	3	519			
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ..	343	233	576	973	657	1,630	285	184	479	588	422	1,010	372	328	700			
Textiles:—																		
Cotton	368	693	1,061	1,691	2,727	4,418	337	553	890	1,514	2,005	3,519	934	1,431	2,415			
Wool and Worsted	199	91	290	734	423	1,157	176	88	264	368	238	606	248	199	447			
Other Textiles	217	339	556	578	839	1,417	196	229	425	269	598	867	190	483	673			
Dress:—																		
Boot and Shoe Makers	432	99	531	1,166	287	1,453	462	82	544	482	144	626	305	117	422			
Others	139	507	646	545	2,223	2,768	205	634	839	283	1,154	1,437	125	797	922			
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:—																		
On Railways	87	—	87	291	—	291	89	—	89	986	—	986	826	—	826			
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c. ..	5,758	—	5,758	13,308	—	13,308	5,582	—	5,582	5,136	—	5,136	50	—	50			
Agriculture:—																		
Fruit, &c., Pickers	22	277	299	650	678	1,328	22	50	72	845	1,208	2,053	819	966	1,785			
Others	598	118	716	1,824	379	2,203	545	88	634	1,999	422	2,421	970	178	1,148			
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery ..	476	280	756	901	937	1,838	450	239	689	297	579	876	205	443	648			
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	82	15	97	206	32	238	73	11	84	117	25	142	54	21	75			
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c. ..	110	78	188	415	178	593	121	57	178	476	103	579	434	90	524			
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass ..	172	174	346	452	440	892	139	113	252	362	198	560	213	159	372			
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—																		
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers	277	31	308	583	109	692	213	19	232	362	173	535	156	87	243			
Others	759	2,512	3,271	1,700	6,759	8,459	618	1,641	2,259	1,217	6,655	7,872	913	6,101	7,014			
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers	121	47	168	291	212	503	107	41	148	109	103	212	57	88	145			
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	99	36	135	273	112	385	113	19	132	111	100	211	64	78	142			
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	95	1	96	260	—	260	72	1	73	465	—	465	432	—	432			
Commercial	1,655	899	2,554	2,830	1,371	4,201	1,546	733	2,279	1,106	682	1,788	802	513	1,315			
Domestic (Outdoor):—																		
Laundry and Washing Service ..	1,663	538	2,201	3,055	1,943	4,998	1,532	483	2,015	1,393	1,806	3,199	889	1,365	2,254			
Others	4,820	7,764	12,584	13,611	22,890	26,501	13,611	6,873	20,484	3,015	12,072	15,087	2,432	7,967	10,399			
General Labourers	534	873	1,407	1,078	1,877	2,955	501	772	1,273	382	713	1,095	153	433	586			
Shop Assistants	1,585	985	2,570	4,363	3,097	7,460	1,416	906	2,322	3,015	763	3,778	2,432	579	3,011			
All Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total	20,893	16,674	37,567	52,775	48,433	101,208	19,392	13,893	33,285	27,847	30,216	58,063	20,932	22,464	43,396			
Casual Employment	1,936	—	1,936	804	—	804	1,741	—	1,741	—	—	—	18,934	—	18,934			

† Including re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

2.—JUVENILES.

Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended July 18th, 1913.

TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.			TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Mining and Quarrying	37	4	41	29	1		30	Total brought forward ..	7,298	3,409	10,707	4,053	2,554	6,607
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ..	349	282	631	221	231	452	Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	544	628	1,172	334	502	836
Textiles	466	777	1,243	254	560	814	Skins, Leather, Hair, &c. ..	110	155	265	57	118	175
Dress	397	897	1,294	195	654	849	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c. ..	169	92	261	89	71	160
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	5,235	409	5,644	2,813	258	3,071	Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	17	—	17	11	—	11
Agriculture:—							Commercial	1,245	352	1,597	747	301	1,048
Fruit, &c., Pickers	15	72	87	14	70	84	Domestic (Outdoor)	494	3,000	3,494	270	1,817	2,087
Others	193	90	283	118	77	195	Shop Assistants	384	503	887	160	282	442
Paper, Prints, Books, &c.	324	611	935	200	461	661	All Others	2,360	423	2,783	1,837	372	2,209
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. ..	50	20	70	37	16	53	Total	12,621	8,567	21,188	7,548	6,017	13,565
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c. ..	97	179	276	67	148	215							
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c. ..	135	88	223	105	78	183							

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JULY, 1913.

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

DURING July 613 fresh applications (331 from domestic servants, etc.) for work were registered by eight bureaux furnishing returns, and 659 situations were offered by employers. Work was found for 167 persons, of whom 100 were domestic servants, including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps. Of the 167 situations found for applicants, 103 were of a more or less permanent character, while 64 were temporary only. The demand for cooks, parlourmaids, housemaids, and children's nurses exceeded the supply. The supply of companions exceeded the demand.

Central Bureau:— 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. Y.W.C.A.:— 26, George Street, (1). Hanover Sq., W. (2). Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Glasgow)	Applications by Workpeople during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
	July, 1913.	July, 1912.	July, 1913.	July, 1912.	Permanently.		Temporarily.	
	July, 1913.	July, 1912.	July, 1913.	July, 1912.	July, 1913.	July, 1912.	July, 1913.	July, 1912.
103	104	104	122	28	36	9	19	
289	306	402	378	32	37	38	30	
67	50	31	55	6	7	6	4	
154	194	122	102	37	48	11	10	
613	654	659	657	103	128	64	63	
168	—	242	—	23	—	14	—	
Summary by Occupations.								
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	46	49	23	32	11	8	1	1
Shop Assistants	5	15	1	3	—	—	—	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	25	1	11	34	3	4	5	1
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	83	71	47	62	13	17	9	18
Apprentices and Learners	8	28	8	27	9	16	1	—
Domestic Servants	331	344	467	434	56	70	44	37
Miscellaneous	115	146	102	65	11	13	4	6
Total of 8 Bureaux	613	654	659	657	103	128	64	63

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 40 persons in London and 11 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 384 persons in London and 90 in the provinces were given advice as to training, etc., but were not registered.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

(Based on information published weekly in the "Times

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

(Cases include all attacks, fatal or otherwise, reported to the Home Office during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.)

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during July, 1913, was 54, of which 49 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to other forms of poisoning, and 3 to anthrax. Two deaths, one due to lead poisoning and the other to anthrax, were also reported. In addition there were 19 cases of lead poisoning (none of which were fatal) reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the seven months ended July, 1913, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 384, as compared with 378 in the corresponding period of 1912. The number of deaths was 18 in 1913, as compared with 34 in 1912. In addition there were 154 cases of lead poisoning (including 21 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first seven months of 1913, as compared with 138 cases (including 23 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1912.

Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.			DEATHS.		
	Month of July, 1913.	Seven months ended July,		Mnth of July, 1913.	Seven months ended July,	
		1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
Lead Poisoning.						
Among Operatives engaged in—						
Smelting of Metals	4	16	32	2	4	
Brass Works	1	5	4	—	—	
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ..	4	22	18	—	1	3
Plumbing and Soldering .. .	4	12	16	—	1	—
Printing	1	9	6	—	—	—
File Cutting	—	3	10	—	1	—
Finishing of Metals	2	13	18	—	1	—
White Lead Works	—	7	2	—	—	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works ..	7*	43	49	—	6	11
China and Earthenware* .. .	—	1	1	—	1	—
Litho-Transfer Works	—	3	4	—	1	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing ..	1	3	4	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling	3	29	23	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	2	13	9	—	—	—
Paint and Colour Works .. .	3	50	49	—	5	—
Coach and Car Painting .. .	5	17	23	—	—	—
Shipbuilding	4	31	29	1	2	3
Paint used in other Industries..	6	48	36	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total in Factories & Workshops	49	331	332	1	14	31
House Painting and Plumbing	19	154	138	—	21	23
Other Forms of Poisoning.						
Mercurial Poisoning—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	2	3	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes	—	2	5	—	—	—
Other Industries	1	5	7	—	—	—
Total	1	9	15	—	—	—
Arsenic Poisoning—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	1	3	3	—	—	—
Total	1	3	3	—	—	—
Total "Other Forms of Poisoning"	2	12	18	—	—	—
Anthrax.						
Wool	3	26	19	1	2	3
Handling of Horsehair .. .	—	3	6	—	—	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	—	10	2	—	2	—
Other Industries	—	2	1	—	—	—
Total Anthrax	3	41	28	1	4	3
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	54	384	378	2	18	34
Grand Total	73	538	516	2	39	87

* Of the seven persons affected in the China and Earthenware industry one was a female.

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.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JULY.

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

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment in July, 1913, was 249, an increase of 14 on a month ago, and a decrease of 69 on a year ago. The mean number for July during the five years 1908-1912 was 238, the maximum being 318 and the minimum 201 deaths.

Fatal accidents in the railway service in July, 1913, numbered 37, an increase of 1 on June, 1913, and of 9 on July, 1912. The total number of fatal accidents at mines in July, 1913, was 96, a decrease of 13 on a month ago, and of 92 on a year ago. The fatal accidents at quarries numbered 7 during July, 1913, a decrease of 1 on a month ago and an increase of 4 on a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in July, 1913, was 103, an increase of 22 on a month ago, and of 8 on a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during July, 1913, was 89, an increase of 49 on a month ago, and of 37 on a year ago.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1913, on a	
	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—					
Brakemen & Goods Guards ..	2	1	1	+ 1	+ 1
Engine Drivers	2	1	2	+ 1	—
Firemen	4	1	—	+ 3	+ 4
Guards (Passenger)	2	—	—	+ 2	+ 2
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) .. .	6	8	9	- 2	- 3
Porters	7	2	1	+ 5	+ 6
Shunters	4	1	1	+ 3	+ 3
Mechanics	—	1	2	+ 1	—
Labourers	8	17	10	- 9	- 2
Miscellaneous	—	4	2	- 4	- 2
Contractors' Servants .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Railway Service	37	36	28	+ 1	+ 9
Mines—					
Underground	88	98	177	- 10	- 89
Surface	8	11	11	- 3	- 3
Total, Mines	96	109	188	- 13	- 92
Quarries over 20 feet deep	7	8	3	- 1	+ 4
Factories and Workshops—					
Textile—					
Cotton	3	5	7	- 2	- 4
Wool and Worsted .. .	1	2	1	- 2	- 1
Other Textiles	—	—	—	+ 1	+ 1
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals .. .	3	3	3	—	—
Founding and Conversion of Metals	12	13	14	- 1	- 2
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	—	3	—	- 3	+ 5
Ship and Boat Building ..	12	10	7	+ 2	+ 2
Gas	4	1	—	+ 3	+ 4
Wood	3	1	8	+ 2	- 5
Clay, Stone, &c.	7	5	2	+ 2	+ 5
Chemicals	1	—	—	+ 1	+ 1
Laundries	4	—	—	+ 4	+ 3
Food	2	—	2	+ 2	—
Drink	2	—	2	+ 2	—
Paper, Printing, &c. .. .	2	4	—	- 2	+ 4
Other Non-Textile Industries	20	13	16	+ 7	+ 4
Total, Factories and Workshops	76	61	63	+ 15	+ 13
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-B.					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	18	6	22	+ 12	- 4
Warehouses	—	1	2	- 1	- 2
Buildings to which Act applies	9	13	8	- 4	+ 1
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-B.	27	20	32	+ 7	- 5
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	6	1	4	+ 5	+ 2
Total, excluding Seamen	249	235	318	+ 14	- 69
Seamen—					
On Trading Vessels—					
Sailing	11	1	8	+ 10	+ 3
Steam	72	35	44	+ 37	+ 28
On Fishing Vessels—					
Sailing	2	1	—	+ 1	+ 1
Steam	4	3	—	+ 1	+ 4
Total, Seamen	89	40	52	+ 49	+ 37
Total, including Seamen	338	275	370	+ 63	- 32

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JULY.

The total number of Distress Committees whose registers were open in July, 1913, was 15, as compared with 17 in June, 1913, and 24 in July, 1912. Of these 15 Committees 3 were in "Outer London," 8 in other places in England and Wales, 3 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland. The Committees at Edmonton and Leyton closed their registers during the month.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during July, 1913, was 571, of whom 350 were in London and "Outer London," 34 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 148 in Scotland, and 39 in Ireland. The average duration of relief was 19.3 days* per person employed, and the wages paid amounted to 42s. 2d. per head, or about 2s. 3d. per day.*

The following Table summarises the information received. It should be noted that the figures do not necessarily relate to the same Committees in the two periods:—

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief.		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
	July, 1913.	July, 1912.	Days.	Days.	July, 1913.	July, 1912.
London:—						
County	280	306	5,176	6,262	£ 610	£ 741
Outer	70	104	1,540	2,012	180	251
Total, London	350	410	6,716	8,274	790	992
Northern Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lancs. and Cheshire .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midlands	34	28	piecewkr	piecewkr	49	40
Eastern Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Counties .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wales and Monmouth .. .	—	49	—	567	—	128
England and Wales .. .	384	487	6,716	8,841	839	1,160
Scotland	148	213	3,185	4,994	306	488
Ireland	39	47	468	piecewkr	60	15
United Kingdom	571	747	10,369	13,835	1,205	1,683

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

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

British.—During June, 1913, 44,805 British subjects left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 28,566 entered the United Kingdom therefrom, the balance outward thus being 16,239, as compared with 10,020 in June, 1912. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase in the number of passengers to British North America and to the United States, while to Australia there was a decrease.

In the six months ending June, 1913, the number of British subjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 260,978, while the number entering the United Kingdom therefrom was 103,134, the balance outward thus being 157,844 as compared with 139,458 in the corresponding period of 1912, an increase of 18,386, or 13 per cent.

	June.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	Six months ended June		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.
	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.	
Outward:						
Total	38,274	44,805	+ 6,531	235,616	260,978	+ 25,362
To British N. America ..	21,326	27,421	+ 6,095	106,369	121,358	+ 14,989
To Australia	5,185	4,106	- 1,079	38,276	35,020	- 3,255
To United States	7,723	8,921	+ 1,198	69,536	71,904	+ 2,368
Inward:						
Total	28,254	28,566	+ 312	96,158	103,134	+ 6,976
From British N. America	6,943	8,087	+ 1,144	17,477	21,083	+ 3,606
From Australia	2,196	2,642	+ 446	9,281	11,596	+ 2,314
From United States .. .	10,299	9,857	- 442	32,591	32,843	+ 252
Balance Outward:						
Total	10,020	16,239	+ 6,219	139,458	157,844	+ 18,386
To British N. America ..	14,383	19,334	+ 4,951	88,892	100,275	+ 11,383
To Australia	2,989	1,464	- 1,525	28,994	23,425	- 5,569
To United States	2,576	3,961	+ 1,385	26,944	39,061	+ 12,117

Aliens.—For aliens there was a balance outward of 823 in June, 1913, as compared with a balance inward of 5,449 a year ago. For the six months ended June, 1913, the balance outward was 46,020 as compared with 16,599 a year ago. Most of the alien passengers were travelling between overseas countries and the Continent of Europe via the United Kingdom.

* The necessary deductions being made on account of those who were engaged on piecework.
† Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.
‡ Balance inward.

PAUPERISM IN JULY, 1913.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in July, 1913, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 184 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with June, 1913, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 2,636 (or 0.8 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 1. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,989 (or 1.8 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers increased by 353 (or 0.2 per cent.). There were decreases in 27 districts; the greatest being in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (10 per 10,000), and in the Belfast district (9 per 10,000); in four districts there were increases, the greatest being in the Birmingham district (16 per 10,000). The remaining four districts showed no change.

Compared with July, 1912, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 19. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 7,166 (or 4.3 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 24,456 (or 12.4 per cent.). There were decreases in 32 districts, the most marked being in the West Ham district (203 per 10,000), in the East London district (56 per 10,000), in the Leicester district (24 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (21 per 10,000), and in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (20 per 10,000). Three districts showed increases, the greatest being in the Birmingham district (12 per 10,000).

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of July, 1913.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*						
Metropol.						
West District	11,981	2,101	14,082	173	- 1	- 6
North District	15,092	7,366	22,458	221	- 4	- 8
Central District	4,627	1,329	5,956	394	- 4	+ 2
East District	13,907	4,903	18,810	278	- 5	- 56
South District	24,178	13,012	37,190	200	- 2	- 15
Total, Metropolis	69,785	28,711	98,496	218	- 3	- 9

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES IN MAY.

The total number of alien immigrants into the United States during May, 1913, was 137,262; while the number of alien emigrants was 19,131. Of the 137,262 immigrants, 33,317 were from Italy, 31,169 from Austria-Hungary, 30,269 from Russia (including Finland), and 13,051 from the United Kingdom. A large majority were described as farm labourers, labourers, or servants. The total number of alien immigrants during the eleven months ended May 31st, 1913, was 1,021,631, a total in excess of the corresponding figures for the previous three years. Of this total 241,619 were from Russia (including Finland), 219,691 from Italy, 214,889 from Austria-Hungary, 78,280 from the United Kingdom, 30,891 from Germany, and 21,364 from Greece. There were 66,602 alien immigrants from British North America; while the number of alien emigrants to British North America in the same period was 41,529. The number of alien emigrants to other countries in the same period was 285,260, of whom 84,346 went to Italy, 53,400 to Austria-Hungary, and 30,189 to Greece. It will be observed that the emigration to Greece exceeded the immigration therefrom. This was also true of the total from Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.

Of the 1,021,631 immigrants during the eleven months, 259,492 were described as farm labourers, 189,022 as labourers, and 121,561 as servants. The principal skilled occupations represented were:—Tailors, 19,850; carpenters and joiners, 12,931; shoemakers, 9,892; miners, 8,374; seamstresses, 7,517; and dressmakers, 5,556. Clerks and accountants numbered 12,492, and those in "professional occupations" (engineers, teachers, musicians, etc.), 12,249. The number returned as of no occupation, including a large number of women and children, was 259,203.

The number of alien immigrants debarred from landing, or returned after landing (excluding those returned under the provisions of the Chinese exclusion law), was 2,785 during May, 1913, and 17,195 during the eleven months ended May 31st, 1913. The principal cause of rejection or deportation was on the ground of being "likely to become a public charge."

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING JULY, 1913.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Axminster (Devon)	Dr. W. Langran, The Lawn, Axminster.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Clevedon (Somerset)	Dr. H. B. Pope, Eglinton, Clevedon.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Colwyn Bay (Carnarvon)	Dr. W. M. Venables-Williams Bryn, Wynstay Road, Colwyn Bay.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Gloucester (Gloucester)	Dr. D. E. Finlay, 57, Park Road, Gloucester.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Harrow (Middlesex)	Dr. W. S. Darby, Dunwich, Station Road, Harrow.	Tuesday and Friday, 9-9.45 a.m.
Lambeth	Dr. W. A. Atkinson, 216, Camberwell New Road, S.E.	Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 9.30-10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.
* Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JULY.

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

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

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions	3	Friendly Societies	28
Industrial and Provident Societies	23	Building " (Branches)	83
		Building " " "	2

(2) Dissolved.

Class of Society.	Notices received in July of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions	2	..	1
Industrial and Provident Societies	1	..	6
Friendly Societies	..	35	14
Building " (Branches)	..	32	..
Building " " "	1	2	3

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JULY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wymann & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, and 54, St. Mary street, Cardiff; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, North Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Census, 1911. England and Wales. Vol. XVII. Languages spoken in Wales and Monmouthshire. [Cd. 6911 : pp. 51 : price 6d.]
General Report to the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the Year 1912. [Cd. 6932 : pp. 17 : price 2½d.]
Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Return for month of February, 1913. Board of Trade. [Cd. 6931 : pp. 27 : price 3d.]

Memoranda in reference to the Working of the Trade Boards Act. Board of Trade. [H.C. 154 : pp. 28 : price 3d.]
Report for 1912-13 on the Administration of the National Insurance Act, Part 1 (Health Insurance). National Health Insurance Joint Committee. [Cd. 6907 : pp. xvi + 660 : price 2s. 9d.]

Report of Departmental Committee (Home Office) on the Hours and Conditions of Employment of Van Boys and Warehouse Boys. Report [Cd. 6886 : pp. 31 : price 3d.] Minutes of Evidence [Cd. 6887 : pp. 230 : price 1s. 10d.]

Report to Home Office on the Circumstances Attending an Explosion in the Factory of the British Explosives Syndicate at Pitsea, Essex, on March 23th, 1913. By Capt. R. A. Thomas. [Cd. 6949 : pp. 8 : price 1d.]

Royal Commission on Metalliferous Mines and Quarries. First Report (submitting evidence). [Cd. 6389 : pp. 4 : price ½d.]
Agricultural Statistics, 1912. Part III. Prices and supplies of corn, live stock, and other agricultural produce in Great Britain. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6906 : pp. 90 : price 5d.]

Annual Report of the Intelligence Division (Board of Agriculture and Fisheries), 1912. Part 1. Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs and other Acts. [Cd. 6872 : pp. 93 : price 5d.]

Report of the Progress of the Ordnance Survey to March 31st, 1913. [Cd. 6903 : pp. 28 with maps : price 1s. 6d.]
Soldiers' Employment. Return of persons holding situations other than clerical appointments in Government Departments at March 31st, 1913. [H.C. 197 : pp. 3 : price ½d.]

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1912. Return of prices of crops, live stock, and other Irish agricultural products. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 6848 : pp. 82 with diagrams : price 1s. 1d.]
Labourers' Cottages (Ireland). Return for year ended March 31st, 1913, showing the number of cottages built, in course of construction, sanctioned, &c. [H.C. 153 : pp. 13 : price 2d.]

Labourers (Ireland). Return showing the number of cottages and allotments provided, rents, &c. [H.C. 151 : pp. 13 : price 2d.]
Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Ireland. Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1912. [Cd. 6917 : pp. xlv. + 180 : price 2s. 4d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Report of a Committee Appointed by the Secretary of State for India to Inquire into the System of State Technical Scholarships Established by the Government of India in 1904. [Cd. 6867 : pp. 169 : price 1s. 5d.]

Dominions.—No. 14. Report for 1912-13 relating to the Self-Governing Dominions. [Cd. 6865 : pp. 172 : price 1s. 5d.]

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, June, 1913. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during May; wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes and industrial accidents during May; conditions of employment among women. [Ottawa : C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer : pp. 111.]

Ontario.—Twenty-fifth Annual Reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the Province of Ontario, 1912. [Toronto : L. K. Cameron, King's Printer : pp. 107.]

Commonwealth of Australia.—Labour Bulletin, No. 1. January-March, 1913. Retail prices, wholesale prices, rents, cost of living, industrial disputes, accidents, changes in wages, &c. [Melbourne : McCarron, Bird & Co. : pp. 76.]

New South Wales.—The Industrial Gazette, May, 1913. [Sydney : W. A. Gullick, Government Printer : pp. 302.]

Western Australia.—Statistical Register, 1911. Part VI. Industrial Establishments (exclusive of Mines).

Victoria.—Wages Boards Determinations. Rubber Board, dated July 13th, 1913, cancelling that of November 10th, 1911. Artificial Manure Board, dated June 11th, 1913, cancelling that of June 16th, 1911. Bread Board, dated June 18th, 1913, cancelling that of June 28th, 1911.

Queensland.—Determinations under the Industrial Peace Act, 1912. Brisbane Coal Working and Lightering Board, dated June 2nd, 1913, cancelling that of December 12th, 1911.

New Zealand.—Journal of the Department of Labour, June, 1913. Condition of trade and employment as at May 31st, 1913; cases under the Workers' Compensation Act; persons assisted to employment; co-operative works; accidents in factories, &c. [Wellington : John Mackay, Government Printer : pp. 67.]

Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XIV. Part 2. (pp. 96). Part 3 (pp. 95). [Wellington : John Mackay, Government Printer.]

South Africa.—Report of the Labour Department, May, 1913. Applications for employment, employment found, &c. [pp. 13.]
Report of the Select Committee on European Employment and Labour Conditions. [Cape Town : "Cape Times," Ltd., Government Printers : pp. 798.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Bulletin of the International Labour Office, Nos. 11 and 12, 1912. French edition. [Paris : Berger-Levrault.] Do. No. 5, 1913. German edition. [Jena : Gustav Fischer.]

Bulletin of Social Insurance. No. 4, 1913. French translation of Norwegian, Russian, and Roumanian laws of 1911 and 1912 on the subject of insurance. [Paris : pp. 152 : price 2s.]

Monthly Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence, June, 1913. Co-operation and co-operative credit in Canada, Austria, France, Italy, and Sweden. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome : 1s. 7d.]

Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment, April to June, 1913. [Paris.]
Journal of the International Permanent Committee for the Study of Industrial Diseases, January, 1913. [Florence : Louis Nicolai.]

United States.—Reports of the Department of Commerce and Labour, 1912. Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labour and Reports of Bureaux. [Washington : Government Printing Office : pp. 881.]

13th Census of the United States, 1910. Vol. VI. Agriculture. Reports by states; Alabama to Montana. [Washington : Government Printing Office : pp. 977.]

Special Reports of the Census. Financial Statistics of Cities having a population of over 50,000. 1910. [Washington : Government Printing Office : pp. 308.]

Report on Conditions of Employment in the Iron and Steel Industry in the United States. Vol. IV. Accidents and accident prevention. [Washington : Government Printing Office : pp. 350.]

Report of Condition of Women and Child Wage-earners in the United States. Vol. XIV. Causes of death among women and child cotton mill operatives. [Washington : Government Printing Office : pp. 430.]

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1912. 35th number. [Washington : Government Printing Office : pp. 836.]

Massachusetts.—The Immigrant Population of Massachusetts. Part 1 of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour for 1912. [Boston : Wright and Potter Printing Co., State Printers : pp. 90.]

Connecticut.—Twenty-fifth Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the two years ended November 30th, 1912. Free public employment offices, strikes, directory of labour organisations, &c. [Hartford : Published by the State : pp. 93.]

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore) Studies. The Trade Union Label, by E. R. Spedden; 1910. [pp. 100.] *The Government of American Trade Unions,* by T. W. Glocker; 1913. [pp. 242.] *The Closed Shop in American Trade Unions,* by F. T. Stockton; 1911. [pp. 187.] *The Standard Rate in American Trade Unions,* by D. A. McCabe; 1912. [pp. 251.]

France.—Bulletin of the French Ministry of Labour, June, 1913. Friendly societies in 1909 and 1910; inquiry relating to home work in the artificial flower industry; legislation in various countries on apprenticeship and technical education; employment and labour disputes in May. [Paris : Berger-Levrault.]

Mineral Statistics of France for 1911. Contains wages statistics. [Paris : Imprimerie Nationale : pp. 262 : price 6s.]
Report of the Higher Council of Labour, 28th Session, November, 1912. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Paris : Imprimerie Nationale : pp. xix. + 175 : price 1s. 10d.]

Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, June, 1913. Prices of wheat in French towns and bread in Paris in May. [Paris : Imprimerie Nationale : price 6d.]

Legal Protection of Workpeople in France. Commentary on Book II. of Code of Labour Laws, by R. Fighiera. Vol. 1. 1913. [Paris : Berger-Levrault : pp. 496 : price 6s.]

Germany.—Journal of the Imperial Labour Department, July, 1913. Employment in June and in second quarter of 1913. Also supplement giving statistics relating to workmen's legal advice offices in 1912. [Berlin : Carl Heymann : price 1d.]

Quarterly Journal of Statistics of Germany. Part II. Miners' sickness insurance in 1911 : strikes and lock-outs in 1912 and in first quarter of 1913. [Berlin : Verlag von Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht : price 2s.]

Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. W. Kulemann Vol. 4. England, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Denmark, Sweden, Norway. Vol. 5. Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Russia, Finland, Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania. Vol. 6. United States, Canada, Argentine, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and international organisations. [Berlin : Verlag von Leonhard Simion Nf. : pp. (vol. 4) 559, (vol. 5) 551, (vol. 6) 336.]

Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, June 15th, 1913. [Berlin : Behrend and Co.]

Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemberg, July, 1913. Labour exchanges in Wurtemberg in June. [Stuttgart : J. Fink.]
Statistical Journal of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, June, 1913. Employment and prices in June, 1913. [Karlsruhe.]

Poor Law Relief in Oldenburg, 1891-1905. Statistical Office of Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg. 1913. [Oldenburg : Verlag von A. Littmann : pp. 200 : price 3s. 11d.]

Statistics of Co-operation in Germany in 1911. Reprint from Supplement to Vol. XL. of Journal of the Prussian Statistical Office. Prussian Central Co-operative Credit Bank. [Berlin : pp. 116 and 59.]

Statistical Year-Book of Berlin, 1908-1911 (with partial figures for 1912), edited by Dr. K. Silbergleit, Director of the Berlin Statistical Office. 1913. Labour disputes, trade guilds, wholesale and retail prices, workmen's insurance, trade unions, work of the Berlin labour exchange, &c. [Berlin : Verlag von P. Stankiewicz : pp. xxiv. + 344 + 1018.]

Austria-Hungary.—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, June, 1913. Decree of June 27th, 1913, on insurance against sickness and accidents among workpeople engaged in dock, canal, &c., construction; labour registries in May. [Vienna : A. Hölder : price 2d.]

Inquiry into Employment of Children in Austria in 1908. Vol. II. Tables, Part II. Austrian Labour Department. 1913. [Vienna : A. Hölder : pp. 345.]

Report on the Work of the Austrian Labour Department during 1912. [Vienna : Verlag der K.K. Hof- und Staats-Druckerei.]

Journal of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior. July 1st, 1913. Workmen's Insurance. [Vienna : K.K. Hof- und Staats-Druckerei.]

Journal of Trade and Industrial Regulations. No. 6, 1913. Austrian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna : Verlag der Manzchen K.K. Hof-, Verlags-, und Universitäts-Buchhandlung.]

Statistical Journal of Hungary, May and June, 1913. Report on workpeople's insurance, 1907-1909. [Vienna : A. Hölder.]
Journal of the Austrian Statistical Commission, May, 1913. Statistics of prices in various countries. [Brünn : F. Irrgang.]

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Monthly Series), May and June, 1913. Labour disputes (excluding agricultural) in first quarter of 1913; employment in agriculture in April; wages and hours of agricultural workers in May; work of labour exchanges in April. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : price 3d. each part.]

Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Fortnightly Series), 1st and 16th July, 1913. Employment in May and June and first quarter of 1913; labour disputes in May; labour disputes in second half of June; retail food prices in May; law of December 22nd, 1912, reorganising factory inspection. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : price 3d.]

Bulletin of Credit and Thrift. Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, January and February, 1913. Ditto, March-April, 1913. Royal decree of March 28th, 1913, for execution of convention of July 31st, 1912, between Italy and Germany relating to workpeople's insurance, with text of convention. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : price 10d. each part.]

Annals of Credit and Thrift. Vol. III. Laws, decrees, &c., relating to housing of the working classes. Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : pp. 248 : price 2s.]

Journal of the Italian Emigration Department. Nos. 6 and 7, 1913. [Rome : price 3d. each part.]

"Economic Italy in 1912." Year-Book of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, Finance, Banking, &c. Supplement to June issue of "La Riforma Sociale." Employment, wages, labour disputes, production, prices, savings banks, &c. [Turin : Societa Tipografica-Editrice Nazionale : pp. xx. + 285 : price 4s. 5d.]

Physio-Pathology of Health of Miners. Dr. Alfonso Giordano. Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. 1913. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : pp. 357 : price 2s. 10d.]

Belgium.—Statistics of Industrial Accidents, 1906. Description of method and summary of results. Belgian Labour Department. [Brussels, 1912 : J. Lebeque et Cie.]

Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, June 15th and 30th, 1913. Employment and labour disputes in May. [Brussels : E. Daem : price 1d. each part.]

Holland.—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, June 30th, 1913. Employment and labour disputes in May; index numbers of retail prices of food, &c., 1893-1912, and contract prices of food supplied to public institutions : statistics of consumption of various articles of food, &c. [The Hague : Gebroeders Belinfante : price 1d.]

Inspection of Steam Boilers in 1912. Extract from report of Chief Engineer. Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, 1913. [The Hague : Gebroeders Van Cleef : pp. 39.]

Switzerland.—Statistical Year-Book of Switzerland, 1912. Statistical Branch of Federal Department of the Interior. Prices of agricultural products in the various cantons, and of wheat and flour at Berne in 1912. [Bern : A. Francke : pp. 353 : price 4s.]

Denmark.—Journal of the Danish Statistical Department, July, 1913. Unemployment in April, 1913. [Copenhagen : Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag : price 1½d.]

Danish Population Census of February 1st, 1911. Part I. Danish Statistical Department. 1913. [Copenhagen : Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag : pp. 154 : price 3s. 11d.]

Insurance Against Unemployment. D. T. Sørensen (State Unemployment Inspector). 1911. [Copenhagen. Harald Jansens Bogtrykkeri.]

—*Journal of the Danish Workmen's Insurance Council and of the Unemployment Inspectors' Department, April, May, June, and July, 1913.* Unemployment in January, February, March, and April; law of April 29th on State regulation of labour exchanges; recognised sick funds in 1912; relations between sick funds and medical practitioners. [Hellerup: Ahlmanns Allé 25: V. L. Faber.]

—*Income and Expenditure of Danish Families.* Part I.—Urban centres. Government Statistical Bureau. [Copenhagen, 1912: pp. 113: price 1s. 5d.]

Spain.—*Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, June, 1913.* Labour disputes in 1911: retail prices in certain provinces and towns, April-September (continued). [Madrid: Imprenta de la Sucesora de M. Minuesa de los Rios: price 2½d.]

Russia.—*Reports of the Russian Department of Rural Economy and Agricultural Statistics.* Part VI., 1912. Prices of agricultural produce and agricultural wages in 1912. Do., Part I., 1913. Prices of cereals and meat in the Caucasus and Siberia. [St. Petersburg, 1913: Part VI., 1912: pp. 4 + 339; Part I., 1913, pp. xix. + 67, with two charts.]

—*Population Statistics of Finland, 1909 and 1910.* [Helsingfors: pp. 209: price 2s. 5d.]

—*Statistical Year-Book of Moscow, 1909-1910.* Workpeople employed in factories; prices of articles of food, &c.; wages. Municipal Statistical Bureau. [Moscow, 1913.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Consular Reports, Annual Series. No. 5114. Odessa, 1912. Agriculture, labour discontent, workmen's compensation and insurance, State assistance to peasants, small holdings, &c. [Cd. 6665-72: pp. 93: price 7d.] No. 5116. Boston, 1912. Co-operative stores, savings banks, industrial conventions, factory hygiene, Workmen's Compensation Act, &c. [Cd. 6665-74: pp. 41: price 4d.] No. 5118. Portland, Oregon, Consular District, 1912. [Cd. 6665-76: pp. 66: price 5d.] No. 5125. Calais, 1912. Prices of provisions, rates of wages, lace and tulle manufactures, &c. [Cd. 6665-83: pp. 52: price 4d.] No. 5131. New York, 1912. Labour and employment, cost of living, decline in farming, &c. [Cd. 6665-89: pp. 65: price 3½d.] No. 5137. France, 1912. Strikes, credits in smaller trades and industries, coal production, reforestation law, &c. [Cd. 6665-95: pp. 69: price 5½d.] No. 5138. Lisbon, 1912. Strikes, industries, &c. [Cd. 6665-96: pp. 29: price 4d.] No. 5140. Rouen, 1912. Cotton spinning and manufacturing, shipbuilding, &c. [Cd. 6665-98: pp. 65: price 6½d.] No. 5144. Mannheim, 1912. Labour conditions and labour market. [Cd. 6665-102: pp. 16: price 1½d.] No. 5148. Turin, 1912. Wages, prices, secondary, &c., education, co-operation, &c. [Cd. 6665-106: pp. 15: price 2½d.] No. 5161. Japan, 1912. Metal manufactures, agriculture, mining, population, &c. [Cd. 6665-119: pp. 98: price 5½d.] No. 5162. Finances of Italy, 1912. [Cd. 6665-120: pp. 24: price 2d.] No. 5164. Stettin, 1912. Increased savings banks deposits, increased cost of meat, statistics of industries, &c. [Cd. 6665-122: pp. 43: price 2½d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1913.

ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—*F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd.*, 1, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

BEDSTEADS AND SWINGING COTS.—*Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *Evered & Co., Ltd.*, Smethwick, Birmingham.

BOAT DISENGAGING GEAR.—*H. E. C. Robinson & Co., Ltd.*, 303d, High Rd., Chiswick, W.

BOOTS, SEA.—*W. Nichols & Sons, Ltd.*, Kettering; *St. Crispin Produce Society, Ltd.*, Raunds; *R. Coggins & Sons*, Raunds.

BUOYS, STEEL CYLINDRICAL.—*Willoughby Bros., Ltd.*, Plymouth.

CANVAS, BLACK SCENE.—*D. & R. Duke*, Brechin; *J. Jeffrey & Co.*, Kirkcaldy.

CHAIN, PENDANT.—*H. Wood & Co., Ltd.*, Saltney, Chester.

COATS, WATERPROOF, LONG.—*New Pegamoid, Ltd.*, 134, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; *Johnson & Sons, Ltd.*, Gt. Yarmouth.

FIRE BRICKS, TILES, &c.—*Calder Fireclay Co., Ltd.*, Coatbridge, Lanark, Scotland; *Canby & Co., Ltd.*, Heathfield Station, Newton Abbot, Devon; *C. Davison & Co., Ltd.*, Ewloe Barn, Ewloe, near Chester; *H. Foster & Co., Ltd.*, Fire Brick Works, Backworthy, near Newcastle-on-Tyne; *Martin Bros., Ltd.*, 20, Lockyer St., Plymouth; *Westlake & Co.*, Calstock, Cornwall.

FLANNEL.—*J. Lee & Sons, Ltd.*, Bankfield Mills, Rochdale.

IRON BINDINGS FOR INTERNAL IRON-BOUND BLOCKS.—*Laird & Son*, Irvine, Ayrshire.

JAM, BLACK CURRANT.—*C. Southwell & Co., Ltd.*, Jacob St., Dockhead, S.E.

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, &c.—*Olatworthy & Co., Ltd.*, Addison Rd. Factory, Plymouth; *The Fife Hygienic Bedding Co.*, Dysart, Fife; *Graves & Sons*, 15-19, Fore-street, Devonport; *Maple & Co., Ltd.*, Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.

STOPPERS, LEAK.—*Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd.*, Sunderland.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

HORSE HIRE FOR DEVONPORT DISTRICT (RUNNING CONTRACT).—*J. Cleave & Son*, 25, Harbour Avenue, Camels Head, Devonport.

PIPES, CAST IRON.—*Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co., Ltd.*, Chesterfield.

PIPES, CAST IRON.—*Holwell Iron Co., Ltd.*, Asfordby.

TIMBER FOR PORTLAND.—*W. Crundall & Co.*, 16, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

WORKS SERVICES.—Alterations and Additions to Coast Guard Station, Kingsgate, *Hayward & Paramor*, "Holmcroft," Castle Avenue, Dover. Boundary Wall, &c., at Gosport, *H. Jones & Son*, Broad St., Somers Rd., Southsea. Fuel Oil Tanks, *Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Darlington. Groundwork and Land Drainage at Kingsnorth, *The General Building Co.*, 45-46, Chandos St., Charing Cross, W.C. New Gates for No. 2 Dock H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.—*Day, Summers & Co., Ltd.*, Northam Ironworks, Southampton. Magazines, Workshops at Crombie.—*G. Mackay & Sons*, 32, York Place, Edinburgh.

WAR OFFICE.

BATHS, SLIPPER (TERM CONTRACT).—*Planet Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Guide Bridge; *Saunders & Connor*, Sanitas Works, Barnhead.

BIKES.—*Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd.*, Redditch and Birmingham.

BIKES.—*Accles & Pollock, Ltd.*, Oldbury, Birmingham; *C. J. Adie & Nephew*, 156, Warstone Lane, Birmingham; *Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd.*, Small Heath, Birmingham; *J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd.*, Great Charles St., Birmingham; *Allan Cooper*, 91, Aston St., Birmingham; *J. Lucas, Ltd.*, Great King St., Birmingham; *Rotherham & Sons, Ltd.*, Spon St., Coventry.

BINOCULARS.—*Aitchison & Co., Ltd.*, Peckham, S.E.; *Ross, Ltd.*, 3, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.; *W. Watson & Sons, Ltd.*, High Barnet.

BOOTS.—*R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.*, Raunds; *W. Nichols & Son, Ltd.*, Kettering.

BOTTLES, WATER.—*Anglo American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd.*, Stourport; *Eveson Bros.*, Stanley Works, Wollescote; *Griffiths & Brown, Ltd.*, Bradford St., Birmingham; *Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverhampton.

CABLE, ELECTRIC.—*Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.*, Leigh, Lancs.

CANVAS.—*Don Bros., Buist & Co., Ltd.*, St. James' Rd., Forfar; *Lamb & Scott, Ltd.*, Brechin, N.B.

CARBONS.—*General Electric Co., Ltd.*, Witton, Birmingham.

CLOTHING (PLAIN CLOTHES).—*Albrecht & Albrecht, Ltd.*, Hudson Rd., Burmantofts, Leeds; *R. B. Brown & Sons*, 21-23, Wellington St., Leeds; *Coop & Co., Ltd.*, Dornin St., Wigan; *G. Glanfield & Son*, 1, 3, and 5, Brick Lane, E., and 4-5, Osborne Place, E.; *J. Hammond & Co., Ltd.*, Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs; *Hollington Bros.*, Middlesex St., E.C., Colchester, Coggeshall, and Birch; *C. Wills & Sons, Ltd.*, Rupert St. and Easton Rd., Bristol, and Victoria Works, Swindon.

CORDAGE.—*Edinburgh Ropery and Sailcloth Co., Ltd.*, 15a, Bath St., Leith; *Frost Bros., Ltd.*, 342, Commercial Rd., E.

CORDAGE (TERM CONTRACT).—*Dixon & Corbitt and R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd.*, Teams, Gateshead; *Frost Bros., Ltd.*, 342, Commercial Rd., E.

ENGINES, OIL, RENEWAL OF PARTS OF (TERM CONTRACT).—*R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd.*, Grantham.

HALF SOLES (LEATHER).—*W. Nichols & Son, Ltd.*, Kettering.

HELMETS.—*Almond & Smith*, 67, Willow Walk, Bermondsey, S.E.; *Christy & Co., Ltd.*, 175, Bermondsey St., S.E.; *J. Compton & Sons, Ltd.*, 419, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; *Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; *Hobson & Son*, High St., Woolwich, S.E.; *E. W. Vero & Co.*, 43, East Dulwich Rd., S.E.

HYDRANTS, FIRE, ETC. (TERM CONTRACT).—*Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd.*, Langley Green, near Birmingham.

OIL, SPERM (TERM CONTRACT).—*Price's Co., Ltd.*, Belvedere, Palisading, GATES, &c. (TERM CONTRACT).—*W. Bain & Co., Ltd.*, Lochrin Iron Works, Coatbridge.

RIVETS (TERM CONTRACT).—*Cooper & Turner, Ltd.*, Vulcan Rd., Sheffield.

RUGS, HORSE.—*McKay & Co., Ltd.*, Reliance Works, Chatteris; *J. Rees*, 1, Hatherton St., Walsall.

TOOLS, SCREW-CUTTING.—*T. Chatwin, Ltd.*, Victoria Works, Great Tindal St., Birmingham; *E. B. Grandage*, Longside Lane, Bradford; *G. Hatch, Ltd.*, Queenhithe, E.C.

TOPS, TABLE.—*Higgs & Hill, Ltd.*, Crown Works, South Lambeth; *Vickers, Ltd.*, Dartford; *Wellington Furnishing & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Weelsby St., Grimsby.

WORKS SERVICES.—Alterations, &c., at Central Flying School, Upavon, *W. Harbrow*, South Bermondsey Station, S.E. Cable Laying and Jointing, R.M. College, Sandhurst, *W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.*, Blomfield St., London Wall, E.C. Drainage, Naas, *J. Dowling*, 17, Vernon Avenue, Clontarf. Erection of Married Quarters, Fermoy, *J. Murphy*, Ardville, Blackrock Rd., Cork. Erection of Mobilization Stores, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot, *J. Crockerell*, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot.

Erection of Officers' Mess and Quarters, Curragh, *P. Sheridan*, Newbridge, Co. Kildare. Erection of Reception Stables at Melton Mowbray, *A. Robinson*, Woodbine Works, Idle, Bradford. Erection of Serjeant-Major's Quarter, Staff College, Camberley, *J. Crockerell*, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot. Maintenance and Repair work at Bordon, *E. C. Hughes*, Albion Works, Wokingham; *Dorchester, Jesty & Baker*, Castletown, Portland; *Omagh, J. Langlands & Sons*, Dungannon; Londonderry, *W. Pollock*, 7, Melrose Terrace, Londonderry. Periodical Works Services at Shrewsbury, *T. A. Redford*, 15, Worsley Rd., Swinton, Manchester; *Dublin and North Aldershot, A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd.*, Shipley, Yorks; *Canterbury, Woolwich and Mill-*

bank, &c., London, *T. Carr*, 55, New Crown St., Halifax; *Tidworth, D. E. Hutton*, Shipley, Yorks; *Colchester and Woking, F. Holdsworth*, Shipley, Yorks Provision of Forge and Shoeing Shed, Curragh Camp, *P. O'Mahony*, Sunmount Fermoy. Reconstruction of Barrack Block, Colewort Barracks, Portsmouth, *S. Salter*, Yorke Street, Southsea. Repairs, &c., to Parade, Mill Hill, *W. F. Blay, Ltd.*, Dartford. Supply and Erection of Workshop for Royal Flying Corps, Montrose, *A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd.*, Glasgow.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

BARNS, IRON.—*P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd.*, Trongate, Glasgow.

BOILERS, &c., FOR MOTOR COACH ENGINE.—*R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd.*, Forth Bank Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BRIDGEWORK, STEEL.—*Francis Morton & Co., Ltd.*, 17, Victoria St., S.W.; *Rubery, Owen & Co.*, Victoria Ironworks, Darlaston; *J. Westwood & Co., Ltd.*, Napier Yard, Millwall, E.; *John Butler & Co., Ltd.*, Stanningley Ironworks, nr. Leeds; *Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Works, Ltd.*, Lime St., E.C.

BUFFING AND DRAWGEAR.—*Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon and Finance Company, Ltd.*, Saltley, nr. Birmingham.

CABLES.—*British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Prescott.

CARRIAGES, RAILWAY.—*Bristol Wagon and Carriage Works Company, Ltd.*, Lawrence Hill, Bristol.

CEMENT.—*Wouldham Cement Co.*, 35, Great St. Helens, E.C.; *Assoc. Portland Cement Manufs., Ltd.*, 8, Lloyd's Av., E.C.; *Martin Earle & Co., Ltd.*, London House, Crutched Friars, E.C.; *British Portland Cement Manufs., Ltd.*, 4, Lloyd's Av., E.C.

CONCRETE MIXERS.—*Ransome-Vermeer Machinery Co., Ltd.*, Brunswick House, Westminster, S.W.

CRANES, PORTABLE STEAM.—*Thos. Smith & Sons*, Old Foundry, Rodley, nr. Leeds.

CYLINDERS, &c., C.I.—*Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd.*, 5, Victoria St., S.W.

DISINFECTING MACHINE.—*Clayton Fire Extinguishing and Disinfecting Co.*, 22, Craven St., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR WAGON TURNTABLES.—*Craven Bros., Ltd.*, Vauxhall Ironworks, Manchester.

FUMIGATING FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—*Clayton Fire Extinguishing and Disinfecting Co.*, Craven St., Northumberland Av., W.C.

LOCOMOTIVE, TANK.—*Kitson & Co., Ltd.*, Leeds.

LOCOMOTIVE SPARES.—*Nasmyth Wilson & Co., Ltd.*, Patricroft, nr. Manchester.

LUBRICATING OILS.—*C. C. Wakefield & Co.*, Cannon St., E.C.

MACHINE, SULPHUR DIOXIDE GAS.—*Clayton Fire Extinguishing and Disinfecting Co.*, Craven St., Northumberland Av., W.C.

MACHINERY FOR FITTING SHOP.—*Pollack & MacNab, Ltd.*, Britannia Machine Tool Works, Bradbury, nr. Manchester.

MOTOR LORRY.—*Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd.*, South St., Scotstoun, Glasgow.

MOTOR LORRIES.—*J. & E. Hall, Ltd.*, Dartford, Kent.

PAINT.—*Fenner & Alder & Co., Ltd.*, Fenchurch St., E.C.; *Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.*, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

PILE DRIVING MACHINE.—*Stoher & Pitt, Ltd.*, Bath.

PILLAR FOUNTAINS.—*Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd.*, Kilmarnock.

PIPES, CAST IRON.—*Cochrane & Co. (Woodside), Ltd.*, Dudley; *Holwell Iron Co., Ltd.*, Asfordby; *Macfarlane, Strang & Co., Ltd.*, 204, St. Vincent St., Glasgow.

PIPES, CULVERT.—*Horsley Co., Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs.

PLATES, BRIDGE.—*Brandon Bridge Building Company, Ltd.*, 34, Victoria St., S.W.

PLATES, ENAMELLED.—*Garnier & Co.*, 84, Farringdon St., E.C.

PLATES, SHIP STEEL.—*G. Bailey Toms & Co.*, 8, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

POLES, &c., TELEGRAPH.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

RAILS AND FISHPLATES.—*Barrow Haematite Steel Company, Ltd.*, Barrow-in-Furness.

SHEDS, RUBBER.—*F. Braby & Co., Ltd.*, 110, Cannon St., E.C.

SHEETS, GALV. CORR.—*Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Company, Ltd.*, Mersey Iron Works, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.

SIGNALING MATERIALS.—*Tyer & Co., Ltd.*, 16, Ashwin St., Dalston, N.E.

SLEEPERS AND KEYS, STEEL.—*Workington Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.*, 14, Sherbourne Lane, King William Street, E.C.

SPARES FOR STONE WAGONS AND BOXES.—*Cravens, Limited*, Darnall, Sheffield.

STEEL ANGLES.—*Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd.*, Middlesbrough.

STONEBREAKERS.—*H. R. Marsden, Ltd.*, Soho Foundry, Leeds.

SWITCHBOARDS, &c.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.

TANK, C. I. WATER.—*Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd.*, Thorncliffe Ironworks, nr. Sheffield.

TRAIN LIGHTING EQUIPMENT.—*J. Stone & Co., Ltd.*, High St., Deptford, S.E.

TURNTABLE, ENGINE.—*Patent Shaft and Axletree Company, Ltd.*, Brunswick Ironworks, Wednesbury.

UNDERFRAMES, &c., FOR MOTOR AND TRAILER COACHES.—*Gloucester Railway Car and Wagon Co., Ltd.*, Victoria St., S.W.

WAGONS, BOGIE PLATFORM.—*Leeds Forge Co., Ltd.*, Leeds.

WAGONS, COVERED GOODS.—*Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company, Ltd.*, 1, Victoria St., S.W.

WAGONS, TIPPING.—*Lacre Motor Company, Ltd.*, 78, York Rd., King's Cross, N.

WATER MAINS, STEEL.—*British Mannesmann Tube Company, Ltd.*, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

WHEELS AND AXLES.—*Harrison & Camm, Ltd.*, Rotherham; *Blake Boiler Wagon and Engineering Co., Ltd.*, Darlington; *British Griffin Chilled Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.*, 81, Cannon St., E.C.; *Vulcan Foundry, Ltd.*, Newton-le-Willows.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

APPARATUS, TELEGRAPH.—*Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company*, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.

AXLEBOXES.—*Patent Axlebox & Foundry Co.*, Wolverhampton.

AXLES.—*J. Spencer & Sons*, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BEARING PLATES.—*North-Eastern Steel Company*, Middlesbrough.

BEDSTEADS.—*J. & J. Taunton*, Birmingham; *G. Gale & Sons*, Birmingham; *Peyton & Peyton*, Bordesley Works, Birmingham; *Whitfields Bedsteads*, Dane St., High Holborn, W.C.

BICYCLE PARTS.—*Birmingham Small Arms Co.*, Birmingham.

BOLTS.—*C. Richards & Sons*, Darlaston, Staffs.

BRAD.—*J. Sykes & Sons*, Bury, Lancs.

BRUSHES.—*G. B. Kent & Sons*, 75, Farringdon Rd., E.C.

BUFFERS.—*Stableford & Co.*, Coalville, Leicester.

CABLE.—*Siemens Bros. & Co.*, Woolwich.

CEMENT.—*Ship Canal Portland Cement Manufs.*, Ellesmere Port; *Associated Portland Cement Manufs., Ltd.*, 8, Lloyd's Av.

CLOTH.—*J. Chater & Sons*, Limehouse, E.; *J. Law & Sons*, Greetland, Halifax; *J. Harper & Sons*, Eccleshill, Bradford; *Colbeck Bros.*, Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; *J. Hainsworth & Sons*, Farsley, Leeds; *J. Watkinson & Sons*, Holmfirth, Huddersfield; *Winterbottom Book Cloth Company, Ltd.*, 12, Newton St., Piccadilly, Manchester.

COKE.—*J. Joicey & Co.*, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *Cardiff Gas Light and Coke Co.*, Bute Terrace, Cardiff.

COMBS.—*Aberdeen Comb Works Company*, Aberdeen.

COOKING APPARATUS.—*Adams & Son*, Neal St., W.C.

COPPER PLATES.—*Vivian & Sons*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.

CRUSHERS, STONE.—*W. H. Baxter, Ltd.*, Gelderd Rd., Leeds.

CRUSHING PLANT.—*Hadfield's Steel Foundry Co.*, Sheffield.

CUPS, INSULATOR.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

DRILL.—*Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd.*, Cooper St., Manchester.

DRUMS.—*L. Berger & Sons*, Morning Lane, Homerton, N.E.

DUCK LINEN.—*Baxter Bros. & Co.*, Dundee.

DYNAMO PARTS.—*J. Stone & Co.*, Deptford, S.E.

EMERY PAPER.—*J. Oakley & Son*, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.

EMERY TAPE.—*R. J. Edwards & Co.*, Glebe Rd., Kingsland Rd., N.E.

EMERY CLOTH.—*J. G. Naylor & Co.*, Carruthers St., Manchester.

FIRECLAY.—*Bowens, Ltd.*, Stourbridge.

FLANNEL.—*J. Harper & Sons*, Eccleshill, nr. Bradford; *J. Smith (Millrow), Ltd.*, Rochdale.

GATES.—*Ransomes & Rapier*, Ipswich.

GAUGE GLASSES.—*J. Moncrieff, Ltd.*, Perth.

GLASS.—*T. & W. Farmiloe*, Rochester Row; and *Pilkington Bros.*, St. Helens.

GLASS PAPER.—*Goldsworthy & Sons*, Hulme, Manchester.

HANDLES.—*W. Shepherd & Sons*, Staveley, nr. Kendal.

HOSE.—*Reddaway & Co.*, Pendleton, Manchester.

INSTRUMENTS.—*Arnold & Sons*, Giltspur St., E.C.; *J. Weiss & Son*, 287, Oxford St., W.; *Down Bros.*, St. Thomas's St., S.E.; *J. H. Montague*, 69, New Bond St., W.

INSULATORS.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

KNIVES AND FORKS.—*T. Wilson*, Sheffield; *Boswell, Hatfield & Co.*, Mary St., Sheffield.

LIGHTNING ARRESTORS.—*General Electric Company*, 67, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

LIFTS.—*R. Waygood & Co.*, Falmouth Rd., Great Dover St., S.E.

LINEN.—*A. McGregor & Co.*, Dundee.

LOCOMOTIVES.—*North British Locomotive Company*, Glasgow.

LONGCLOTH.—*L. Behrens & Sons*, Manchester.

TUBES, STEEL.—*Jas. Russell & Sons, Ltd.*, Crown Tube Works, Wednesbury; *Howell & Co.*, Sheffield Tube Works, Sheffield.

WEB EQUIPMENT.—*Mills Equipment Company*, 68, Victoria St., S.W.

WAGONS.—*Kerr Stuart & Co.*, 5, Broad Street Place, E.C.

WHEELS AND AXLES.—*W. Beardmore & Co.*, Parkhead Forge, Glasgow; *R. Y. Pickering & Co.*, Wishaw, Scotland.

WIRE.—*Dorman, Long & Co.*, Middlesbrough; *Shropshire Iron Co.*, Hadley, Salop; *Whitecross Co.*, Warrington; *T. Breton & Sons*, 57, Bishopsgate, E.C.; *Elliott's Metal Co.*, Selly Oak Works, Birmingham.

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