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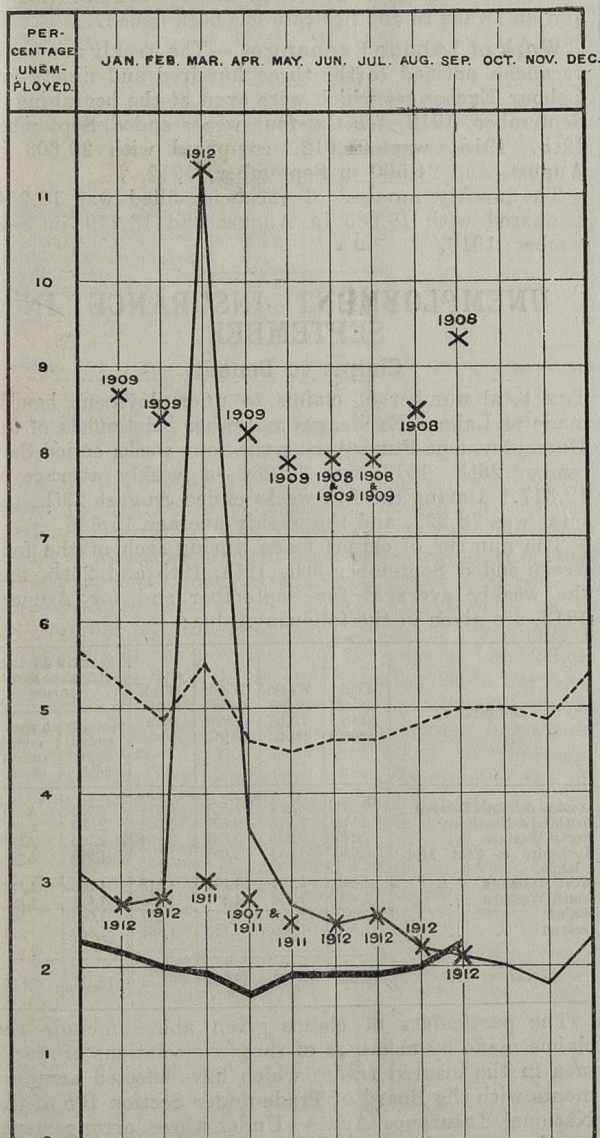
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF  
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

× 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 Department of Labour Statistics by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures.

## THE LABOUR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER

EMPLOYMENT in September, though still good on the whole, showed a decline in the pig-iron, iron and steel, shipbuilding, engineering, boot and shoe, building, brick and glass trades. On the other hand, there was an improvement in the tinplate, printing and pottery trades. The textile and coal mining trades showed little change.

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

The upward movement in wages continued.

Compared with a year ago, employment was not quite so good in the engineering, shipbuilding and boot and shoe trades, and there was a marked falling-off in the pig-iron, iron and steel, tinplate, worsted and glass trades. The printing, woodworking and pottery trades showed some improvement.

### (1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

(Based on 3,173 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 942,559 reported 21,801 (or 2·3 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of September, compared with 2·0 per cent. at the end of August, 1913, and 2·1 per cent. at the end of September, 1912.

Trade.	Membership at end of Sept., 1913, of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ... ..	78,752	3·4*	+ 0·7	+ 0·4
Coal Mining† ... ..	156,897	0·3	...	- 0·4
Iron and Steel ... ..	36,040	4·0	+ 1·2	+ 2·3
Engineering ... ..	222,942	2·2	+ 0·3	+ 0·2
Shipbuilding ... ..	70,652	4·9	+ 2·0	+ 0·8
Miscellaneous Metal... ..	33,939	1·6	- 0·3	+ 0·2
Textiles† :-				
Cotton ... ..	85,017	1·7	- 0·1	- 0·2
Woollen & Worsted	8,804	5·6	+ 1·2	+ 3·8
Other ... ..	58,348	1·3	...	+ 0·1
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	64,697	4·3	- 0·5	- 1·0
Furnishing and Woodworking.	49,894	2·2	+ 0·2	- 0·5
Clothing ... ..	63,827	2·1	+ 0·3	+ 0·5
Leather ... ..	3,080	5·0	- 0·2	+ 1·5
Glass ... ..	985	1·3	+ 0·9	+ 0·8
Pottery... ..	6,343	0·4	- 0·6	...
Tobacco ... ..	2,342	3·5	- 0·4	- 2·5
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>942,559</b>	<b>2·3</b>	<b>+ 0·3</b>	<b>+ 0·2</b>

\* 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.



which accounted for 55 per cent. of the total amount of the increase during the year. Apart from any changes in wages resulting from the adoption of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, as to which the information available was insufficient for statistical purposes, there were in 1912 percentage changes in every coalfield in Great Britain. In all cases, with the exception of the Forest of Dean, where the increases and decreases counter-balanced each other, the changes resulted in a net increase. The other most important changes, judged by their effect on the aggregate weekly increase, were in the textile trades, with 11 per cent. of the total, and the engineering and shipbuilding trades, with 8 per cent.

The following Table shows the net result of the changes in wages per week since 1893:—

Table with 4 columns: Years of Rising Wages, Weekly Increase (£), Years of Falling Wages, Weekly Decrease (£). Rows include 1896-1900, 1906-1907, 1910-1912, and totals for £885,000 and £418,000.

The total effect of the wage movements during the period 1893-1912 has thus been a net gain of £467,000 a week, or, assuming full employment, of about £24,000,000 for a year.

Table with 3 columns: Groups of Trades, Average No. of workpeople affected and net increase in Weekly Wages in the years 1893-1912, Net Increase (£). Lists various trades like Building, Coal Mining, etc., and a total for 907,794 and 467,173.

With regard to changes affecting agricultural labourers, railway servants, and seamen, during 1912, which are not included in the figures given above, the reports received show that advances took place in the wages of railway servants and agricultural labourers; while seamen maintained the higher rates granted in 1911.

Hours of Labour.—The changes in hours of labour reported as taking place in 1912 affected 105,317 workpeople, of whom 1,013 had their aggregate working time increased, and 104,304 had it reduced, the net effect of all the changes being a reduction of 210,556 hours in the weekly working time of the workpeople affected. In the following Table the total number of workpeople whose hours were changed is shown for each of the last ten years, together with the total net amount of the reduction in hours per week:—

Table with 5 columns: Year, Net Increase, Net Decrease, Total number of workpeople affected, Net amount of reduction per week as compared with each preceding year. Rows from 1903 to 1912, with totals for 1,013 and 104,304.

The most important reduction took place in 1909, almost entirely as a result of the adoption of the eight-hours day under the Coal Mines Regulation Act (1908).

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Transport Workers, &c., Dublin.

THE present labour disturbances in Dublin had their commencement towards the end of August last, when the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, some of the members of which had for some time been at variance with the Dublin United Tramways Co., threatened a strike of tramwaymen, and at a meeting of the Union held on Saturday, August 23rd, a decision in favour of a strike appears to have been arrived at.

A strike began on August 26th, attempts being made to stop the tramway service; a considerable number of men deserted their cars, and during the same day about 150 labourers employed at a power-house belonging to the Company were also reported to have left work. The unrest spread to other industries, many employers announcing their decision not to employ any workmen belonging to the Irish Transport Workers' Union; and on Wednesday, September 3rd, at a meeting of about 400 of the employers of labour in Dublin the following resolution was adopted:—

That this meeting of employers, while asserting its friendly feelings to Trade Unionism, hereby declares that the position created by the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (a Union in name only) is a menace to all trade organisation and has become intolerable; that in order to deal effectively with the present situation all employers should bind themselves to adopt a common line of action by signing the agreement presented herewith:—

AGREEMENT.

“We hereby pledge ourselves in future not to employ any persons who continue to be members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, and any person refusing to carry out lawful and reasonable instructions, or the instructions of those placed over them, will be instantly dismissed, no matter to what Union they belong.”

The Master Carriers' Association also held a meeting and are reported to have adopted the following resolution:—

That in future employees who refuse to carry out the directions of their employers in the ordinary course of business, whether the employee at either point of loading or unloading be on strike or not, shall be at once discharged, and that the other employees be directed to deliver the goods, and in case of refusal they also to be discharged. That the members of the Association hereby agree to assist each other in carrying out the objects of this resolution by sending their men to deliver the goods. The conditions under which the vacancies shall be filled to be decided by a future meeting.

The disturbance very soon affected other industries, and by September 5th it was estimated that 3,000 men had left work or had been locked out. During the middle of the month of September stoppages of work occurred on the part of certain men employed on some of the English railways, the men refusing to handle goods consigned from Dublin; and a total of several thousand men were estimated to be on strike at various centres, including Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Crewe and Derby. Work at these places was, however, resumed on the instructions of the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen.

Meanwhile affairs in Dublin had become increasingly serious, the workers in a great number of industries being affected. About September 25th it was estimated that about 20,000 persons were on strike or locked-out, and rioting and outbreaks of violence occurred.

On September 26th the Chief Industrial Commissioner, who, in consultation with the Irish Government, had been keeping in close touch with the dispute, issued the following statement:—

In consultation with the Irish Government, a Court of Inquiry, consisting of Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., K.C., Sir Thomas Ratchiffe Ellis, and Mr. J. R. Clynes, J.P., M.P., has been appointed to inquire into the facts and the circumstances of the dispute now in progress in Dublin, and to take such steps as may seem desirable, with a view to arriving at a settlement. The Court proposes to commence its inquiry at 11 a.m. on Monday next, September 29th, at Dublin Castle.

Sir George Askwith has informed the representatives of the employers and the representatives of the workpeople of the appointment of the Court, and has requested them to take such steps as may be necessary for the presentation of the case on behalf of the respective parties and for the attendance of such persons as may be required in order to facilitate the proceedings.

The Court of Inquiry commenced their sittings on Monday, September 29th, and representatives of the employers and of the workpeople attended. The Court decided that their proceedings should be conducted in public, and on Wednesday, October 1st, and on the three following days, they sat to hear the statements and evidence submitted on behalf of the respective parties.

The Court met the representatives of the parties again on Monday, October 6th, and Sir George Askwith read their Report.

The Report begins by reviewing the events that had occurred in the City of Dublin since 1908, in which year the unrest which culminated in the present disputes may be said to have begun, and mentioned the various suggestions that had been made from time to time with a view to the formation of Conciliation Boards, none of which appears to have been adopted. The Report proceeds:—

12. Statements have been made to us regarding the conditions of labour in the city; it is alleged by the representatives of the workpeople that in many cases wages are low and the conditions of employment unsatisfactory. The events that have occurred in the various industries indicate that grievances of considerable importance have existed.

13. One of the methods which has been adopted by the Irish Transport Workers' Union with a view to remedying grievances is that known under the name of the “sympathetic strike.” The sympathetic strike may be described as a refusal on the part of the men, who may have no complaint against their own conditions of employment, to continue work because in the ordinary course of their work they come in contact with goods in some way connected with firms whose employees have been locked out or are on strike. This practice has far-reaching results, as, for example, the refusal of porters at Kingstown to handle parcels of publications consigned from England to a firm of newsagents in Dublin who had declined the request of the Union that they should refuse to distribute newspapers printed by another firm whose dispatch hands were involved in a dispute.

14. In actual practice the ramifications of this method of industrial warfare have been shown to involve loss and suffering to large numbers of both employers and workpeople who not only have no voice in the original dispute, but have no means of influencing those concerned in the original cause of difference. Even collective agreements, signed on behalf of employers and men's organisations, a provision of which was that no stoppage of work should take place without discussion and due notice, were entirely disregarded under the influence of this ever-widening method of conducting disputes. The distinction between strike and lock-out became obscured, attacks on one side being met with reprisals on the other side in such rapid succession as completely to confuse the real issues.

15. No community could exist if resort to the “sympathetic” strike became the general policy of Trade Unionism, as, owing to the interdependence of different branches of industry, disputes affecting even a single individual would spread indefinitely. If this should be the policy of Trade Unionism, it is easy to understand that it does not commend itself to the employers, but in our experience of the better organised employers and workmen the sympathetic strike or the sympathetic lock-out is not a method which is recognised as a reasonable way of dealing with disputes.

16. Possibly it was with the hope that it might result in a termination of this method of industrial warfare that a large number of firms in the city agreed to require their workpeople to sign the following notice as a condition of employment:—

I hereby undertake to carry out all instructions given to me by or on behalf of my employers, and, further, I agree to immediately resign my membership of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (if a member), and I further undertake that I will not join or in any way support this Union.

Signed.....

Address.....

Witness.....

Date.....

Whatever may have been the intention of the employers, this document imposes upon the signatories conditions which are contrary to individual liberty and which no workman or body of workmen could reasonably be expected to accept. We understand that many of the workmen asked to sign this or similar documents were in no way connected with the Transport Workers' Union, and we think it was unfortunate that

they should have been brought into the dispute. It will be obvious that the effort to secure signatures to such a document would be likely to create a maximum of ill-feeling.

17. We have given very careful consideration to the contention put forward that the labour conditions obtaining in Dublin required on the part of the workpeople action of the drastic character which seems to have been taken during the past few years, and without attributing undue blame to those who considered that these conditions necessitated a resort to the methods which they adopted to remedy them, we think that the time has now come when a continuance of the same methods will be fraught with disastrous results to all concerned. Thousands of workers have now become associated with the Transport Workers' Union, and the workpeople in many of the industries of the city have shown during the past few years a determination to organise themselves under its officials. If this struggle is not adjusted by consent, rather than by resort to the extremes of force, the industries of Dublin will not, we think, be free from further serious troubles. Even if, after many weeks of suffering and loss of business, the resort to force should seem to be successful and result in a resumption of work, resentment and bitterness would remain, with a very probable recurrence of the disputes. On the other hand, it cannot be expected that employers, many of whom have no grievance whatever with their employees, can continue their business if they are to be subjected, no matter what conciliatory steps they may themselves take to prevent it, to constant interruptions through the effects of the sympathetic and sudden strike.

18. All the great industries of every civilised country have long recognised that trade and manufacture can only be conducted by the practical acceptance of the part of both employers and employed of the fact that there is a mutual interest, and that such interest can only be adjusted satisfactorily by friendly discussion. Irish employers and Irish workers will find they can be no exception to this modern development.

19. We think, therefore, that this position should be frankly accepted by both sides, and while we recognise that a uniform method of settling differences is impracticable, owing to the varying circumstances in different trades, we think that the following methods of settling differences that exist or may arise hereafter might well be accepted as a basis for discussion:—

DRAFT SCHEME.

1. Conciliation Committees shall be appointed to deal with questions referred to them relating to rates of wages, hours of labour, or conditions of service, other than matters of management or discipline.

2. The grouping of the various industries for the purposes of these Committees to be such as may be agreed upon.

3. The workpeople in the various sections shall elect by ballot from among themselves representatives to hold office as members of the Conciliation Committee.

4. Members of the Conciliation Committees shall hold office for ..... years from the date of their election, and shall be eligible for re-election.

5. The employers' side of each Conciliation Committee shall be composed of employers selected by the employers in the section concerned.

6. Workpeople acting as representatives on the Conciliation Committees shall have leave of absence from their work, without prejudice to their employment, on such days, or portions thereof, that they may be required to attend meetings of the Committee.

SECRETARIES.

7. Each side of each of the Conciliation Committees shall have a secretary, who may take part in discussions and act as advocate, but shall have no vote unless he is a member of the Committee.

8. The workpeople's secretary shall be chosen by a majority of the workpeople's side of the Conciliation Committee, who may select him from any source they please.

9. The employers' secretary of each of the Conciliation Committees may be appointed by the employers from any source they please.

10. The length and conditions of office of the secretary shall be determined by the side of the Committee appointing him, subject to the provisions of these rules.

PROCEDURE.

11. In the event of a dispute arising affecting one or more employees it shall be the duty of the workpeople concerned to bring the matter in the first instance before the foreman, or other person, under whose immediate supervision they are working.

12. Failing agreement within seven days of the complaint having been made, the workpeople concerned may bring the matter before their representatives on the Conciliation Committee, and such representatives, accompanied, if they desire, by the secretary of the workpeople's side of the Committee, shall be granted an interview with the management for the discussion of the dispute.

13. If within seven days of the receipt of the deputa-tion an agreement is not arrived at upon the matter in dispute the secretary of the workpeople's side of the

Conciliation Committee shall give notice to the employers' secretary of a request for a meeting of the Conciliation Committee, and such meeting shall be held on a suitable date within fourteen days of the receipt of the application for the meeting of the Committee.

14. The Conciliation Committee shall meet under the chairmanship of an independent chairman selected from a panel of chairmen formed by the Board of Trade. If the parties cannot agree upon a chairman, one shall be appointed by the Board of Trade.

15. The chairman to preside over the meeting of the Conciliation Committee, and to endeavour to secure an agreement upon the point at issue. Should he fail to secure an agreement he may either (a) at his discretion recommend to the parties such terms of settlement as he thinks fair and reasonable; or, if the parties, previous to or at the meeting, request him to do so, and agree to be bound by his decision (b) give a decision upon the point in dispute.

16. Pending the reference of the matter in dispute to the Conciliation Committee, and pending the Committee's discussion, and (if necessary) the chairman's recommendation or decision, no strike or lock-out shall be entered upon. Such recommendation or decision to be given within ..... days from the first meeting of the Conciliation Committee.

17. No assistance, financial or otherwise, to be given by an association to any of its members, or to any affiliated association entering upon a strike or lock-out in breach of the foregoing conditions.

20. For the purposes of the constitution of the Conciliation Committees it would appear to be desirable to group the different trades into a number of sections. This would not, of course, prevent a single firm, which did not readily come within a group, having a Conciliation Committee whose operations would be confined to that firm and its employees. In any trade where there is already in existence a method of adjusting differences recognised by employers and workmen, we think it would be undesirable to suggest that such method should be abandoned or interfered with unless the parties mutually consider that the proposals we have made would be an improvement.

21. These proposals, it will be seen, would tend to remove the necessity for the sudden strike and for the sympathetic strike or lock-out, without requiring either side necessarily to abandon their right to adopt either of these expedients if the conciliation machinery failed.

22. We are not in favour of "compulsory arbitration," and we do not suggest that the ultimate right to strike or to lock-out should be abandoned. What we do suggest is that before the method of strike or lock-out is adopted there should be opportunity for impartial discussion and independent inquiry.

23. We recognise that personal objections to individuals have entered into the disinclination on the part of some of those interested to negotiate, and, difficult as this subject may be, we think it necessary to deal with it.

24. In ordinary business dealings, as well as in private matters, men have the right to decline to associate with people who for one reason or another they prefer not to meet, but in a community such as the city of Dublin, with its interdependent interests, this right is necessarily subject to great limitation. This matter is, however, one for individual consideration and determination, and should not, in our opinion, influence any decision to discuss the proposals which we have made.

25. Charges have been made to the effect that agreements have been frequently broken by both sides, and it has been implied that under these circumstances it would be futile to make further agreements. We offer no excuse for, and have no desire to condone, the breach of agreements, and we recognise the strength of this objection. The subject of the fulfilment of agreements formed part of a long and careful inquiry made recently at the request of H.M. Government by the Industrial Council, and the conclusions unanimously formed then are strengthened by what we have learned here—namely, that the difficulties arising in regard to alleged breaches of agreement can best be dealt with by isolating, as far as possible, those responsible for the breach. We therefore suggest that it be agreed:—

1. That any complaint as to the breaking of agreements may be referred to the Conciliation Committee for decision as to whether or not there has been a breach.
2. That in the event of the Conciliation Committee failing to agree as to whether or not a breach has been committed, the matter shall be decided by the chairman of the Committee.
3. That in the event of such complaint being held to be substantiated, no support whatever be given by the respective associations, or by any affiliated association, to the parties responsible for the breach.

After the Report had been read the Court adjourned, and later in the day the representatives of the parties met the Court privately, when it was intimated by the representatives of the employers that they could not, without an opportunity of consultation with the general body of employers, proceed to the discussion of the details of the

Report. The representatives of the men stated that they were prepared to accept the Report as a basis of discussion. The Court then announced that as there appeared to be no immediate prospect of a meeting of the parties, as invited by the Report, the proceedings of the Court were concluded, but that, if subsequently a different opinion should prevail, the services of the Board of Trade would be at the disposal of the parties if they desired to avail themselves of them.

#### Motor Omnibus Employees, London.

Messrs. Tilling, Ltd., having on 9th September issued a notice to their drivers and conductors prohibiting the wearing of any badge or symbol other than the police badge and the word "Tilling" on the uniform except by permission from their head office, in the course of the following days various men in the motor omnibus service of the company were suspended for wearing the badge of the London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers, of which union they were members. By the 17th September, the number suspended was 125 drivers and conductors.

Following on meetings of motor omnibus employees in London, it was resolved that all men in the employment of Messrs. Tilling should stop work on the morning of Thursday, 18th September, and that, failing the reinstatement of the suspended men and recognition of the union, the omnibus drivers and conductors in the employment of the "London traffic combine" should cease work on Friday, 19th September, at midnight.

Accordingly on 18th September further men in the employment of Messrs. Tilling ceased work, and on the following day their garages closed down. In the meantime, however, Sir George Askwith, through officials of his Department, had been in communication with the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd. (the principal company of motor omnibus proprietors in London), Messrs. Tilling, Ltd., and the union, and on the 19th September he issued an invitation to these parties to attend a conference under his chairmanship on the following Monday. The invitation was accepted, it being also agreed that pending the conference there should be no cessation of work by the employees of the London General Omnibus Co.

Sir George Askwith presided at the meeting of the parties, when the following agreement was arrived at:—

#### MOTOR OMNIBUS EMPLOYEES, LONDON.

##### (DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS.)

1. In view of the representations now made that the majority of the drivers and conductors in the employment of the London General Omnibus Company and Messrs. Tilling, Limited, have become members of the London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers, and in view of the representations made by the executive officers of this Union that the drivers and conductors desire to abolish the present system of garage representatives and to have any matters which may be in dispute between the companies and their drivers and conductors dealt with by the Union officials, the companies do not desire to raise objection to the recognition of the Trade Union.
  2. Matters in dispute first to be dealt with directly between employees and their respective officers at the garage, but failing agreement the matter to be referred to the Chief Engineer or his nominee and the officers of the Union.
  3. The companies are not to be affected by disputes with companies with whom they have no direct concern.
  4. Questions of discipline and management not to be interfered with. Such questions not to prevent officers of the Union conferring with the management on matters of wages or working conditions.
  5. No objection to be taken to a Union button, the button to be worn so as not to interfere with official equipment.
  6. All men now out at Messrs. Tilling, Limited, to resume work in their former positions.
  7. No employee to be intimidated or interfered with in the discharge of his duties by any member of the Union.
  8. Any question of interpretation of this agreement to be referred to the Chief Industrial Commissioner.
- On behalf of the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd.—(Signed) A. H. STANLEY, Managing Director.  
On behalf of Messrs. Tilling, Ltd.—(Signed) RICHARD TILLING, Chairman.  
On behalf of the London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers.—(Signed) A. SMITH, President; H. A. BY-WATER, General Secretary.  
(Countersigned) G. R. ASKWITH, Chief Industrial Commissioner.  
22nd September, 1913.

#### Painters, London.

On 25th August a general stoppage of work of house painters and decorators in London commenced, the demands of the men being the recognition of their union, an advance in wages of 1½d. an hour, and an agreed code of working rules. For some time prior to the stoppage officials of the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators had been in communication with the London Association of Master Decorators, and with the London Master Builders' Association. A code of working rules offered by the Master Decorators' Association, and an offer of an advance in the rate of wages of ½d. per hour from October, 1913, with a further advance of ½d. from April, 1914, were rejected by a meeting of the operatives on 19th August, the men deciding to cease work in support of their demands. Following the stoppage, the Master Decorators' Association, at a meeting on 26th August, amended their proposals, offering to date the advances from 1st September, 1913, and 1st January, 1914, respectively, and also to give a further ½d. per hour to decorators applying for and obtaining from the Association a certificate as skilled decorators. This offer was, however, rejected by the representatives of the men, and the strike continued.

After further negotiations the men's representatives decided to submit to a ballot of the men a further offer of the Master Decorators' Association that the men should return to work at an increase of 1d. per hour, the remainder of the rules to be submitted to an arbitrator nominated by the Board of Trade. The result of the ballot as published on 3rd September was stated to be a majority of 20 to 1 against acceptance of this offer. On 13th September, however, another ballot was taken on the same proposal, which was now accepted by the men, and work was resumed. Application having been made in accordance with this decision, the Chief Industrial Commissioner appointed Mr. B. Francis Williams, K.C., to act as arbitrator in the matter.

In the meantime the London Master Builders' Association, whose members were also affected by the stoppage, issued a statement that they had in May last decided to grant the operative painters an advance of ½d. per hour on existing rates of pay, but had withheld their decision pending the negotiations between the Master Decorators' Association and their workpeople, and they subsequently intimated that they were not a party to the settlement arrived at with the Master Decorators' Association.

Mr. Francis Williams, K.C., heard the parties on 30th September at the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, and issued his award on 2nd October.

The principal features of the award may be summarised as follows:—

*Working Hours:* 50 a week for 35 weeks (summer) and 44 for 17 weeks (winter).

*Wages:* 9½d. and 10d. an hour.

*Overtime Pay:* From leaving off time to 8 p.m. time and a quarter; 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., time and a half; after 10 p.m. double time; Saturday noon to 4 p.m., time and a half; Sundays and Christmas Day, double time.

*Night Gangs:* 2d. an hour over ordinary day rates. Hours of work without overtime rates not to exceed 9. Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight, double time. Country expenses, 6s. 6d. per week, time worked to be 2 hours more than in London. The London District to be within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross.

The award also sets up a scheme of Conciliation Boards similar to those already existing in the kindred trades, with ultimate reference to the decision of a "Conciliator" to be agreed upon by the parties or appointed by the Board of Trade under the Conciliation Act of 1896.

#### Bricklayers and Plasterers, Liverpool.

A number of bricklayers, employed in the erection of an hotel in Liverpool, ceased work towards the end of May last, contending that the fixing of "breeze," or concrete slabs, upon which the plasterers were engaged, was bricklayers' work. The Liverpool Master Builders' Association and the other parties concerned endeavoured to

arrive at a settlement of the matter, but without success, and a general lock-out of bricklayers in the Liverpool district was declared on 28th July. It was estimated that about 1,000 men were affected by the lock-out.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department had been keeping in touch with the dispute, and an officer of the Department visited Liverpool and conferred with the parties.

It was finally desired by all parties that an independent arbitrator should be appointed to decide on the question in dispute. Owing, however, to certain objections from one or other of the parties this decision was not arrived at till 1st October.

On 2nd October the Chief Industrial Commissioner appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., to act as arbitrator. Mr. Smith heard the parties on 3rd October, and on 7th October issued his award, deciding that "it is bricklayers' work to build or fix rough concrete blocks for partition work."

#### Pottery Workers, Glasgow.

In June last the Glasgow Potters' Federation, at a meeting of the Scottish Stoneware Conciliation Board, desired that alterations should be made in the proportion of apprentices to journeymen throwers. The National Amalgamated Society of Male and Female Pottery Workers objected to any alteration as regards the proportion of apprentices, on the ground that by the Conciliation Board Rules at least six weeks' notice, previous to March 1st, was necessary before any suggestions could be raised for alteration in conditions of employment.

The Federation wished to refer the matter to an independent arbiter, but the workers considered that arbitration was unnecessary. Ultimately, in response to the desire of both parties for the appointment of an arbiter, the Chief Industrial Commissioner, on 17th September, appointed Professor Robert Lodge to act in that capacity.

The arbiter issued his award on October 3rd, deciding that the question in dispute could not be raised before 1st March, 1914, except with the consent of the workers.

#### Pottery Workers, Parkstone.

Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed to decide on certain matters in dispute in connection with the South-Western pottery works at Parkstone (see LABOUR GAZETTE for September, page 323), issued his award on September 30th.

The award deals with rates of pay for the various classes of work, and also fixes hours of labour.

#### Shipwrights and Joiners, Southampton.

On 21st July application was made by the Joint Demarcation Committee of Shipwrights and Joiners for the Port of Southampton for the appointment of an arbitrator to settle matters in dispute with regard to demarcation of work, and the Chief Industrial Commissioner appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., to act in that capacity. At the hearing before Mr. Smith eight matters were referred to him, and his decision on these points is given in an award dated September 20th.

#### China Clay Workers, Mid-Cornwall.

At the beginning of August last Mid-Cornwall clay-workers to the number of about 5,000 ceased work in support of a demand for a minimum weekly wage of 25s., and the strike was attended with some local disturbance. On 26th August the Chief Industrial Commissioner, after communicating with the parties, visited St. Austell, and, after conferring with both parties, laid before the men certain conditions which the employers were prepared to offer if work was resumed. The men decided to take a ballot as to whether these conditions should be accepted. The ballot showed a large majority against accepting the employers' offer, and the strike accordingly continued. During September, however, work was resumed at some of the pits, and early in October the officials of the Union declared the strike to be at an end. Work was accordingly resumed on 6th October.



## Room Accommodation.

It appears that over 73 per cent. of the total tenements were of three to six rooms, and that 78 per cent. of the private families consisted of from two to six persons. Nearly 60 per cent. of the tenements were of three to six rooms, occupied by families of from two to six persons.

At each of the last three censuses the schedule has contained a question as to the number of rooms in the occupation of the family enumerated thereon, but in 1891 and 1901 the enquiry was confined to such families as occupied less than five rooms; in 1911, however, every occupier was required to state the number of rooms in the occupation of his family, though only such schedules as related to private families have been tabulated. A Table is given showing the average number of occupants per room in the various sized tenements, from which it will be seen that the average number of occupants per room gradually diminished from 1.90 in the one-roomed tenements to 0.56 in the nine-roomed, and that the average number of occupants per room in all tenements of less than ten rooms was 0.95.

The following Table shows the proportion per cent. of the population living under various conditions of room-accommodation in England and Wales, in the aggregate of Urban Districts, in the aggregate of Rural Districts, and in London:—

Average Number of Occupants per Room.	England & Wales.	Aggregate of Urban Districts.	Aggregate of Rural Districts.	London.
Population in tenements of less than 10 rooms:—				
Over 3 per room .. .. .	1.5	1.7	0.8	4.0
Over 2 and not more than 3 per room .. .. .	7.6	8.1	5.8	13.7
Over 1 and not more than 2 per room .. .. .	39.1	40.0	36.0	40.9
1 or less than 1 per room .. .. .	46.7	45.9	49.4	35.1
Population in tenements of 10 rooms or more, unclassified .. .. .	5.1	4.3	8.0	6.3
Total population in private families .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The tenement statistics for the County of London show considerable variations from those for the country as a whole. In England and Wales the highest proportions of tenements were those of four and five rooms, while in London their place was taken by the two and three-roomed tenements. Tenements of less than four rooms contained 43.3 per cent. of the private family population of London; tenements of four to six rooms contained 38.8 per cent., and tenements of more than six rooms 17.9 per cent.—the proportions in the country as a whole being 20.3, 61.9, and 17.8 per cent. respectively. In London persons living alone formed 9.3 per cent. of the private families and 2.3 per cent. of the population of private families.

The following Table shows the percentage of the total population living in tenements of various sizes in England and Wales, in the aggregates of Urban and of Rural Districts, and in London:—

	Percentage of Total Population.			
	England and Wales.	Aggregate of Urban Districts.	Aggregate of Rural Districts.	London.
In tenements of				
1 room .. .. .	1.3	1.7	0.2	5.9
2 rooms .. .. .	5.8	6.5	3.5	14.9
3 " .. .. .	12.3	12.7	10.8	20.0
4 " .. .. .	23.7	23.1	25.5	17.4
5 " .. .. .	21.6	21.2	22.1	10.7
6 " .. .. .	14.2	14.7	12.5	8.4
7-9 " .. .. .	12.2	11.6	14.3	10.9
10 or more rooms .. .. .	4.9	4.2	7.7	5.9
Non-private families .. .. .	4.1	4.3	3.4	5.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Whereas in the aggregate of Urban Districts only 8.2 per cent. of the population were housed in one and two-roomed tenements, and in the aggregate of Rural Districts only 3.7 per cent., in London 20.8 per cent. were

so housed. In the Urban and Rural Districts 71.7 per cent. and 70.9 per cent. respectively were housed in tenements of from three to six rooms, but in London only 56.5 per cent. were so housed.

The following Table shows the Metropolitan Boroughs, Administrative Counties, and County Boroughs and large towns having (a) the highest and (b) the lowest percentage of population in tenements of less than ten rooms with more than two occupants per room:—

Metropolitan Boroughs.	Administrative Counties.	County Boroughs and Large Towns.
Highest percentages living more than two in a room.		
Finsbury .. .. 39.9	Northumberland .. 28.7	Gateshead .. .. 33.7
Shoreditch .. 36.5	Durham .. .. 28.5	South Shields .. 32.9
Stepney .. .. 35.0	London .. .. 17.7	Sunderland .. .. 32.6
Bethnal Green .. 33.2	Denbighshire .. .. 10.4	Newcastle-on-Tyne 31.7
Southwark .. .. 25.9	Yorks (West Riding) 10.3	Tynemouth .. .. 30.8
Holborn .. .. 25.6	Cumberland .. .. 9.7	Plymouth .. .. 17.6
Lowest percentages living more than two in a room.		
Lewisham .. .. 4.0	Soke of Peterborough 1.4	Leicester .. .. 1.1
Wandsworth .. 6.2	Isle of Wight .. .. 1.6	Northampton .. 1.3
Woolwich .. .. 6.3	Lincolnshire (Lindsey) 2.8	Ipswich .. .. 1.3
Hampstead .. 7.1	Westmorland .. .. 2.8	Bournemouth .. 1.5
Stoke Newington 8.8	Bedfordshire .. .. 3.0	Burton-upon-Trent 1.5
Greenwich .. .. 12.1	Dorsetshire .. .. 3.0	Handsworth .. .. 1.5
	Leicestershire .. .. 3.0	
	Sussex, West .. .. 3.0	

The Report states that although, taking the counties as a whole, housing conditions would appear to be better in the rural and agricultural counties than in the mining and industrial, it is a significant fact that in the agricultural counties it is the rural portions which contribute most to overcrowding, while the reverse is usually the case in the industrial counties. For example, if Rural Districts be compared with Urban Districts, the proportion of the population living more than two in a room was 4.1 per cent. in the Rural against 2.1 in the Urban Districts of Bedfordshire; in Cambridgeshire the corresponding percentages were 5.4 and 2.1 respectively, in East Suffolk 4.4 and 1.9, and in Wiltshire 5.8 and 3.0; while in Monmouthshire the percentage of population living more than two in a room was 4.1 in the Rural against 8.7 in the Urban Districts, in Northumberland the corresponding percentages were 25.2 and 30.4, in Staffordshire 6.1 and 9.7, and in the West Riding 8.3 and 10.9. It will also be seen from the Table that just as Durham and Northumberland were the Administrative Counties having the highest percentages living more than two in a room, so the County Boroughs associated with them had the highest percentage so housed among the County Boroughs and large towns.

The Report also for the first time tabulates the number of children under ten years of age in the families and tenements of various sizes in London as a whole, in each of the Metropolitan Boroughs, in the County Boroughs, and in all other Urban Districts having a population of over 50,000.

## PROTECTION OF WOMEN WORKERS BEFORE AND AFTER CHILDBIRTH.

## New French Law.\*

A LAW, dated June 17th, 1913, enacts that no women engaged in an industrial or commercial establishment, whether public or private, may be employed during the four weeks immediately following child-birth. Women also who are evidently about to become mothers may leave work without notice, and without liability to be fined for breach of contract. Moreover, every woman of French nationality, destitute of resources, who is habitually employed on the premises of another person for wages, or who is engaged as a domestic servant, is entitled to a daily allowance during the period immediately before and after confinement, provided she is not at the same time in receipt of assistance from any public maternity fund.

On claiming such allowance, the woman must produce a medical certificate to the effect that she is unable to

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

continue her employment without danger to herself or to her infant. The allowance will be paid for a period not exceeding four weeks after confinement, or not exceeding eight weeks in all. Such allowance will be granted only if the woman has actually left her employment; she will be required, moreover, to observe, in regard to both herself and her child, such necessary hygienic precautions as may be indicated by the poor law authorities. If the woman is being attended in a hospital, and has no other child under 13 years, the amount of the daily allowance will be reduced by half.

Women who desire to obtain allowances made under the new law must have their names entered in the books of the Communal Poor Law Authority, or must be certified by the mayor of the commune in which they reside, or by the prefect of the department, according to the regulations laid down in the law of July 15th, 1893, as to granting free medical attendance to necessitous persons. The allowance is to be paid to the woman herself, and can neither be assigned nor attached; it may be paid either wholly or partly in kind. The payment of the allowance and the supervision of the instructions as to hygienic conditions may be entrusted by the Municipal Council (in consultation with the local poor law authorities) to benevolent societies specially authorised for this purpose by decree.

The present law is to become operative only after the promulgation of the financial measure necessary for its due execution.

## SCOPE AND METHOD OF OFFICIAL LABOUR STATISTICS: INTERNATIONAL SURVEY.

THE German Labour Department has recently issued a Report\* giving the results of an exhaustive investigation into the scope and methods of the statistics relating to labour issued by the chief industrial countries. The volume in question is in continuation of two former volumes, published in 1904 and 1908 respectively, dealing with the organisation and functions of the State departments of labour statistics of the principal countries. The subjects discussed in the present work include the following:—The state of employment, labour exchanges, unemployment, migration (including immigration, emigration, and the movements of seasonal workers), trade unions, labour disputes, conciliation and arbitration, collective labour agreements, wages and hours of labour, labour of women and children, home-workers, prices of commodities, cost of living, and housing. The countries included in the Report are dealt with in the following order:—Great Britain, United States, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Austria, and Germany. Under each subject the chief official publications of these countries are described and analysed, the forms used in collecting data being reproduced. In a final note the results obtained are compared and discussed. The work under review is the twelfth and concluding volume of a series published by the German Labour Department at intervals since 1904, under the title of "Supplements to Labour Statistics."

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA.

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

## Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 31st must possess \$25 (£5 4s.), and children \$12.50 (£2 12s.) each, and 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

\* Gebiete und Methoden der amtlichen Arbeitstistik in den wichtigsten Industriestaaten. Beiträge zur Arbeiterstatistik, No. 12. Issued by the German Labour Department. Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag, 1913. Price 6s. 11d.

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

labourers in the West these restrictive regulations are being rigidly enforced.

There is no demand for mechanics; many, especially those in the building trades, are out of work, and both mechanics and unskilled labourers are warned against going to Canada at present. Several hundreds of men have been discharged recently in railway workshops at Toronto and Calgary. There is no demand for farm labourers at this season. 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. Coal mining has been active in Nova Scotia; but over 3,000 coal miners at Vancouver Island have been on strike for some months. At Montreal 400 garment workers are on strike.

## 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.—All branches of the building trades are reported to be brisk. There is a demand for good pick and shovel men, boilermakers, iron ship-builders, and bridge carpenters. Seasonal prospects are good, and work promises to be plentiful. There is no demand for workers in the boot and shoe and printing trades, or for farriers. Lads willing to learn farming may procure a cheap passage, and a year's free training in New South Wales. 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, for British lads from 16 to 20 years old on farms, and for female servants; but no special demand for mechanics, miners, or female factory hands.

South Australia.—The condition of the labour market showed no improvement, and there was little work of any kind offering, trade having fallen off in many branches. There is stated to be some opening for first-class boilermakers, but such men should land with sufficient money to live on until they secure work.

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 has been equal to the demand. All assisted emigration to Queensland has been suspended.

## 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. Military training for a limited period is compulsory in New Zealand under penalties for all males under the age of 25.

The conditions in the building, engineering, clothing, printing, woodworking and coach building trades have been fair, but there is no demand for more labour; coal miners have been busy. There is a demand for female servants.

## Union of South Africa.

The new Immigration Regulation Act is now in force. The supply of labour upon the spot in South Africa is in most trades sufficient to meet local requirements for the present, and mechanics cannot, therefore, be encouraged to go there to seek for employment. There is some demand for female servants in parts of South Africa. 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."

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.

FRANCE.

Employment in August.—The building trades showed much activity, and the percentage of workpeople unemployed was below that of August, 1912.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 690 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 218,089.

Coal Mining in August.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during August was 5.99, as compared with 5.95 in the previous month, and 5.97 in August, 1912.

Labour Disputes in August.—Ninety-nine disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in August, as compared with 109 in the previous month, and 79 in August, 1912.

Conciliation and Arbitration in August.—Nineteen cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour

Department during August. Intervention was declined in 11 cases by the employers and in one case by both parties.

Protection of Persons Employed at Stalls.—The French Journal Officiel of September 28th contains a decree, dated September 22nd, which prohibits the erection of stalls outside shops unless furnished with projecting covers or other devices serving as a protection against inclement weather for persons employed.

It is pointed out in the preamble that the decree is not applicable to stalls attended to solely by the proprietor of the shop.

GERMANY.

Employment in August.—According to the Reichsarbeitsblatt\* employment showed little change on the whole as compared with July; nearly all trades, however, showed a decline as compared with August, 1912.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 48 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,040,661.

Table with 4 columns: UNION, Membership reported on at end of August, 1913, and three columns for Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month (August, 1913; July, 1913; August, 1912).

According to reports from employers the weakness previously noted as characterising the Ruhr coalmining industry increased slightly in August.

HOLLAND.

Employment in August.—Returns relating to unemployment in August were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 66,998.

\* The Journal of the German Labour Department.

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 361-362.

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

in the month under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the total membership of the funds gives the percentage.

Table with 7 columns: Group of Trades, Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Aug., 1913, and six columns for Percentage unemployed (Aug., 1913; July, 1913; Aug., 1912; Aug., 1913; July, 1913; Aug., 1912).

BELGIUM.

Employment in August.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.4 per cent. of the 75,572 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of August, as compared with 1.9 per cent. in the previous month, and 1.2 per cent. in August, 1912.\*

DENMARK.

Employment in July.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 3.9 per cent. of the 95,800 members of Trade Unions reporting were unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 3.4 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 3.4 per cent. at the end of July, 1912.\*

SWEDEN.

Employment, April-June, 1913.—According to Sociala Meddelanden (the journal of the Swedish Labour Department) the percentage of members unemployed in April, May and June last, in all Trade Unions reporting and in each of the principal Unions, was as shown in the following Table:—

Table with 5 columns: Union, Membership reporting on June 1st, 1913, and three columns for Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month (April, 1913; May, 1913; June, 1913).

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 361-362.

† In the case of diamond workers, the returns relate only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

‡ Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

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

NORWAY.\*

Employment in August.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of August in certain trade unions making returns to the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month, and for August, 1912:—

Table with 7 columns: Group of Trades, and six columns for Membership and Percentage Unemployed (Avg. 31st, 1913; July 31st, 1913; Aug. 31st, 1912; Aug. 31st, 1913; July 31st, 1913; Aug. 31st, 1912).

UNITED STATES.

Minimum Wage and Maximum Hours for Women and Girls in Oregon.—In the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1913 (p. 203), an account was given of a law providing for the creation of an Industrial Welfare Commission in Oregon to determine "standards" of hours, wages, and working conditions.

Despatches from H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon, dated August 20th and September 10th, now report the first two rulings of the Commission. The first of these, which was to enter into force on October 4th, states that (a) no girl under eighteen shall be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, millinery, dressmaking or hairdressing shop, laundry, hotel or restaurant, telephone or telegraph establishment in the State of Oregon for more than 8 hours and 20 minutes during any one day, or more than 50 hours in any one week;

Employers violating this ruling will be punished by a fine of not less than 25 dollars (£5 4s. 2d.) nor more than 100 dollars (£20 16s. 8d.), or by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than three months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

The second ruling relates to the city of Portland, Oregon, only. It (a) prohibits the employment of women in manufacturing establishments in the city for more than 9 hours in any one day or 54 hours in any week; (b) fixes a noon lunch interval of not less than 45 minutes for the same class of workers; (c) prohibits the employment of experienced adult women workers, engaged by time rate of payment, in any manufacturing establishment at a wage of less than 8.64 dollars (36s.) for a 54 hour week, any less amount being declared inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living to such women factory workers and maintain them in health.

H.M. Consul states that the announcement of this second ruling of the Commission was to be made formally on September 10th and enter into force after 60 days. The penalties for violation of this ruling are the same as those mentioned above in the case of the first ruling.

Any employer who discharges or in any other way discriminates against any employee because she has testified or is about to testify, or because the employer believes she is about to testify, in an investigation or proceeding under the law will be punishable by a fine of not less than 25 and not more than 100 dollars.

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries.

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 361-362.







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

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople, Earnings. Rows include Spinning, Weaving, Other, Total, and various districts like Ashton, Stockport, etc.

Employment in the Oldham district continued good with spinners, and was better than a year ago, but employment was affected by several disputes; with weavers it was moderate.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Table with columns: Description of Cotton, Bales, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

Table with columns: Description, Sept., 1913, Aug., 1913, Sept., 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a Month ago, Year ago.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on October 3rd, 1913, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 566,340 bales, as compared with 651,840 bales on October 4th, 1912.

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

Table with columns: Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Monthly average of Daily Quotations, Highest Price on any one day, Lowest, Good Fair Egyptian, etc.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good and was slightly better than a month ago, but not quite so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 25,007 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago.

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople, Earnings. Rows include Wool Sorting, Spinning, Weaving, Other Departments, Total, and various districts like Huddersfield, Leeds, etc.

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople, Earnings. Rows include Huddersfield District, Leeds District, Dewsbury & Batley District, etc.

In the Huddersfield district employment was fairly good, but not quite so good as a month ago or a year ago. In the Leeds district employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago; overtime and night-work were reported.

Worsted Trade.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, but showed a decline compared with a year ago.

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople, Earnings. Rows include Wool Sorting & Combing, Spinning, Weaving, Other Departments, Total, and various districts like Bradford, Keighley, Halifax, etc.

Returns from firms employing 36,963 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago.

In the Bradford district employment on the whole was fairly good, but all the principal branches showed a decline compared with a year ago; short time was reported in the woolcombing branch, and both spinning and weaving showed a decline compared with a month ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Sept., 1913, Aug., 1913, Sept., 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports and Exports of Wool, Yarn, Piece Goods.

Prices of Wool in Bradford.

Table with columns: Average Prices, Course of Prices. Rows include Lincoln Hogs, 40's Crossbred tops, 60's Super Botany tops, etc.

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was rather better than a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 43,978 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople, Earnings. Rows include Preparing, Spinning, Weaving, Other, Total, and various districts like Belfast, Other Places in Ireland, etc.

Employment continued fairly good at Belfast and in other parts of Ireland, and showed an improvement compared with a month ago. It was also slightly better in Fifehire.

A deficiency of workpeople was again reported in the principal districts.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, Sept., 1913, Aug., 1913, Sept., 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports: Flax, Linen Yarn, Linen Piece Goods.

JUTE TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 15,267 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with the previous month.

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople, Earnings. Rows include Preparing, Spinning, Weaving, Other, Total, and various districts like Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, etc.

Employment continued good in the Dundee district, in which were employed about 85 per cent. of the total number of workpeople reported on. A deficiency of preparers, spinners, and weavers was again reported.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, Sept., 1913, Aug., 1913, Sept., 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports: Jute, Exports (British & Irish): Jute Yarn, Jute Piece Goods.

HOSIERY TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 18,873 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago.

Table with columns: District, Workpeople, Earnings. Rows include Lenoester, Lenoester Country District, Notts and Derbyshire, etc.





3.3 per cent. as unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 2.0 per cent. in August and 1.5 per cent. a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment was fair, on the whole, though short time was reported in several centres.

Other Trades.—With general wheelwrights and smiths employment was moderate, and about the same as a month and a year ago.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in September, 1913, were valued at £39,171, as compared with £37,496 in August, 1913, and £33,736 in September, 1912.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

Brick Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good in the brick trade, but worse than a month ago.

Returns from brickmaking firms employing 11,750 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns for Districts, Workpeople (Week ended Sept. 27th, 1913, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), and Earnings (£, Per cent. (+) or (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire and Lancashire employment was fairly good on the whole, though not so good as a month ago.

Cement Trade.

Employment in Kent and Essex was rather better than a month ago, and in the Tees and Hartlepool district it continued good.

The Imports of cement during September, 1913, amounted to 9,939 tons, compared with 9,430 tons in August, 1913, and 12,663 tons in September, 1912.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the glass bottle trade was reported as moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,781 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table for Glass Bottle Trade showing Workpeople and Earnings for Branches (Glass Bottle, Flint Glass Ware, Other Branches) and Districts (North of England, Yorkshire, Lancashire, etc.).

Employment in the glass bottle trade was moderate in Yorkshire, and not so good as a month ago and a year ago.

Employment was fair with sheet glass flatteners and good with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens.

Imports and Exports.

Table for Imports and Exports with columns for Description, Sept., 1913, August, 1913, Sept., 1912, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a Month ago, Year ago.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 17,740 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table for Pottery Trades showing Workpeople and Earnings for Branches (China Manufacture, Earthenware Manufacture, etc.) and Districts (Potteries, Other Districts).

Employment in both the china and the earthenware sections showed an improvement on the previous month both in the Potteries and in other districts, with the exception of Bristol.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in September, 1913, were valued at £92,496, as compared with £83,077 in August, 1913, and £76,373 in September, 1912.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

The fish landed in September, 1913, showed a decrease in both quantity and value as compared with September, 1912.

Table for Fishing Industry showing Quantity and Value for Fish (other than Shell) and Shell Fish, comparing Sept., 1913 and Sept., 1912.

Fishermen.—Employment with fishermen was fairly good. It was good at Grimsby, Lowestoft, and Yarmouth.

Fish Dock Labourers.—Employment was fairly good generally. At Grimsby, Hull, and Lowestoft it was good, and at Yarmouth fair.

Fish Curers.—Employment with fish curers was good at Grimsby, and fair at Lowestoft, Hull, and Yarmouth.

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during September, 1913, were valued at £789,684, as compared with £673,361 in August, 1913, and £568,712 in September, 1912.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

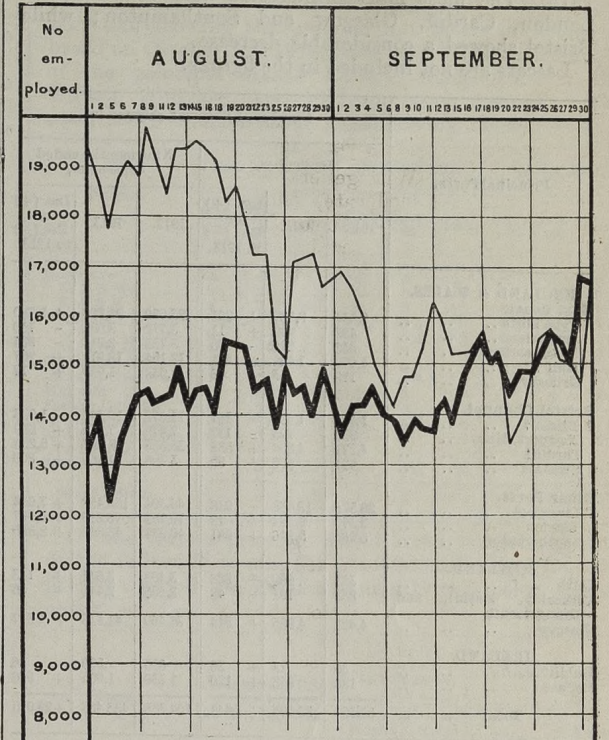
EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole, showing some improvement on a month ago in London.

London.—Employment was fair, showing an improvement on a month ago, which was most marked during the last week of the month.

The numbers employed during September, 1913, fluctuated between a maximum of 16,705 and a minimum of 13,460.

Table for Dock and Riverside Labour showing Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London, by Port of London Authority or through Contractors, and at 110 Wharves making Returns.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of August and September, 1913.



The following are the figures on which the Chart for September, 1913, is based:—

Table of daily employment figures for September 1913, with columns for Day of Month, Number Employed, and separate columns for August and September.

Sundays and holidays are omitted.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks was 1,420 during September, 1913, compared with 1,326 a month ago and 1,398 during September, 1912.

Liverpool.—Employment was fair with dock labourers. With carters it was fairly good and better than a month ago.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear continued fair. It was good at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, but showed a decline compared with the previous month.

Employment was good at Glasgow and Leith, and fair but rather worse than a month ago, at Dundee.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN SEPTEMBER

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 September 53,795 seamen, of whom 4,804 (or 8.9 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels.

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.





BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FOUR WEEKS ENDED 12TH SEPTEMBER.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers\* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on September 12th was 97,680, of whom 71,672 were men, 16,305 women, 4,731 boys under 17, and 4,972 girls under 17, as compared with 89,049 a month ago, and 91,845 on September 27th, 1912.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the four weeks ended September 12th was 208,605 (men 139,865, women 41,427, boys 14,588, and girls 12,725), a daily average of 8,692, compared with a daily average of 8,200 in the previous four weeks, and of 8,567 in the five weeks ended September 27th, 1912.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 67,593, a daily average of 2,816, as compared with 2,845 in the previous four weeks, and with 3,145 in September, 1912. The vacancies filled during the period include 9,009 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 September 12th was 427, and at September 27th, 1912, 397.

Comparisons with a year ago are affected by the coming into full operation in January, 1913, 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 87,904 (men 86,629, women 257, boys 1,002, and girls 16), a daily average of 3,663 compared with 3,403 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 132,401 (men 130,558, women 493, boys 1,328, and girls 22). These figures exclude 9,661 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 51,369 (men 50,757, women 252, boys 356, and girls 4), as compared with 44,497 on August 15th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 33,542 (men 32,460, women 69, boys 976, and girls 37), a daily average of 1,398 compared with 1,320 in the previous four weeks. The number of vacancies filled was 27,262 (men 26,375, women 57, boys 797, and girls 33), a daily average of 1,136 compared with 1,072 in the preceding period. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 81.3.

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

Table with 4 columns: Groups of Occupations, Registrations, Vacancies Notified, Vacancies Filled. Rows include Building and Works of Construction, Sawmilling, Shipbuilding, Mechanical Engineering, Making of Vehicles, Cabinet Making, etc.

UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 103,482 (men 39,969, women 38,110, boys 13,036, and girls 12,367), a daily average of 4,312 compared with 4,096 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 148,034 (men

\* 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.

60,352, women 52,607, boys 17,792, and girls 17,283). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 7,558.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at September 12th was 46,311 (men 20,915, women 16,053, boys 4,375, and girls 4,968), as compared with 44,552 on August 15th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 56,299 (men 17,913, women 20,684, boys 10,134, and girls 7,568), a daily average of 2,346 compared with 2,399 in the preceding four weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 40,331 (men 13,617, women 14,829, boys 6,661, and girls 5,224), a daily average of 1,680 compared with 1,773 in the preceding four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 71.6.

Of the vacancies filled during the period 7,277 (men 3,752, women 3,124, boys 224, and girls 177) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these 1,730 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages, 749 were for general labourers, and 1,690 were for women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 11,885 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period 3,262 (boys 1,662, and girls 1,600), or 27.4 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:—

Table with 4 columns: Trade Group, Registrations, Vacancies Notified, Vacancies Filled. Rows include Men (Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c., General Labourers, Textiles, Commercial Occupations) and Women (Domestic Offices or Services, Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c., Textiles, Dress).

The following Table gives the figures both for insured and uninsured occupations for the 395 Exchanges which were open at the beginning of September, 1912:—

Table with 5 columns: Registrations, Vacancies Notified, Vacancies Filled. Rows include Registrations during period, Vacancies notified during period, Vacancies filled during period, and Workpeople on register at beginning and end.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 2,155, and the number of casual jobs given was 17,144, a daily average of 714 compared with 642 in the preceding four weeks, and 1,168 in September, 1912.

Of the jobs given during the period 11,944 were for dock labourers, 5,096 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 104 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were 357 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 trades, and in the building and engineering trades in some districts. A deficiency in the supply of women was reported in the cotton, linen, jute, woollen 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.

I.—DISTRICT TABLES.\*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Four Weeks ended September 12th, 1913.

A.—ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

Large table showing Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled for Adults and Juveniles across various districts: London and South Eastern, Scotland and North of England, North Western, Yorkshire and East Midlands, West Midlands, South Western, Wales, Ireland, Total.

B.—ADULTS.

Table showing Registrations and Vacancies for Adults, broken down by District and further categorized into Registrations (On Register at Beginning, During Period, On Register at End) and Vacancies (Notified, Filled).

C.—JUVENILES. †

Table showing Registrations and Vacancies for Juveniles, broken down by District and further categorized into Registrations and Vacancies.

\* 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.





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 September, 1913, was 42, of which 31 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to mercurial poisoning, and the remaining 10 to anthrax. One death due to lead poisoning was also reported. In addition, there were 47 cases of lead poisoning (5 of which were fatal) reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the nine months ended September, 1913, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 473, as compared with 485 during the corresponding period of 1912. The number of deaths was 20 in 1913, as compared with 38 in 1912. In addition, there were 222 cases of lead poisoning (including 29 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first nine months of 1913, as compared with 185 cases (including 33 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1912.

Analysis by Industries.

Table with columns for Industry, Cases (Month of Sept., 1913, Nine months ended Sept., 1913, 1912), and Deaths (M'nth of Sept., 1913, 1912). Rows include Lead Poisoning, Other Forms of Poisoning, and Anthrax.

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

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER.

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

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during September, 1913, was 264, an increase of 9 on a month ago, and of 24 on a year ago. The mean number for September during the five years 1908-1912 was 230, the maximum being 262, and the minimum 213 deaths.

Fatal accidents in the railway service in September, 1913, numbered 32, a decrease of 10 on August, 1913, and of 9 on September, 1912. The total number of fatal accidents at mines in September, 1913, was 105, an increase of 7 on a month ago, and of 9 on a year ago. Fatal accidents at quarries numbered 9 during September, 1913, as compared with 11 a month ago, and 4 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in September, 1913, was 116, an increase of 13 on a month ago, and of 17 on a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during September, 1913, was 43, a decrease of 54 on August, 1913, and of 35 on September, 1912.

Table with columns for Trade, Number of Workpeople killed during (Sept., 1913, Aug., 1913, Sept., 1912), and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a (Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, Factories and Workshops, and Seamen.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN SEPTEMBER.

The total number of Distress Committees whose registers were open in September, 1913, was 17, as compared with 15 in August, 1913, and 23 in September, 1912. The Committees at Northampton and at Reading opened their registers during the month.

Of these 17 Distress Committees, 3 were in London and "Outer London," 10 in other places in England and Wales, 3 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during September, 1913, was 572, of whom 404 were in London and "Outer London," 32 in the Midlands, and 136 in Scotland.

The average duration of employment relief was 17.9 days\* per person employed, and the average wages paid amounted to 52s. 0d. per head, or about 3s. 2d. per day.\*

Table with columns for Districts, No. of Applicants given Employment Relief (Sept., 1913, Sept., 1912), Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief (Days, Sept., 1913, Sept., 1912), and Total Amount of Wages Paid (£, Sept., 1913, Sept., 1912). Rows include London, Northern Counties, Eastern Counties, Southern Counties, Wales and Monmouth, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom.

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 piece-work.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE DURING AUGUST.†

British.—During August, 1913, 43,363 British subjects left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 19,133 entered the United Kingdom therefrom, the balance outward thus being 24,230, as compared with 32,115 in August, 1912. Compared with a year ago there was a small increase in the number of passengers to the United States, while to British North America and Australia there were decreases.

In the eight months ending August, 1913, the number of British subjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 342,217, while the number entering the United Kingdom therefrom was 150,310, the balance outward thus being 191,907, as compared with 186,386 in the corresponding period of 1912, an increase of 5,521, or 3 per cent.

Table with columns for August (1912, 1913), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913, and Eight months ended August (1912, 1913), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913. Rows include Outward, Inward, and Balance Outward, with sub-rows for British N. America, To Australia, To United States.

Aliens.—For aliens there was a balance outward of 17,407 in August, 1913, as compared with 16,174 a year ago. For the eight months ended August, 1913, the balance outward was 64,230, as compared with 28,404 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.

PAUPERISM IN SEPTEMBER, 1913.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in September, 1913, in the thirty-five urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 183 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with August, 1913, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 849 (or 0.3 per cent.), while the rate per 10,000 remained the same. The number of indoor paupers increased by 11 (or 0.1 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 838 (or 0.5 per cent.). There were increases in 15 districts, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (14 per 10,000), and in the Galway district (12 per 10,000); in 14 districts there were decreases, but all of small amount, the greatest being only 5 per 10,000. The remaining six districts showed no change.

Compared with September, 1912, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 12. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 8,098 (or 4.8 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 11,245 (or 6.2 per cent.).

With the exception of Central London (which showed no change), all the districts showed decreases, the most marked being in the West Ham district (25 per 10,000), in the Wolverhampton district (21 per 10,000), in the Manchester district, and the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (each 20 per 10,000), in the Leicester district and the Dundee and Dunfermline district (each 19 per 10,000), and in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (18 per 10,000).

Table with columns for Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of September, 1913 (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with (Month ago, Year ago). Rows include ENGLAND & WALES\*, METROPOLIS, WEST HAM, OTHER DISTRICTS, SCOTLAND\*, and IRELAND.†

\* Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses. † Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.





