Board of Trade

PREPARED AND EDITED AT THE OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, S.W.

Vol. XXI.—No. 10.

OCTOBER, 1913.

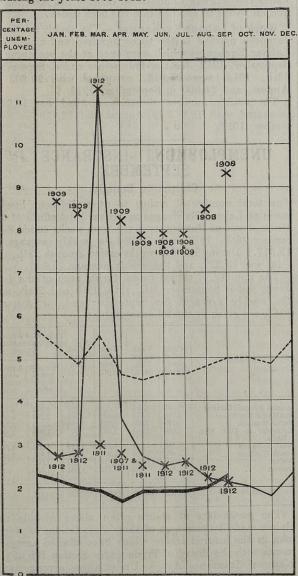
[PRICE ONE PENNY.

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,	Percentage Unemployed at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a			
stery experiences and	of Unions reporting.	Sept., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Building	78,752	3*4*	+ 0.7	+ 0.4		
Coal Miningt	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	+ 0.5		
Textilest:-			0.00			
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 Wood-	49,894	2.2	+ 0.2	- 0.5		
working.	63,827	2.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.5		
Clothing	3,080	5.0	- 0-2	+ 1.5		
Leather	985	1.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.8		
Glass	6,343	0.4	- 0.6			
Pottery Tobacco	2,342	3.5	- 0.4	- 2.5		
Total	942,559	2.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2		

* 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 September was 3.7, compared with 3.1 at the end of August.

-	Building and Works of Construction.	Ship- build- ing.	Engineering and Ironfounding.	Making of Vehi- cles.	Saw-mill-ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
Percentage un- employed at end of Sept., 1913	4.3	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.7	1.2	3.7
Increase as com- pared with end of Aug., 1913	0.7	1:1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6

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

(Based on 1,925 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 417,818 workpeople in the week ended September 27th, 1913, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 0.2 per cent. in wages paid.

	Numb	er Emp	loyed.	W	ages Pa	id.	
Trade,	Week ended	Dec.	(+) or (-) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
N. Bourson	27th Sept. 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th Sept. 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Textiles :—		per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.	
Cotton Woollen	116,479 25,007	- 0·5 + 0·7	- 0·3 - 0·7	119,381	+ 0.1	- 0.5	
Worsted	36,963	- 0.6	- 5.6	24,492 29.579	+ 2·0 - 0·3	- 0·3 - 3·5	
Linen Jute	43,978 15,267	+0.5 + 0.2	- 1·6 - 0·8	29.396 12,669	+ 1.6	+ 3.8* + 8.2*	
Hosiery Lace	18,873 5,021	+0.2 + 0.5	+ 0.6	15,819 5,330	+ 0.1 + 4.9	+ 2.0 + 0.4	
Other Textiles Bleaching, Dyeing,	15,076	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	13,058	+ 0.4	+ 3.0	
etc.	30,836	- 0.4	- 0.4	36,965	- 4.2	- 0.3	
Total, Textiles	307,500	- 0.1	- 1.2	286,689	- 0.1	+ 0.3	
Boot and Shoe		-12	- 1.4	67,385	- 3.1	- 1.6	
Shirt and Collar Pottery		+ 1.0	- 4.0	3,659	+ 2.0	- 2.0	
Class		$+0.4 \\ -1.7$	+ 2.9	17.748	+ 2.9	+ 1.9	
Brick		-2.3	- 2·7 + 0·7	9,715 14,262	$\begin{bmatrix} -3.6 \\ -7.5 \end{bmatrix}$	- 6·9 - 1·7	
Grand Total	417,818	- 0.4	- 1:1	399,458	- 0.8	- 0.2	

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

(4) OTHER EMPLOYERS' RETURNS. (Based on 835 Returns.)

The following table summarises the returns from firms employing 851,630 workpeople in September in the industries mentioned :-

Trade.	Workpeople included in the	Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	Returns for Sept., 1913.	1610.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	758	Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.	
Coal Mining	676,654	5.60	+ 0.06	+ 0.05	
Iron "	16,120	5.91	+ 0.01	- 0.03	
Shale ,,	3,604	5.95	+ 0.14	+ 0.12	
		Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.	
Pig Iron	28,665	311	- 11	- 15	
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,950	Mills Working. 539 Shifts Worked	+ 16	- 44	
Iron and Steel	99,637	(One Week). 548,547	Per cent 5·1	Per cent 6.9	

Changes in Rates of Wages. - The changes in rates of wages taking effect in September were all increases, and amounted to nearly £4,000 per week on the wages of 39,600 workpeople. The most important advances affected 14,700 plumbers and painters in London, 3,650 deputies, mechanics, &c., in Northumberland, 5,500 coal miners in the Forest of Dean, 3,400 iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, 3,000 boilermakers on the Clyde, and 2,500 mill and factory workers at

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in September was 124, and the total number of work-people involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 131,496, as compared with 80,626 in the previous month, and 27,918 in September, 1912. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 1,449,800 working days, as compared with 801,600 in the previous month, and 284,400 in the corresponding month of last year.

Conciliation and Arbitration. - Cases dealt with during the month include the disputes affecting transport and other trades in Dublin; motor-omnibus employees in London; painters in London; bricklayers and plasterers, Liverpool; pottery workers in Glasgow and at Parkstone; china-clayworkers in Mid-Cornwall; shipwrights and joiners, Southampton; and boot and shoe operatives, Leicester. One appointment of a chairman under the Railway Conciliation Scheme has been made, and an award in another case has been issued.

Work of Labour Exchanges.—The weekly number of vacancies notified to the three hundred and ninety-five Labour Exchanges which were open at the beginning of September, 1912, for the four weeks ended September 12th, 1913, was 21,612, compared with 20,603 in August, and 24,500 in September, 1912.

The weekly number of vacancies filled was 16,224, compared with 15,685 in August and 18,779 in Sep-

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN SEPTEMBER.

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 September 26th, 1913, was 77,266—a weekly average of 19,317. During the five weeks ended August 29th, the total was 78,229, and the weekly average 15,646.

The number of claims made during each of the four weeks ended September 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th, and the weekly averages for September and for August, 1913, are given in the following table:—

	Week	Week	Week	Week	of clair	Average ns made ring	
Division.	5th Sept.	12th Sept.	19th Sept.	26th Sept.	4 weeks ended Sept. 28th.	5 weeks ended August. 29th.	
London & South Eastern Scotland & Northern North Western Yorkshire & East Midlands.	6,341 3,142 2,570 2,060	6,214 2,712 2,702 1,843	6,551 2,692 2,827 2,053	7,014 3,088 2,954 1,907	6,530 2,909 2,763 1,966	5,199 2,428 2,175 2,160	
West Midlands South Western Wales Ireland	1,391 1,468 800 1,337	1,177 1,434 1,109 1,085	1,291 1,364 1,289 1,736	1,218 1,696 920 1,281	1,269 1,491 1,029 1,360	1,116 1,182 594 792	
Total	19,109	18,276	19,803	20,078	19,317	15,646	

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 September 26th was 23,393, as compared with 53.873 direct claims.

October, 1913 THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Number and Amount of Claims Paid.

The total number of payments of unemployment benefit, made during the four weeks ended September 26th to workpeople claiming direct was 60,647, and the total amount of such payments was £18,545. During the five weeks ended August 29th, 1913, 70,081 payments, amounting to £21,458, were made. These amounts, paid in respect of unemployment during the periods mentioned, 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 on each Friday in September, together with the weekly averages of the number and amount of payments during September and August, 1913, are given below: -

	5th	12th	19th	26th		average
Division.	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	4 weeks ended 26th Sept.	5 weeks ended 29th August.
		N	umber of	Paymer	nts.*	
London and South Eastern. Sootland and Northern North Western Yorkshire and East Midlands West Midlands South Western Wales Total Total	5,097 1,155 1,350 1,583 1,692 1,369 208 1,125	5,624 1,356 1,520 1 551 1,901 1,443 260 1,254 14,909	5,956 1,417 1,476 1,720 1,875 1,420 328 1,302	6,601 1,488 1,804 1,677 1,929 1,393 453 1,320	5,820 1,364 1,538 1,633 1,849 1,406 312 1,250	6,166 1,242 1,257 1,398 1,471 1,322 185 975
				ints Paid		
London and South Eastern Scotland and Northern North Western Yorkshire and East Midlands West Midlands South Western Wales Ireland	£ 1,578 340 420 425 541 400 58 379	£ 1,804 388 483 415 568 418 71 405	£ 1,887 417 490 459 586 408 90 418	£ 2,063 449 585 451 589 415 118 427	£ 1,833 399 494 438 571 410 84 407	£ 1,897 368 380 373 501 386 54 333
Total	4,141	4,552	4,755	5,097	4,636	4,292

Unemployment in Insured Trades and Occupations.

Under Regulation 5 (4) of the General Regulations ssued 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 September 26th, 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- struc- tion.	Ship- build- ing.	Engi- neering and Iron- found- ing.	Con- struc- tion of Vehi- cles.	Saw- milling.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Wark- people.
Lond in and South-	Per cent. 6.4	Per cent. 8·1	Per cent. 4.4	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 5.7
Eastern. Scotland and Northern.	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.5	2.3	0.7	2.2
North-Western Yorks. and East Midlands.	2·7 2·6	3·9 1·7	2·9 2·4	3·0 1·7	2.0	1·3 1·0	2.9
West Midlands South-Western Wales Ireland	2.5 5.8 1.6 8.3	5·1 10·4 13·6 5·8	3·4 3·2 1·6 4·8	5·3 1·9 1·4 5·5	0.9 3.2 0.7 4.2	1·1 10 0·5 3·0	3·6 5·4 2·8 6·6
United Kingdom	4.3	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.7	1.2	3.7
Percentage unemployed a month ago,	3.6	3.6	2.6	3.1	2.2	1.0	3.1

^{*} Exclusive of payments made through Workmen's Associations.

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 September, 1913, and on August 29th, 1913.

1000 to 100 - 100 to 10	29th August.	5th Sept.	12th Sept.	19th Sept.	26th Sept
Industries. Building and Works of Construction Shipbuilding Engineering and Ironfounding Construction of Vehicles Sawmilling Other Insured Workpeople	Per cent. 3.6 3.6 2.6 3.1 2.2 1.0	Per cent. 3 9 4·1 2·7 3·3 2·4 1·0	Per cent. 4·0 4·3 2·7 3 3 2 4 1·1	Per cent. 411 4.5 2.8 3.3 2.5 1.1	Per cent. 4.3 4.7 2.9 3.5 2.7 1.2
All Insured Workpeople	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7
Division.					
London and South Eastern Sootland and Northern North-Western Yorkshire and East Midlands West Midlands South-Western Wales Ireland	4 9 1 8 2 4 2 0 3 1 4 9 2 1 5 8	5·2 1·9 2·5 2·1 3·3 5·2 2·5 6·4	5·4 2·0 2·5 2·2 3·3 5·2 2·6 6·4	5.5 2.1 2.7 2.3 3.4 5.1 3.1 6.5	5·7 2·2 2·9 2·3 3·6 5·4 2·8 6·6
United Kingdom	3.1	3.3	3-4	3.5	3.7

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1912.

THE twentieth annual report* on changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom, dealing with the year 1912, and containing comparative statistics for previous years, has just been issued by the Department of Labour Statistics of the Board of Trade.

Rates of Wages.—The number of changes in rates of wages in 1912 and the number of workpeople affected thereby were far in excess of the highest previously recorded, although the amount of the change per week was exceeded both in 1900 and in 1907. The changes were, with three insignificant exceptions, all increases. This upward movement in wages was common to all groups of trades, but was especially marked in the building trades, the textile trades, and in mining and quarrying. In the case of the transport trades, while the increases recorded were much above the average, they did not reach the exceptional figure of 1911.

The number of workpeople reported to the Department as affected by changes in rates of wages during 1912 was 1,818,240.† Of these 1,806,444 received net increases amounting to £139,410 per week, and 46 sustained decreases amounting to £6 per week; the remaining 11,750 had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year. The net result of all the changes was thus an advance of £139,404 per week, as compared with one of £34,578 per week in 1911. In the following Table the number of workpeople affected and the net effect of the changes on their weekly wages are classified by groups of trades:-

Group of Trad	Group of Trades.							
Building Trades Coal Mining Other Mining (Iron, &c.) Quarrying Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades. Clothing Trades. Transport Trades; Printing, &c., Trades Glass, Brick, &., Trades Other Trades; Employees of Public Authoriti	::			No. 95,653 927,293 20,737 3,616 18,022 54,791 190,704 18,030 341,505 3,802 24,850 5,546 13,324 23,596 76,771	8,360 76,905 2,511 323 2,5568 7,553 11,289 12,490 15,255 2,490 15,255 2,816 403 1,038 2,132 5,566			
Total	are co			1,818,240	139,404			

The outstanding feature of the Table is the preponderance in 1912 of the changes in the coal mining industry.

^{*} Cd. 7080. Price 11½d. the Changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants are not included, as the numbers affected are not known. Exclusive of seamen and railway servants. Exclusive of agricultural labourers.

364

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 counterbalanced 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:-

Years of	Rising Wages.	Years of	Falling Wages.
Years.	Weekly Increase.	Years.	Weekly Decrease
1896–1900 1906–1907 1910–1912	£ 438,000 259,000 188,000	1893-1896 1901-1905 1908-1909	£ 61,000 229,000 128,000
	£885,000		£418,000

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

Groups of Trades.	Average No. of workpeople affected and net increase in Weekly Wages in the years 1893-1912.		
Des de españos de 1901 în		Average No.	Net Increase.
Building Coal Mining Other Mining (Iron, &c.) Quarrying Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades Clothing Trades Clothing Trades Transport Trades Printing, &c., Trades Glass, &c., Trades Other Trades Other Trades Other Trades Employees of Public Authorities.	:	36,558 554,297 11,247 4,481 54,719 81,259 11,213 100,324 10,073 3,477 6,652 8,593 21,627	£ 57,882 172,277 4,036 1,478 22,964 58,720 9,293 57,435 5,619 24,810 5,431 4,485 13,732 29,011
All above groups		907,794	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

Hours of Labour.-The changes in hours of labour re ported as taking place in 1912 affected 105,317 work-people, 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:

Year.		No. of workpoor by change in result	hours, which	Total number of work- people	Net amount of reduction per week as	
	10		Net Increase.	Not Dogges affected. with		with each pre ceding year.
1903 1904 1905 1906			644 774 5,806 1,985	6,803 16,018 90,179 52,969	7,447 16,792 95,985 54,954	Hours. 15,427 24,599 65,265 98,892
1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912	::		841 3,349 3,212 8,006 4,351 1,013	35,366 23,192 559,679 19,360 151,056 104,304	36,207 26,541 562,891 27,366 155,407 105,317	78,975 38,423 2,392,322 47,575 715,459 210,656

The most important reduction took place in 1909. almost entirely as a result of the adoption of the eighthours 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 them-selves 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 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 eft 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 Ratcliffe Ellis, and Mr. J. R. Clynes, J.P., M.P., has been appointed to inquire into the facts and the circular constant of the circular constant constant of the circular constant of the circular constant of the circular constant constant constant constant constant constan cumstances 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 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. 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 lecided that their proceedings should be conducted in public, and on Wednesday, October 1st, and on the three ollowing 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 representa-tives 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.

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

15. No community could exist if resort to the " thetic's 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

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

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 thank 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 be who considered that these conditions reconsidered a recovery 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 on 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.

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

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 em-

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

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.

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

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 discussion of the

13. If within seven days of the receipt of the deputation 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 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. 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

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 parties mutually consider that the proposals we have made would be an improvement.

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

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.

dent 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. its interdependent interests, this right is necessarily subject 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 make further agreements. We offer no excuse for, and have no desire to condone, the breach of agreements, and we roognise 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 they are strengthesed by 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. of the Committee.
3. That in the event of such complaint being held to

be sustantiated, 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 mean-time, 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 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 sholish the present system of caracter present 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 interv

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 work-

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

o. An men now out at Messrs. Hing, 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.

On behalf of Messrs. Thing, Lea. (Signet) Include Chairman.
On behalf of the London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers.—(Signed) A. Smith, President; H. A. By-Mater, General Secretary.
(Countersigned) G. R. Askwith, Chief Industrial Commissions.

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour from October, 1913, with a further advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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 1d. 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 continue

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 lecided to grant the operative painters an advance of 12d. 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

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

Wages: 91d. 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

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

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 arbitrátion 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

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 clayworkers to the number of about 5,000 ceased work in support of a demand for a minimum veekly 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

Shoe Trade, Leicester.

Differences having arisen between the Leicester Shoe Heel Manufacturers and the No. 2 Leicester Branch of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives as to the compilation of a piecework list of prices for shoe heel building, the parties made joint application to the Chief Industrial Commissioner for the appointment of an arbitrator, and Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., has been appointed to act in that capacity.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

On 6th October His Honour Judge J. V. Austin issued his decision on matters referred to him by Board C. of the Taff Vale Railway.

The chairman of the North British Railway Conciliation Boards, Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., has been appointed to preside at an adjourned meeting of Board IV.

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND, 1911. Occupations.

THE Second Volume of the Report on the twelfth Census of Scotland* contains statistics as to the Occupations of the people.

The total number of occupied persons enumerated in Scotland was 2,066,967, occupied males numbering 1,473,757, and occupied females, 593,210. The industries in which the largest number of those occupied were engaged, and the numbers in them, were agriculture, 199,888; domestic and institution service, 192,896; iron manufacture, 170,683; coal industry (mining included), 157,237; preparation and sale of food, 143,581; and house building and decorating, 89,543. The industries which contained the greatest number of occupied males were agriculture, 166,770; iron manufacture, 164,198; coal industry, 154,301; preparation and sale of food, 101,444; house building and decorating, 88,213; and shipbuilding, 62,471. The industries in which the greatest number of occupied females were engaged were domestic and institution service, 160,082; tailoring and dressmaking, 49,563; preparation and sale of food, 42,137; agriculture, 33,118; and hemp, jute, rope and mat industry, 32,878.

Of the male population of Scotland aged ten years and upwards 1,473,757, or 82.7 per cent., were returned as having some remunerative occupation, while of the female population of these ages 593,210, or 30.7 per cent., were so returned. In 1901, occupied males of these ages numbered 1,391,188, and constituted 84.0 per cent. of the male population of ten years and upwards, while occupied females numbered 591,624, and constituted 33.0 per cent. of the female population of these ages. A comparison between these figures shows that the occupied males of the country were 82,569, or 5.9 per cent. more than in 1901, and the occupied females 1,586, or 0.3 per cent. more than in that year, while, as has been shown, the percentage of population in both cases was less.

The following Table shows the proportions of males and females occupied at different age periods in 1911 and 1901, and the intercensal increase or decrease:—

- Institute		P	er 1,000 at ea	ch age pe	eriod.		
Age periods.		Male		Female.			
- all most base - all decidents	1911.	1901.	Intercensal Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	1911.	1901.	Intercensal Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	
10 and under 14 14 ,, , 15 15 ,, , 20 20 ,, , 25 25 ,, , 45 45 ,, , 65 65 and upwards	5 527 915 972 986 959 630	58 666 938 978 986 953 672	- 53 - 139 - 23 - 6 + 1 6 - 42	3 350 692 615 276 188 115	36 465 726 596 280 203 144	- 33 - 115 - 34 + 19 - 4 - 15 - 29	
Of 10 years and up- wards: Total occupied Total unoccupied	827 173	840 160	- 13 + 13	307 693	330 670	- 23 + 23	
Total occupied and unoccupied	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		

* Cd. 6896. Price 6s. 2d.

In this census, for the first time, information regarding the "industry" to which persons were attached was asked for in the householders' schedules, and the information so obtained enabled large numbers described as "labourers" to be more accurately classified than was the case in 1901, when no question as to industry was included in the schedule. If the number of labourers attached to the various occupations be collected, it is found that nearly 150,000, or fully 10 per cent., of the occupied males were labourers of one kind or another. This greater definiteness of classification must be borne in mind in relation to the following Table, which shows the numbers and proportions per 1,000 for males and for females occupied in 1911, and the changes in the proportions per 1,000 during the intercensal period in each of the occupation groups.

Occupation Group. *	occup aged 10	engaged in ations, years and ards.	and 10 ye	,000 of above ars of ge.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) per 1,000 compared with 1901.		
	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	
1. General or Local	27,003	4,932	15	3	+ 3	+ 2	
Government Service 2. Defence of the Coun-	15,473		9	-	+ 4		
3. Professional Occupa- tions and their Sub-	45,713	35,962	26	19	+ 2	+ 2	
ordinate Services 4. Domestic Offices or	34,488	166,578	19	86	+ 3	- 11	
Services 5. Commercial Occupa-	75,703	30,031	42	15	+ 2	+ 6	
6. Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Mes-	169,918	7,813	95	4	+ 1		
8. Fishing 9. Mining and Quarry-	165,689 28,042 161,812	33,057 323 2,539	93 16 91	17 -	- 9 - 1 + 12	- 6	
ing 10. Metal, Machine, Implement, and Conveyance Manufac-	250,966	6,059	141	3	+ 16	+ 1	
ture 11. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, and	7,866	1,406	4	1_	•		
Games 12. Building and Works	106,390	149	60	-	- 22		
of Construction 13. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Deco-	33,530	5,052	19	3	- 1		
ration 14. Brick, Cement, Pot-	9,964	3,054	6	2			
tery, and Glass 15. Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Soap,	17,565	5,702	10	3	+ 2		
Resin, &c. 16. Skins, Leather, Hair,	6,257	1,323	3	1	- 1		
and Feathers 17. Paper, Stationery,	26,652	22,628	15	12		+ :	
Books, and Prints 18, Textile Fabrics 19. Dress 20. Food, Tobacco, Drink,	69,044 42,274 104,090	125,903 73,393 54,656	39 24 58	65 38 28	- 4 - 2	- 8 - 8 - 3	
and Lodging 21. Gas, Water, Electricity, and Sanitary	11,040	45	6	-	+ 1		
Service 22. Other General and Undefined Workers and Dealers	64,278	12,605	36	6	- 19	- :	
Total Occupied 23. Without specified occupations or unoccupied of and above 10 years of age	1,473,757 309,024	593.210 1,338,410	827 173	307 693	- 13 + 13	- 23 + 23	
Total occupied and unoccupied of above 10 years of age	1,782,781	1,931,620	1,000	1,000			

In many cases the apparent increase is mainly due to the placing of the labourer in the group to which he belongs, and must be set against the large decrease in the number of "General Labourers."

Occupations of Married Women and Widows.

Of the 593,210 occupied women and girls, 31,465, or 5·3 per cent., were married, and 44,063, or 7·4 per cent., widowed. Occupied married women constituted 4·12 per cent. of all married women, and occupied widows 24·28 per cent. of all widows. This is the first report on a Scottish census in which the numbers of married and widowed among the occupied women have been separately tabulated, and there are, consequently, no previous figures with which to compare them.

The following Table shows the number and percentage

* Occupation groups do not exactly coincide with industry groups.

of wives, widows, and unmarried women returned as occupied at different age periods:—

Age periods.		Wives returned as occupied.		returned upied.	Unmarried re- turned as occupied.		
Age perious.	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percentage.	
16 and under 20 20 , , , 25 25 , , , 45 15 , , , 65 26 , , , 70 27 and upwards	245 2,530 17,776 9,979 620 315	75 5.4 4.1 4.3 2.9 1.7	13 225 10,970 23,038 4,891 4,926	61·9 58·0 50·7 29·9 18·9 8·7	158,336 131,158 164,125 40,276 3,692 3,015	70·1 77·0 68·5 51·4 33·8 16·0	
Total of 15 years and upwards	31,465	4.1	44,063	24.3	500,602	67:3	

Of the occupied married women, 5,938, or 18.9 per cent., were hemp and jute workers; 2,609, or 8.3 per cent., domestic indoor servants; 2,133, or 6.8 per cent., charwomen; 1,233, or 3.9 per cent., workers in wool or worsted manufacture; 1,138, or 3.6 per cent., laundry workers; 1,058, or 3.4 per cent., hawkers; 983, or 3.1 per cent., workers in flax and linen manufacture; 980, or 3.1 per cent., dressmakers; and 930, or 3.0 per cent., farm servants. Of the occupied widows, 5,689, or 12.9 per cent., were charwomen; 5,416, or 12.3 per cent., domestic indoor servants; 2,391, or 5.4 per cent., crofters; 2,350, or 5.3 per cent., workers in hemp and jute manufacture; 1,807, or 4.1 per cent., laundry workers; 1,571, or 3.6 per cent., sick nurses or midwives; 1,166, or 2.6 per cent., grocers; and 1,097, or 2.5 per cent., lodging-house keepers.

OLD AGE PENSIONERS AND AGED PAUPERISM.

A REPORT* has been issued by the Local Government Board dealing with Old-Age Pensioners and Aged Pauperism in England and Wales. The object of the Report is to give some of the principal statistics which bear upon the decline in aged pauperism in recent years and its relationship to the operation of the Old Age Pensions Act.

The payment of old-age pensions began in January, 1909; but up till January, 1911, the actual receipt of poor law relief (other than relief in medical or surgical assistance) at any time after January 1st, 1908, constituted a disqualification for the receipt of an old-age pension. On and after January 1st, 1911, the removal of the disqualification arising from the previous receipt of relief had the effect of greatly reducing aged pauperism.

According to the Census of 1911, the number of persons in England and Wales of 70 years and upwards represented 29.7 per 1,000 of the population. The return shows that the number of old-age pensioners in March, 1912, was 17.8 per 1,000 of the total population, and 600 per 1,000 of the population over 70 years of age. Considerable variations exist between the proportions of old-age pensioners to the total population in the several areas, the number ranging from 9.4 per 1,000 in Hampstead to 40.8 in Cardiganshire. In the urban areas the number is, for the most part, less than 20; the ratios are generally higher in the counties than in London and the large provincial towns.

Of the total number of persons in England and Wales who are of 70 years of age three-fifths are old-age pensioners. The proportions ranged, in the urban areas, from 267 per 1,000 in Bournemouth to 778 in Bermondsey; and in extra-metropolitan administrative counties from 448 per 1,000 in Surrey to 801 in Northamptonshire.

The total sum paid as old-age pensions in the year 1911-12 for England and Wales amounted to £7,948,016, being equivalent to a rate of 9d. in the £. For Wales, taken separately, the equivalent rate is 11d. The amount for the administrative county of London as a whole is represented by a 4d. rate, and for other administrative counties the corresponding figures range from 6d. to

*[Cd. 7015. Price 41/2d.

2s. 9d. in the £. In the county boroughs the amount varies between 4d. and 1s. 7d. in the £.

The following Table shows the results of returns received at five different dates with respect to the number of indoor and outdoor paupers over the age of 70:—

Paupers over 70 years of age in England and Wales.

The season of the sales	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
31st March, 1906	61,378	168,096	229,474
1st January, 1910	57,701 55,261 49,370 49,207	138,223 93,177 9,530 8,563	195,924 148,438 58,900 57,770
Percentage decrease between 1906 and 1913.	19.8	94.9	74.8

It will be observed that the decrease has been mainly in the numbers of aged persons in receipt of outdoor relief. Compared with the figures for 1906, the returns for 1913 show decreases in England of 147,226, or 95°2 per cent.; in Wales of 12,307, or 91 per cent.; and in England and Wales together of 159,533, or 94°9 per cent. In none of the "union counties" in England was the decrease less than 91°4 per cent., while in Cumberland and in Rutland it exceeded 99 per cent. In Wales the decrease ranged from 87°5 per cent. in Carnarvonshire to 96°2 in Flintshire.

The change as regards aged persons in receipt of indoor relief has not been so marked; but the figures for January, 1913, show a reduction on those of March, 1906, of 11,909, or 20 per cent., in England; of 262, or 13.7 per cent., in Wales; and of 12,171, or 19.8 per cent., in England and Wales together.

TENEMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1911.

The eighth volume* of the Census of England and Wales in 1911 deals with tenements, and classifies the people by the size of the family of which they are members and by the number of rooms in the occupation of that family. For census purposes, a family is considered to be all the persons enumerated on a given schedule, and includes boarders, visitors, servants, &c.; the number of families is, therefore, equivalent to the number of schedules collected.

A "dwelling" or "tenement" was defined in the instructions issued to the enumerators as "a place in which any person entitled to receive a schedule usually lives"; and the persons entitled to receive a schedule, and, therefore, for census purposes regarded as heads of families, were stated to be: (a) Every head of a family occupying the whole or part of a house or flat. (b) Every separate lodger occupying a room or rooms in a house or flat (where two or more lodgers shared a room, or rooms, they were treated for census purposes as a single family). (c) Every resident caretaker of a house to be let, of a shop or of other business premises, or of a public building. (d) Every outdoor servant (with or without family) occupying separately any building or rooms in a building such as a lodge, gardener's cottage, dwelling-rooms over a coach-house or stable, &c., which is detached from the house to which it belongs or has no internal communication therewith. (e) Every resident proprietor, manager or head of an hotel, club, business establishment, school, &c. (f) The chief resident officer of every institution. (g) The master or person in charge of every barge, boat, or other vessel. The families under headings (a) to (d) have been treated as "private families," those under heading (e) as "private" only when the domestic members of the occupier's family exceed the nondomestic (i.e., trade servants, visitors, scholars, &c.), and those under headings (f) and (g) have been treated as non-private" families.

The number of private families in England and Wales was 7,943,137, and contained a population of 34,606,173.

* Cd. 6910. Price, 5s. 6d.

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

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 roomaccommodation 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:—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
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
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:-

	Per	Percentage of Total Population.						
vite mort both to biscommon burset	England and Wales.	Aggregate of Urban Districts.	Aggregate of Rural Districts.	London.				
In tenements of	1 3 36 3 76	1 (100)						
1 room	1.3	1.7	0.2	5.9				
2 rooms		6.5	3.5	14.9				
3 "		12.7	10.8	20.0				
4 ,,		23.1	25 5	17-4				
5 ,		21.2	22.1	10.7				
6 ,		14.7	12.5	8.4				
7-9 "		11.6	14.3	10.9				
10 or more rooms		4.2	7.7	59				
Non-private families	4.1	4.3	3.4	59				
	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 tworoomed 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

Metropolitan Boroughs.	Administrative Count	County Boroughs and Large Towns.		
Highest pe	rcentages living more th	an tw	o in a room.	
Finsbury . 39-9 Shoreditch . 36-5 Stepney . 35-0 Bethnal Green . 33-2 Southwark . 25-9 Holborn . 25-6 Lowest per	Northumberland Durham London Denbighishire Yorks (West Riding) Cumberland	28·7 28·5 17·7 10·4 10·3 9·7	South Shields Sunderland Newcastle-on-Tyne Tynemouth Plymouth	33·7 32·9 32·6 31·7 30·8 17·6
Lewisham 4-0 Wandsworth 6-2 Woolwich 6-3 Hampstead	Soke of Peterborough Isle of Wight Lincolnshire (Lindsey) Westmorland Bedfordshire Dorsetshire Leicestershire Sussex, West	1.4	Leicester Northampton Ipswich Bournemouth Burton-upon-Trent Handsworth	1·1 1·1 1·3 1·5 1·5

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

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

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 the prefect of the department, according to the reguations laid down in the law of July 15th, 1893, as to ranting free medical attendance to necessitous persons. The allowance is to be paid to the woman herself, and can either 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 onditions may be entrusted by the Municipal Council in consultation with the local poor law authorities) to penevolent societies specially authorised for this purpose

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

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, homeworkers, prices of commodities, cost of living, and housng. 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, \$4, 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.

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 Nova Scotia; but over 3,000 coal mineral 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 shipbuilders, 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 firstclass 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 sus-

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

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

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

^{*} Gebiete und Methoden der amtlichen Arbeitsstotistik in den uichtigsten Industriestaaten. Beiträge zur Arbeiterstatistik, No. 12. Issued by the German Lebour 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.

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 figure reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to inducate, 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. 361–362 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 August.*—The building trades showed much activity, and the percentage of workpeople unemployed was below that of August, 1912. For metal workers employment showed a further improvement, the proportion out of work being the smallest recorded for a long time. In the textile trades employment showed signs of recovery from the set-back recorded in July. Employment in the leather trades continued fair, and in the printing trades showed no change as compared with the previous month. Among commercial employees the percentage of unemployment was again high, particularly in Paris. As usual in the period preceding the vintage there was a considerable degree of unemployment among vineyard workers in the South of France. Woodcutters found employment in threshing. Gardeners in the Paris district were fairly well employed.

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. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 4.9 per cent. of the members were unemployed in August, as compared with 5.3 per cent. in the previous month, and 5.5 per cent. in August, 1912.+

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. Taking surface and underground workers together, 93.82 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 5.95 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 86.70 and 11.59, and in August, 1912, 88.30 and 11.25.

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. In 89 of the new disputes 7,057 workpeople took part, as compared with 10,377 workpeople who took part in 101 disputes begun in the previous month, and 8,830 who took part in 78 disputes begun in August, 1912. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were building (33 disputes), textile (21), transport (10), metal (9), leather (6). Of 110 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 20 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, 47 wholly in favour of the employers, and 43 were compromised.

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

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

+ These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 361-362. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

Department during August. Intervention was declined in 11 cases by the employers and in one case by both parties. In the remaining 7 cases conciliation committees were formed, resulting in the settlement of 3 of the disputes concerned.

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. In cold weather, warming apparatus must be provided for such employees in the interior of the establishment.

It is pointed out in the preamble that the decree is not applicable to stalls attended to solely by the proprietor of the shop. Furthermore, the protected persons include employees of either sex and of any age, whereas the somewhat similar measure of June 21st (see September GAZETTE, p. 331) related only to women and

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. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,978,011, of whom 54,639, or 2.8 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of August, as against 2.9 per cent. in the previous month and 1.7 per cent. in August, 1912.+

Union.	Member- ship reported on at end of	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.			
	August, 1913.	August, 1913.	July, 1913.	August 1912.	
All Unions making Returns _	1,978,011	2.8	2.9	1.7	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:-					
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-	556,646	2.6	2.4	1.2	
Dun alram)	24,524	2.9	4	1.0	
Metal Workers (Christian)	41.529	1.8	1.3	1.8	
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.)	137,675	2.0	2.0	0.9	
Textile Workers (Christian)	38,632	4.0	3.2	0.8	
Boot and Shoe Makers	43,638	1.8	2.0	17	
Transport Workers	230,177	1.9	1.9	1.3	
Printers	66,300	6.9	6.1	6.6	
Bookbinders	33,014	3.7	3.5	2.8	
Woodworkers	192,442	. 3.8	4.9	1.8	
Bakers	27,802	6.8	7.4	6.6	
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers	47,511	0.9	1.5	1.9	
Tobacco Workers	32,939	3.5	3.1	2.0	
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	211,164	1.6	1.5	1.0	
State and Municipal Workers	52.844	0.6	1.4	1 0.4	

According to reports from employers the weakness previously noted as characterising the Ruhr coalmining industry increased slightly in August. Employment was good in coal mining in Upper and Lower Silesia, and in the lignite industry. It was also good in iron mining and in the electrical trades. In blast furnaces, the potash industry, iron foundries, and in steel and engineering works employment was moderate. In the chemical trades it was normal. The woodworking trades, and cotton spinning and weaving, reported a considerable decline as compared with July, and, like the building trades, were not fully employed.

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 percentage of members out of work during the month was 4.9, as compared with 3.7 in the preceding month and 2.5 in August, 1912.† This percentage i obtained by taking, for each of the four (or five) weeks

* 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. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics. † No return.

§ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistick (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. The following Table shows, for each of the principal groups of trades, the percentage reported unemployed, together with the average number of working days lost per week by each member unemployed in August, as compared with July and with August, 1912:-

	Number of Members	Percentage unemployed.*			Average Days los per Week per Mem ber unemployed.			
Group of Trades.	entitled to Benefit in Aug., 1913.	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Aug., 1913.	July 1913	Aug., 1912.	
Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.	66,998	4.9	3.7	2 5	5.8	5.8	5.8	
PRINCIPAL TRADES:-		1220			la de la constante de la const	tien (
Diamond Workers	10,476	24 9	17.6	9.9	+	5.9	+	
Printing Trades	7,443	0.7	0.4	0.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	
Building Trades :-			1	The same	District Control		-39 15	
Bricklayers and Masons	1,308	6.2	5.4	1.2	4.6	46	3.6	
Painters	2,491	0.14	0.2	1.7	4.7	5.0	5.2	
Carpenters	6,692	3.5	33	1.3	49	5.1	4.6	
Mining (Metal and Coal)	1,950	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
and Peat-getting. Metal, Engineering and	9,072	0.6	0.3	0.3	3.5	5.7	5.7	
Shipbuilding.	3,012	0.6	03	0.3	30	3.1	01	
Textile Trades	3,104	0.1	0.4	0.3	4.9	45	5.1	
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers.	9,937	0.2	0 06		5.3	4.9	5.4	

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.* The above figures exclude diamond workers at Antwerp, among whom the proportion out of work in August exceeded 30 per cent., as compared with rather more than 19 per cent. in the previous month

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.* The average number of days lost through unemployment during July was 0.75 per member of the unions reporting, as compared with 0.70 in the previous month, and 0.80 in 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:

Union.			Member- ship reporting	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.*		
		June 1st, 1913.	April, 1913.	May, 1913.	June 1913.	
All Unions making Returns		53,186	5.7	4 0	2.6	
Principal Unions:— Stonecutters Bricklayers and masons Painters Blastfurnacemen, &c. Founders Tinplate workers Engineering workers Brewery workers Tobacco workers Sawmill workers Woodworkers General labourers and factory (trades not distinguished)	oper	atives	2,757 1,032 2,573 3,546 1,958 1,356 15,012 1,448 1,843 3,045 4,007 4,907	2·0 29·8 21·4 0·7 1·0 15·4 3·9 0·4 0·5 4·3 13·3 10·5	1.6 9.1 9.5 0.6 0.7 11.6 3.6 0.3 0.9 2.6 8.8 6.9	1·8 2·3 4·6 0·3 1·4 6·3 3·2 0·4 0·1 4·1 3·4

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 361-362. For reasons see Fourth Abstract forcign Labour Statistics.

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

**Revue du Travaüt (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:-

asia second s	М	embershi	p.	Percentage Unemployed.†			
Group of Trades.	Aug. 31st, 1913.	July 31st, 1913.	Aug. 31st, 1912.	Aug. 31st, 1913.	July 31st, 1913.	Aug. 31st, 1912.	
Masons (Christiania) Carpenters. &c. Painters (Christiania) Iron and Metal Workers Boot and Shoe Makers Cabinet Makers Printers Bookbinders (Christiania) Bakers (Christiania)	675 1,695 494 8,006 651 578 1,925 585 450	674 1,744 511 8,075 668 572 1,918 585 430	670 1,529 422 7,726 659 534 1,870 461 389	0.9 0.8 0.6 0.3 1.2 2.7 0.2 1.8	1·2 0·2 0·9 0·3 1·6 1·9 0·3 1·9	0.9 1.0 0.6 0.9 0.2 5.1	
Total	15,059	15,177	14,260	0.9	10	0.8	

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; (b) no girl under eighteen shall be employed after 6 p.m. in any of the foregoing occupations; (c) girls between the ages of sixteen and eighteen working in the above-mentioned occupations shall receive a minimum wage of one dollar (4s. 2d.) a day, except as otherwise arranged by the Commission in the case of apprentices and learners.

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. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING SEPTEMBER.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good during September, and showed little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,260 pits, employing 676,654 workpeople, showed that the average number of days * worked per week during the fortnight ended September 27th, 1913, was 5.60, compared with 5.54 a month ago and 5.55 a year ago.

Of the 676,654 workpeople covered by the returns, 634,931 (or 93.8 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended September 27th, 1913; while 539,691 (or 79.8 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average was in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.93 days), and the lowest average was in West Scotland (5:20 days).

District.	No. of Work- people employed in Sept., 1913,	work	e number ed per we Collierie tnight er	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a		
	at the Collieries included in the Table.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Sept. 28th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland	49,886 125,513 7,589 77,263 28,855 60,782 48,248 38,775 31,222 10,882 7,546 10,724 123,436	Days. 5·47 5·47 5·60 5·85 5·58 5·34 6·50 6·43 5·65 5·46 5·51 6·91 5·93	Days. 5 42 5 50 5 64 5 68 5 52 5 28 5 16† 5 25 5 31 5 49 5 69 5 597	Days. 5·44 5·50 5·68 5·71 6·54 5·48 5·33 5·26 5·71 5·51 5·50 5·93 5·77	Days. + 0.05 - 0.03 - 0.04 + 0.17 + 0.06 + 0.34 + 0.18 + 0.34 - 0.03 - 0.18 + 0.39 - 0.04	Days. + 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.08 + 0.14 + 0.04 + 0.17 + 0.17 - 0.06 + 0.15 + 0.01 - 0.02 + 0.16
ENGLAND AND WALES	620,711	5.62	5.55	B·57	+ 0.07	+ 0.05
SCOTLAND. West Scotland The Lothians	24,417 . 3,580 27,427	5·20 5·32 5·53	5·23 5·38 5·51	5·15 5·41 5·44	- 0.03 - 0.06 + 0.02	+ 0.05 - 0.09 + 0.09
SCOTLAND	55,424	B·37	5.38	5.32	- 0.01	+ 0 05
IRELAND	- 519	5.50	5.13†	5.56	+ 0.37	- 0.06
United Kingdom	676,654	5.60	5.54	5.55	+ 0.08	+ 0.05

In Northumberland employment continued good. In Durham and in Cumberland it was good generally. In South Yorkshire it continued very good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. In West Yorkshire it continued good, and showed an improvement on a month ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was reported as good (except in the Bolton and Wigan district, where it was fair), and was better than a month ago, but showed a decline on a year ago. In Derbyshire employment was very good: it showed some improvement on a month ago (after allowing for holidays) and was better than a year ago. In Nottingham and Leicester it continued good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. In Staffordshire it was good, and much better than a month ago, but in the Old Hill and Highley districts it was slack. In Warwick, Worcester and Salop it was good, and better than a year ago. In Gloucester and Somerset it was good; in the Bristol coalfield it was reported as better than in the previous month. In North Wales it was very good, and much better than a month ago. In South Wales and Monmouth it continued very good, and was better than a

year ago.

In West Scotland employment showed a slight decline on a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In the Lothians it continued good, but showed a decline on a month ago and a year ago. In Fife it continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Description of Coal. at ti		No. of Work- people employed in Sept., 1913, at the	worked	e number per week in Forti	k by the	Dec. Sept.	(+) or (-) in , 1913,
		Collieries included in the Table.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Sept. 28th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	5,710 34,199 49,478 82,852 255,015 249,400	Days. 5·86 5·59 5·49 5·46 5·73 5·53	Days. 5.90 5.59 5.46 5.29 5.69 5.44	Days. 5·62 5·68 5·42 5·36 5·63 5·53	Days. - 0.04 - 0.03 + 0.17 + 0.04 + 0.09	Days. + 0.24 - 0.09 + 0.07 + 0.10 + 0.10
All Descriptions		676,654	5.60	5.54	b*55	+ 0.06	+ 0.05

Compared with a month ago there was an improvement at pits producing all classes of coal except anthracite and coking coal; the improvement was most marked at house coal pits.

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement at all pits except coking and "mixed" coal pits; the improvement was most noticeable at anthracite coal pits.

The Exports (British and Irish) of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during September, 1913, amounted to 6,501,578 tons, or 428,715 tons more than in August, 1913, and 200,967 tons more than in September, 1912.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING. AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in iron mines, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. In shale mines it was good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. In tin mines it was generally fairly good, and showed some improvement on a month ago. It continued good in lead mines.

Employment generally continued good in and about quarries, but was still slack in slate quarries.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended September 27th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.91, as compared with 5.90 a month ago, and 5.94 a year ago.

Districts.	Work- people	work	e Number ted per we Fortnig	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept 1913, on a		
Districts.	employed in Sept., 1913.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Sept. 28th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	7,783 5,229	Days. 5.99 5.76	Days. 5.99 5.80	Days. 6.00 5.87	Days 0.04	Days. - 0.01 - 0.11
Scotland	585 2, 523	6:00 5:95	5·32* 5·96	5·82 5·96	+ 0.68	+ 0.18
All Districts	16,120	5.91	5-90	5.94	+ 0.01	- 0.03

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns 98.1 per cent. worked 11 days or more during the fortnight ended September 27th, as compared with 97.1 per cent. a month ago.

Shale Mining.—According to the returns received there were 3,604 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended September 27th, who worked on an average 5.95 days per week, as compared with 3,626 workpeople in August, who worked 5.81 days, and 3,650 workpeople in September, 1912, who worked 5.83 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment was good in the Camborne and Redruth districts, and fairly good in the St. Just, St. Ives, and Marazion districts. In the Liskeard and Calstock districts, where employment had previously been reported as quiet, some improvement was reported. Tin stream work continued moderate.

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

Quarrying.

Slate - Employment continued generally slack in North Wales; in the Festiniog district it was described as worse than both a month ago and a year ago.

Granite.—Employment continued good in the Aberdeen district and in Leicestershire, an improvement on a year ago being reported in the former district.

October, 1913. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Limestone.—Employment was generally good in the Weardale district, though some short time was worked at Stanhope. Employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago, in the Buxton district. It continued good in North Wales.

Other Stone.—Overtime was again worked at Bakewell by chert quarrymen, who were reported as very busy. Employment was also very good in road-material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district, where an improvement on a month ago and a year ago was reported. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. Employment was fair in freestone quarries on the Tyne, and good in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale.

Sett-making, &c .- Employment with sett-makers continued good in Scotland and in Leicestershire. It was very good, and better than a month ago and a year ago, in the Clee Hill district. An improvement was also reported at Rowley Regis (Staffordshire), where employment was fair. Employment with monumental masons in the Aberdeen district continued good.

China Clay.—Employment in this industry in Cornwall was disorganised by a dispute; work was gradually being resumed at the end of the month.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during September showed a decline as compared with August. It was worse than in September, 1912.

The returns show that 311 furnaces were in blast at the end of September, 1913, as compared with 322 in August, 1913, and 326 in September, 1912. During September one furnace was re-lit (in Glamorganshire), while 12 were either damped down or blown out (six in the Cleveland district and one each in Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Glamorganshire, Lanarkshire, and Ayrshire).

		of Furnaces in urns in Blast a		Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in Sept., 1913, on			
District.	Sept. 1913.	August, 1913.	Sept., 1912.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.		
ENGLAND & WALES-							
Cleveland	83	89	87	- 6	- 4		
Cumberland & Lancs.	31	31	30		+ 1 - 1 - 1		
S. and S. W. Yorks	11	12	12	- 1	- 1		
Derby & Nottingham	39	39	40		- 1		
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	28	30	31	- 2	- 3		
Staffs & Worcester.	31	31	35		- 4		
S. Wales& Monmouth	12	12	12				
Other districts	5	5	5	-			
England & Wales	240	249	252	- 9	- 12		
Scotland	71	73	• 74	- 2	- 3		
Total	311	322	326	- 11	- 15		

The Imports of iron ore in September, 1913, amounted to 529,402 tons, or 2,389 tons more than in August, 1913, and 80,596 tons less than in September, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in September, 1913, amounted to 106,525 tons, or 4,682 tons more than in August, 1913, and 5,160 tons more than in September, 1912.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works in September showed a decline on both a month ago and a year ago. The decline affected nearly all districts and nearly all departments, but was most noticeable at Sheffield, where it was partly due to the strike of moulders, and in Cumberland, where a large works was temporarily closed on account of an accident. According to returns from employers relating to 99,637 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended September 27th, 1913, was 548,547, showing a decrease of 29,381 (or 5.1 per cent.) on a month ago, and of 40,531 (or 6.9 per cent.) on a year ago.

	empl	Workpe oyed by f ding return	irms	Aggreg	Aggregate number of shifts worked.			
to the standard of the standar	Week ended Sept.	Inc. (- Dec. (comp with	-) as ared	Week ended Sept.	Inc. (- Dec. (- comp with	-) as ared		
krop chalations	27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments. Departments Fur-	9,678	Per cent. - 4.0	Per cent. - 2.2	56,488	Per cent 4.3	Per cent. - 3·1		
naces trucible Furnaces	575 1,033 8,316 31,187 4,912 11,001 14,388 18,547	+ 1.8 - 42.5 + 0.7 - 6.5 - 1.2 - 9.0 - 1.1 - 2.5	+ 5.5 - 45.6 - 9.4 - 6.5 + 1.8 - 14.3 + 5.2 + 4.3	3,041 5,148 37,806 163,581 26,767 64,890 83,432 107,394	+ 0.8 - 43.2 - 0.7 - 6.5 - 3.6 - 8.6 - 0.7 - 3.1	+ 4.4 - 49.1 - 23.7 - 10.1 - 0.5 - 13.7 - 4.6 + 2.7		
Total	99,637	- 4.8	- 4.2	548,547	- 5.1	- 6.9		
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Eleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, &c. Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire Statfordshire. Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth Total, England & Wales.	10,75 8 8,285 19,378 4,816 8,035 9,516 5,467 13,950 80,205 19,432	- 3·9 - 9·2 - 8·8 - 0·3 - 15·5 - 1·8 + 0·8 + 0·2 - 5·6 - 1·5	- 11.5 - 85 - 6.4 + 2.8 - 18.0 + 1.6 - 0.4 + 3.0 - 5.4 + 1.1	60,923 48,006 107,858 26,526 43,060 51,007 29,332 77,553 444,265 104,282		- 12·4 - 6·2 - 9·0 - 0·5 - 21·3 - 2·4 - 6·1 + 1·9 - 7·5 - 4·2		
Total	99,637	- 4.8	- 4.2	548,547	- 5.1	- 6.9		

Compared with a month ago, employment showed a decline in all districts except "other Midland counties" and Wales and Monmouth. Employment at Leeds, at Hartlepool, Stockton, and Middlesbrough, and at Rotherham, continued to be good on the whole. Every department, except crucible furnaces, showed a decline; which was greatest at Bessemer converters, foundries, rolling mills, and open hearth smelting furnaces. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 5,041 (or 4.8 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.01 of a

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a decline in every district except Wales and Monmouth. The decline was greatest in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, in Northumberland and Durham, and in Sheffield and Rotherham; it chiefly affected Bessemer converters, puddling forges, foundries, and rolling mills. At crucible furnaces there was an improvement. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 4,364 (or 4.2 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.15 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during September, 1913, amounted to 174,699 tons, or 16,046 tons more than in August, 1913, and 6,342 tons less than in September, 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 September, 1913, amounted to 238,061 tons, or 4,804 tons less than in August, 1913, and 62,067 tons less than in September, 1912

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry showed a further improvement. It was, however, not so good as in September,

	Numbe	er of Works	open.	Number of Milis in operation.				
	At end of	At end of Dec. (-) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
Sept., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	76 10	+1	5	466 73	+ 12 + 4	- 45 + 1		
Total	86	+1	- 5	539	+ 16	- 44		

^{*}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 dayr.

† Average reduced on account of holidays.

^{*} The average for Scotland was reduced on account of holidays.

At the end of September, 1913, 466 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 454 in August, 1913, and 511 in September, 1912. The steel sheet mills working numbered 73 in September, 69 in August, 1913, and 72 in September, 1912. The works to which these figures relate are chiefly in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 26,950 work-people.

Exports (British and Irish).

	Sept.,	August,	Sept.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a		
	1913	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Tinned Pla	tes and T	inned Sheet	8.	
To United States " British East Indies " Germany. " France " Netherlands " Russia " Norway " Belgium " Portugal. " Italy " Roumania " China and Japan " Australia " Canada " Argentine " Other Countries	Tons. 78 4,650 3,161 1,512 3,201 955 1,725 1,037 1,144 2,013 59 5,268 1,938 1,938 1,938 7,399	Tons. 131 5,064 2,088 1,471 2,637 442 1,128 962 1,493 1,004 225 5,988 3,206 744 585 7,706	Tons. 267 5,747 3,391 2,143 2,827 43 2,905 1,494 1,513 1,483 3,351 4,836 1,335 332 668 6,990	Tons 53 - 414 + 1,073 + 41 + 564 + 113 + 597 - 349 + 1,009 - 1,268 - 720 - 1,288 - 1,35 + 1,238 - 307	Tons 189 - 1,097 - 230 - 631 + 374 + 912 - 1,180 - 457 - 369 + 530 - 3,292 + 432 + 603 + 277 + 1,155 + 409	
Total	36,572	35,274	39,325	+ 1,298	- 2,753	
		Black Pl	ates for T	inning.		
Total	4,764	6,546	5,010	- 1,782	- 246	

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good generally, with much overtime. There was, however, a slight decline on the whole as compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in the engineering and ironfounding trades who were unemployed at the end of September was 2.9, as compared with 2.6 at the end of August.

Trade Unions with 222,942 members reported 2.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 1.9 per cent. at the end of August, and 2.0 per cent. at the end of September, 1912.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	retu	ercents rned a yed at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a		
p to an art of the rest of	at end of Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Aug., 1913.	Sept., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast Manchester and Liverpool District	17,374 22,276	3.3	2·5 1·7	2·6 2·1	+ 0.8	+ 0.7 + 0.2
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	14,058	2.1	1.9	3.1	+ 0.2	- 10
West Riding Towns	13,386	3.3	2.4	2.0	+ 0.9	+ 13
Hull and Lincolnshire District	5,243	2.0	2.5	1.8	- 0.5	+ 0.2
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	9,679	2.8	2.6	2.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	5,251	2.5	2.2	16	+ 0.3	+ 09
London and neighbouring District	12,393	3.0	26	17	+ 04	+ 1.3
South Coast	5,207 7,864	3.6	2·2 2·0	0·7 3·4	- 1·1 + 1·6	+ 0.4 + 0.2
Glasgow and District	20,454	20	2.4	2.1	- 0.4	- 01
East of Scotland	4,638	2.3	1.5	2.6	+ 0.8	- 0.3
Belfast and Dublin	3,934	2.4	2.7	3.5	- 0.3	- 1.1
Other Districts	7,466	1.7	0.9	1.0	+ 0.8	+ 07
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	222 942	2.2	1.9	2.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.3

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

Employment on ordnance work at Newcastle-on-Tyne was reported as better than a month ago. At Liverpool and Birkenhead employment on repair work was affected by a strike of shipsmiths. At Bury employment with patternmakers was reported as very dull. At Barrow employment was better than a year ago. With textile machine makers in Lancashire it was better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Sheffield a strike of ironmoulders had a serious effect upon employment in some other branches, many men being out of work

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

and others on short time. At Hull employment was bad with ironmoulders; with brassmoulders and pattern-makers, however, an improvement was reported. At Lincoln employment generally declined, short time being worked.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district the bicycle and motor industries reported a seasonal decline, with much short time. Employment at Nottingham was moderate on the whole. At Loughborough, and with makers of agricultural machinery at Ipswich, it was slack. With ironmoulders employment at Derby was bad; at Leicester it was affected by a dispute.

In London employment with patternmakers was still affected by a dispute, and ironfounders reported employment as only moderate. At the Bristol Channel ports employment on repair work was slack.

In the Glasgow district an improvement was reported by ironmoulders; with engineers no change was reported. With patternmakers at Edinburgh employment was bad. At Falkirk many ironmoulders were on short time.

At Belfast employment was better than a month ago and a year ago. At Dublin it was affected by disputes.

The Imports of machinery in September, 1913, amounted to £522,277, or £8,375 less than in August, 1913, and £33,265 more than in September, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in September, 1913, amounted to £3,047,561, or £161,787 more than in August, 1913, and £172,895 more than in September, 1912.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole, but showed some decline on the previous month in nearly every district; there was a marked decline at the Bristol Channel ports and on the Mersey, where it was slack.

The percentage unemployed at the end of September among workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured under the National Insurance Act was 4.7, as compared with 3.6 a month ago.

Trade Unions with 70,652 members reported 4.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 2.9 per cent. a month ago, and 4.1 per cent. a year ago.

District.		No. of Mem- bers * of Unions	retu	rcenta rned as yed at	Un-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a		
	62		Sept., 1913.	Aug., 1913.	Sel t., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cyne and Blyth		10,945	5.4	3.0	3.9	+ 24	+ 1:5	
Wear		5,740 5,904	3.0	1.3	3.8	+ 1.7	- 08	
Humber		3,004	4.7	3.5	75	+ 1.2	- 2.8	
Thames and Medway		4,278	7.1	8.0	76	- 09	- 0.5	
South Coast		4,663	3.9	2.7	1.3	+ 1.2	+ 20	
Bristol Channel Ports		2,756	29.0	4.8	18.1	+ 24.2	+ 10 9	
Mersey		5,818	14.1	6.1	6.4	+ 8.0	+ 7	
Clyde		17,821	0.9	0.7	2.2	+ 0.2	- 13	
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen	1	2,411	3.9	3.7	2.8	+ 0.5	+ 1:	
Belfast		3,368	0.8	0.5	1.9	+ 0.3	- 11	
Other Districts		3,944	1.8	2.4	16	- 0.6	+ 0.5	
United Kingdom		70,652	4.9	2.9	41	+ 2.0	+ 0.8	

Employment declined with shipwrights on the lower reaches of the Tyne, where it was slack on repair work; at Elswick it was still reported as good, with much overtime. With boilermakers employment continued good on the whole, and very good at Newcastle; but it showed some decline with platers in the Walker, Wallsend and Howdon districts. On the Wear employment was generally good, some overtime still being worked by shipwrights; but it was not so good as a month ago. Employment was very good with shipwrights in the Tees district, and good with boilermakers, showing an improvement on the whole compared with a month ago. On the Humber employment continued fair with shipwrights, and was generally good with boilermakers; it showed an improvement on a year ago.

Employment on the Thames was good with barge builders and with sailmakers, but generally slack in other branches. On the Medway it continued very good. On the South Coast it was good on the whole, but it was not quite so good as either a month ago or a year ago. Employment showed a marked falling-off on repair work at the South Wales ports, where it was generally very slack, though fair at Newport.

Employment showed a marked decline on both a month ago and a year ago on the Mersey, where it was reported as slack with boilermakers. At Barrow employment continued good, with some overtime.

On the Clyde employment continued very good, and was better than a year ago; there was a considerable amount of overtime. A brisk demand for rivetters and shipwrights was reported. Employment continued good on the East Coast of Scotland.

Employment continued very good at Belfast, and good at Dublin.

Tonnage under Construction.

According to Lloyd's Register there was at the end of September, 1913, a decrease in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction of 15,987 tons gross (or 0.8 per cent.) compared with the end of June, 1913, and an increase of 140,425 tons gross (or 7.6 per cent.) compared with the end of September, 1912. The war vessels under construction showed decreases of 72,181 tons and 32,080 tons displacement compared with June, 1913, and September, 1912, respectively.

Merchant Vessels.—Compared with the end of June, 1913, the largest decreases were at Belfast (36,160 tons gross) and on the Tyne (15,370 tons gross). On the other hand, there were marked increases on the Clyde (22,655 tons gross) and at Liverpool (19,883 tons gross). Compared with September, 1912, there were large increases on the Clyde (74,981 tons gross), at Liverpool (27,520 tons gross), and on the Wear (26,345 tons gross); but decreases of 23,593 tons gross on the Tyne and of 16,223 tons gross at Hartlepool and Whitby.

War Vessels.—Compared with June, 1913, there were decreases on the Tyne of 29,840 tons displacement, at Liverpool of 23,003 tons displacement, and on the Clyde of 21,823 tons displacement.

Compared with September, 1912, there were decreases of 28,386 tons displacement at Liverpool and of 15,290 tons displacement in the Barrow district; while the Royal Dockyards showed an increase of 9,220 tons displacement.

	Mei	rchant Ves	sels.	War Vessels.				
District.	End of		r Dec. (-) 1913, on	End of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on			
	Sept., 1913.	June, 1913.	Sept., 1912.	Sept., 1913.	June 1913.	Sept., 1912.		
Clyde	Tons, gross. 783,705	Tons, gross. + 22,655	Tons, gross. + 74,981	Tons, Displace- ment. 144,816	Tons, Displace- ment. - 21,823	Tons, Displace- ment 1,580		
Felfast	324,640 297,250 236,450	- 36,160 - 15,370 - 1,630	+ 9,090 - 23,593 + 26,345	101,472	- 29,840	+ 5,323		
Whitby Middlesbro' and	81,502	- 7,016	- 16,223		-			
Stockton Hull Barrow, Mary- port and	100,973 37,410	- 6,007 + 6,291	+ 9,777 + 9,890	:	-	-		
Workington Liverpool Other Districts Royal Dockyards	10,047 54,960 60,317	+ 7,541 + 19,883 - 6,174	+ 7,787 + 27,520 + 14,851	70,780 943 12,987 131,460	+ 5,130 - 23,003 - 1,915 - 730	- 15,290 - 28,386 - 1,367 + 9,220		
TOTAL	1,987,254	- 15,987	+140,425	462,458	- 72,181	- 32,080		

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES

EMPLOYMENT in September continued fairly good on the whole, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. Trade Unions with 33,939 members reported 1.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, against 1.9 per cent. in August and 1.4 per cent. in September last year.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment with brassworkers was good, and slightly better than in the previous month, though not so good as in September last year. Employment in the metal bedstead trade at Birmingham continued bad.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment was good at Black Heath and Halesowen, and on the Tyne; and fairly good in the Darlaston district and at Birmingham and Smethwick. Shoe rivet and wire nail makers at Birmingham reported an improvement as compared with the previous month.

Wire.—Employment was fairly good generally, though

not quite so good as a year ago.

Locks, Hollow-ware, and General Hardware.—Employment in the lock trade at Wolverhampton and Willenhall was fair, about the same as in August, but not so good as in September last year; some short time was reported. Employment with hollow-ware workers in Staffordshire was quiet on the whole. With makers of iron hurdles and fences at Wolverhampton employment was fair.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment at Rotherham was slack, and worse than in the previous month, many of the workpeople not being fully employed. At Falkirk it was reported as moderate.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment in the cutlery trades at Sheffield continued good on the whole. At Birmingham and Wednesbury the edge tool and hoe trades were fair. At Walsall employment was slack in the harness and saddlery furniture trades, but good in the bit and stirrup trades. In the needle trades at Redditch employment was very fair, some firms being still very busy; the fish-hook trades were fair on the whole.

Tubes.—Employment in South Staffordshire was good, and about the same as in the previous month. At Birmingham the brass and copper tube trades were still fairly good, though the bedstead tube branch continued quiet.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—Employment in the chain trades at Cradley was fair. In the cart gear, buckle, and motor chain trades at Walsall it continued good. The anvil and vice trades in Dudley and district were slack, many of the workpeople being employed only three days a week. The spring trades at West Bromwich and at Wednesbury continued fair. Anchor smiths reported employment as fairly good on the Wear, and moderate, with some short time, on the Tyne.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with tinplate and sheet metal workers and braziers was fairly good on the whole. The iron plate trade was very slack at Dudley, Bilston, and Wolverhampton, and slack in other parts of South Staffordshire; at Birmingham, however, a great improvement was reported, while in London

employment was very good.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, Britannia Metal, &c.—The jewellery trades at Birmingham reported a further improvement, and employment at the end of September was fairly good; Britannia metal workers reported employment as fair. The silver and electro-plate trades were fair at Sheffield, but both gold and silver trades were very slack in London. The watch trade at Coventry was reported as fairly good.

Farriers.—Employment continued good generally.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a		
	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Cutlery Hardware Exports (British & Irish);	£ 16,355 135,634	£ 15,749 118,532	£ 12,956 104,094	+ 606 + 17,102	£ + 3,399 + 31,540	
Cutlery	71,931 185,413 224,027	72,017 190,597 220,376	80,858 257,295 241,696	- 86 - 5,184 + 3.651	- 8,927 - 71,882 - 17,669	

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued good. Compared with a year ago there was a slight improvement in the spinning department and a decline in the weaving department.

Returns from firms employing 116,479 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared

^{*} Exclusive of superannuated members.

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.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	
	Week ended Sept.) or Dec. on a	Week ended Sept.	Inc. (+) or Dec.
Saw enteresche in all the control of	27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	15,205 25,906 54,226 9,829 11,313	Per cent 0.7 - 0.3 - 0.8 + 0.7 - 0.3	Per cent. + 0.4 - 0.0 - 0.8 + 0.7 - 0.2	£ 13,978 26.076 54,805 12,415 12,107	Per cent 1.6 - 0.4 - 0.7 + 5.1 + 2.3	Fer cent. + 0·3 + 1·6 - 2·6 + 4·9 - 0·9
Total ·· ··	116,479	- 0.5	- 0.3	119,381	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Districts. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh. Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington & Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns. Yorkshire Towns. Other Districts	6,157 7;360 14,769 13,569 8,603 8,988 11,295 14,768 13,738 5,517 4,874 6,841	- 0.5 + 0.5 - 0.4 + 0.5 + 0.2 - 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.4 - 7.0	+ 05 - 01 + 14 - 07 - 00 - 14 + 02 + 19 - 04 - 05 - 11 - 73	6,391 7,231 15,913 13,056 8,771 7,813 11,236 16,549 17,101 4,633 4,712 5,975	- 0.8 - 3.0 - 1.5 - 0.9 + 2.9 + 0.2 + 4.3 + 3.4 + 1.6 - 0.5 - 0.9	+ 0·1 + 1·7 + 1·2 - 0·2 - 0·8 - 1·2 + 0·7 + 3·9 - 3·7 - 1·8 + 0·6 - 9·9
Total	116,479	- 0.5	- 0.3	119,381	+ 0.1	- 0.5

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. In the Bolton district employment continued fair; the spinning branch showed an improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago, but in the preparing and weaving branches there was a decline compared with both periods, and employment was somewhat unsettled owing to disputes. In the Preston district both spinning and weaving showed an improvement compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago there was an improvement in the spinning branch, but a slight decline in the weaving branch In the Blackburn district employment continued good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Description of Cotton	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept,	Inc. (+) of in Sept.,	ot., 1913, on a	
Description of Cotton.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 196,812 18,822 5,379 14,269 13,422	Bales. 185,677 11,587 5,965 13,385 9,331 225,945	Bales. 206,759 7,728 6,008 11,876 9,724 242,095	Bales. + 11,135 + 7,235 - 586 + 884 + 4,091 + 22,759	Bales 9,947 + 11,094 - 629 + 2,393 + 3,698	

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Inc. (+) of in Sept.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a		
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey	1,000 lbs. 13,061 2,673	1,000 lbs. 13,075 2,923	1,000 lbs. 15,270 3,730	1,000 lbs. - 14 - 250	1,000 lbs. - 2,209 - 1,057		
Total	15,734	15,998	19,000	- 264	- 3,266		
Cotton Thread for Sewing	1,374	1,641	1,731	- 267	- 357		
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured	1,000 yds. 189,388 149,994 94,885 114,706	1,000 yds. 182,430 166,566 108,283 124,718	1,000 yds. 178,720 164,855 104,387 121,660	1,000 yds. + 6,958 - 16,572 - 13,398 - 10,012	1,000 yds. - 10,668 - 14,861 - 9,502 - 6,954		
of Dved Varn Total	548,973	581,997	569,622	- 33,024	- 20,649		

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.

a bana di Africani il continuo Trestas dell'arche estato di A	Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Sept., 19	Dec. (-) in 013, on a
Annual Control	Sept., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Middling American:	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Monthly average of Daily Quota-	7.57	+ 0.98	+ 0.91
Highest Price on any one day	7.96 7.03	+ 0.96 + 0.63	+ 1·14 + 0·66
Good Fair Egyptian: Monthly average of Daily Quota-	9.88	+ 0.68	+ 0.38
tions Highest Price on any one day Lowest	10·20 9·45	+ 0.70 + 0.40	+ 0·57 + 0·20

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

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. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	M	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.	0.01
and to mistall a state of cons	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended Sept.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting	526 5,249 10,307 7,141 1,784 25,007	Per cent 1·1 - 0·2 + 1·6 + 0·1 + 1·0 + 0·7	Per. cent. - 1.9 - 1.0 - 0.5 + 1.0 + 0.6	£ 571 5,233 9,458 7,504 1,726 24,492	Per. cent. + 0·4 - 0·2 + 2·0 + 3·7 + 2·6 + 2·0	Per cent 0.2 + 0.9 - 1.6 + 0.6 + 0.1 - 0.3
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	3,933 2,929 3,287 2,487	- 0.5 + 0.0 - 1.4 + 1.7	+ 0·2 + 1·9 + 1·0 - 1·0	4,482 2,986 3,410 2,639	- 1·3 + 2·3 - 0·9 + 0·9	- 0.8 + 5.1 + 0.8 + 1.5
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	12,636 6,548 5,823	- 0.2 + 0.6 + 2.8	+ 0.6 - 5.0 + 1.7	13,517 6,071 4,904	+ 00 + 5·2 + 3·7	+ 1·3 - 6·1 + 3·2
Total	25,007	+ 0.7	- 0.7	24,492	+ 2.0	- 0.3

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 nightwork were reported. In the Dewsbury and Batley district there was a slight decline in spinning and weaving compared with a month ago, but employment on the whole was slightly better than a year ago. In Scotland employment was fairly good; it showed an improve-ment compared with a month ago, but a decline com-pared with a year ago both in the weaving and in the finishing departments.

Worsted Trade.

Employment continued fairly good, but showed a red with a year as

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.			
212:12 A GG C C GG C C GG C C GG C G G G G G G	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended Sept.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on s			
	27th, 1913.	27th, Month Year 27th,	Month ago.	Year ago.				
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing	4,366 19,128 7 902 3 956 1,611	Per cent 1.8 - 0.6 - 0.9 + 0.1 + 1.6	Per cent 11·2 - 6·7 - 3·0 - 0·5 + 0·7	£ 4,846 11,962 7,287 4,202 1,282	Per cent 1·3 - 0·1 - 0·9 + 0·6 + 3·1	Per cent - 12.4 - 1.3 - 2.7 - 0.5 - 0.4		
Total	36,963	- 0.6	- 5.6	29,579	- 0.3	- 3.5		
Districts. Bradford District	19,556 5,858 3,071 3,931 1,882	- 1·2 - 0·1 - 1·0 + 0·5 + 0·2	- 6·0 - 8·8 - 2·8 + 0·9 - 7·9	16,112 4,494 2,236 3,461 1,408	- 1·3 + 4·0 - 0·1 - 0·7 - 2·7	- 3·9 - 9·5 + 2·5 + 2·1 - 3·4		
Total, West Riding	34,298 2,665	- 0·8 + 1·1	- 5·6 - 5·4	27,701 1,878	- 0·4 + 1·6	- 3·6 - 1·6		
Total	36,963	- 0.6	- 5.6	29,579	- 0.3	- 3.5		

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. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 5.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

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. In the Keighley district some short time was reported, and employment was worse than a year ago, but better than a month ago. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment showed little change compared with a month ago; some slackness was reported in the Huddersfield district.

Imports and Exports.

	Sept., 1913.	Aug., Sept.,			or Dec. (-) 1913, on a	
	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports and	Exports	of Wool (SHEEP OR	LAMBS).		
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	29,198 2,205	29,901 2,193	31,357 6,166	- 703 + 12	- 2,159 - 3,961	
Wool 1,000 lbs.	5,291	19,049	9,008	- 13,758	- 3,717	
Yarn: British s	nd Irish	Manufact	ures Expo	rted.	Datis in the	
Woollen . 1,000 lbs. Worsted . " Alpaca and Mohair,	385 4,173 1,425	391 3,527 1,251	497 4,203 1,150	- 6 + 646 + 174	- 112 - 30 + 275	
Total, Yarn ,,	5,983	5,169	5,850	+ 814	+ 133	
Piecs Goods: Woollen . 1,000 yds. Worsted . "	8,599 4,194	11,388 5,141	9,067 5,873	- 2,789 - 947	- 468 - 1,679	
Total, Plana Goods	12,793	16 529	14.940	- 3,736	- 2.147	

Prices of	Prices of Wool in Bradford.										
	Sept., 1913.	Aug., 1913.	Sept., 1912.								
40's Crossbred tops	Pence per lb 13 153/4 29	Pence per lb. 12 1/8 15 3/4 29	Pence per lb. 1034 141/2 271/4								
40's Crossbred tops	13 15¾ 29	12¾ 13 15¾ 29	10½, 11 14¼, 14¾ 27¼								

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. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. This increase was due to increased rates of wages.

	Workpeople.				Earnings.		
THE STATE OF THE S	Week ended Sept.	Inc. (+)	or Dec.	Week ended Sept.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th, 1913.	Month ago	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	5,430 9,768 15,695 7,240 5,845	Per cent. + 1.4 - 0.2 + 0.4 + 0.7 + 0.7	Per cent. + 0.8 - 1.0 - 4.2 + 1.6 - 1.1	£ 3,403 5,421 10,694 6,031 3,847	Per cent. + 1.4 - 0.1 + 3.1 + 0.7 + 1.6	Per cent. + 6.4 + 5.6 + 1.0 + 4.3 + 6.7	
Total	43,978	+ 0.5	- 1.6	29,396	+ 1.6	+ 3.8	
Districts. Belfast	18,900 11,437	+ 0.9 + 0.0	- 0·4 - 2·2	12,812 7,086	+ 2·3 + 3·2	+ 6.6 + 2.6	
Total, Ireland	30,337	+ 0.6	- 1.1	19,898	+ 2.6	+ 5.2	
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	6,399 6,262	+ 0.2 + 0.9	- 2·1 - 1·8	4,464 4,403	+ 1.5 - 0.2	+ 0.6 + 4.1	
Total, Scotland	12,661	+ 0.6	- 2.0	8,867	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	
England	980	- 3.9	- 9.5	631	- 13.0	-12.7	
United Kingdom	43,978	+ 0.5	- 1.6	29,396	+ 1.6	+ 3.8	

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 Fifeshire.

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

Imports and Exports.

Description,	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a			
	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or	10 to	Yan salas	ter edr	animals :	earorga		
Codilla) tons Exports (British & Irish):	2,390	4,106	2,467	- 1,716	- 77		
Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods	11,975	12,393	13,154	- 418	- 1,179		
100 yds	111,781	117,973	173.395	- 6,192	- 61,614		

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good and about the same as a month

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. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase—due largely to advances in rates of wages-of 8.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.				Earnings.	
and an experience of the second	Week ended Sept.	ended Dec. (-) on		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing	3,518 4,182 5,391 2,176	Per cent. + 0·3 - 1·3 + 0·5 + 2·1	Per cent 1.6 - 0.7 - 0.7 - 0.7	£ 2,700 3,099 4,569 2,301	Per cent 1·1 - 0·4 - 0·9 + 2·1	Per cent. + 6.0 + 10.0 + 8.7 + 7.7
Total	15,267	+ 0.5	- 0.8	12,669	- 0.3	+ 8.2

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. Employment also continued good in the Forfar, Brechin and Arbroath districts.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Sept., 1913.	Aug., 1913.	Sept.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a		
			1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Jutetons	12,066	5,342	8,472	+ 6,724	+ 3,594	
Exports (British & Irish): Jute Yarn 100 lbs. Jute Piece Goods 100 vds.	35,811 163,547	28,042 136,452	37,994 134,041	+ 7,769 + 27,095	- 2,183 + 29,506	

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was slightly better than

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. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
District.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (-	+) or ·) on a
	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester Leicester Country District	9,508 2,378 4,676 2,064 247	Per cent. + 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.8 - 2.0	Per cent 0.8 + 4.6 + 2.6 - 1.0 - 8.9	£ 8,278 1,952 3,744 1,658 187	Per cent. + 0·3 - 5·2 + 0·1 + 6·8 - 2·6	Per cent. + 1.5 + 6.0 - 0.2 + 5.1 + 0.5
Total, United Kingdom	18,873	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	15,819	+ 0.1	+ 2.0

At Leicester employment at the end of September was good, and showed little change compared with a month ago: during the month some seasonal slackness was reported. At Hinckley and at Loughborough it continued fairly good. In Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment with power frame workers was reported as fair, and there was on the whole a slight decline compared with a year ago; with hand frame workers in Nottinghamshire it was fair. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

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

	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept,	Inc. (+) of in Sept.,	or Dec. (- 1913, on a
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen ,, Cotton	£	£	£	£	£
	39,401	53,028	43,443	- 13,627	- 4,042
	228,2 2 2	260,442	197,096	- 32,220	+ 31,126
Exports(British & Irish): Hosiery, Woollen , Cotton	187,733	186,700	194,750	+ 1,033	- 7,017
	60,471	60,389	54,925	+ 82	+ 5,546

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the levers section continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. In the curtain branch it was fairly good, but not so good as a year ago; in the plain net branch it was good, and much better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 5,021 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	•	
	Week ended Sept.		+) or -) on a	Week ended Sept.	Inc. (
	27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches. Levers	1,093 2,074 1,330 524	Per cent 0.1 - 0.4 + 2.5 + 0.6	Per cent 2.9 - 5.1 + 3.5 - 13.1	£ 1,491 2,204 1,236 399	Per cent. + 2.2 + 1.8 + 16.6 + 0.5	Per cent 6.7 - 3.1 + 22.0 - 5.9	
Total	5,021	+ 05	- 3.4	5,330	+ 4.9	+ 0.4	
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts	1,079 955 1,439	+ 05 - 0.7 + 2.5	- 6·1 - 3·7 + 2·9	1,050 1,271 1,419	+ 3·7 + 2·3 + 12·7	- 0.8 - 8.8 + 17.9	
Scotland	1,548 5,021	- 0·5 + 0·5	- 6.7	5,330	+ 1.4	+ 0.4	

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch continued bad, and was worse than a year ago; much short and irregular time was reported. In the curtain and plain net branches it continued good, and was much better than a year ago in the latter section. At Long Eaton employment showed a decline as compared with a year ago in the levers and curtain branches. In the West of England employment in the plain net branch was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment in the curtain branch continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Inc. (+) o in Sept.,	or Dec. (-) 1913, on a
	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	£ 164,469 35,294	£ 182,549 37,198	£ 185,418 24,643	£ - 18,080 - 1,904	£ - 20,949 + 10,651
Exports (British & Irish): Cotton Lace Silk Lace	311,381 2,616	312,855 2,361	302,471 2,751	- 1,474 + 255	+ 8,910 - 135

SILK TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 7,321 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed no change compared with a month ago either in the number employed or in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	M	Vorkpeop	le.	1	Earnings	
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week		+) or -) on a
regulations of	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per	Per	1	Per	Per
Branches. Throwing	799 1,925 3,353 447	cent. - 2.8 + 2.1 - 0.9	cent. + 1·1 - 4·3 + 1·5 + 2·8	£ 346 1,685 2,408 320	cent. - 3.6 - 1.2 + 0.3 + 1.9	cent. + 0.9 - 3.7 + 6.8 + 11.1
Not specified	797	+ 2.0	+ 2.8	5,369	+ 3.4	+ 65
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of	2.252	- 0.2	- 4-8	1,828	- 1.5	- 1.7
Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District	709	+ 1.7	- 0.6	709	0.8	+ 1.7
Eastern Countles Other Districts, including Scotland	2,612 1,748	+ 0.9	+ 2·8 + 3·1	1,739 1,093	+ 2.1	+ 9·7 + 2·3
Total	7,321	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	5,369		+ 3.1

At Macclesfield employment was reported as good with throwsters, spinners, outside hand loom weavers and power loom weavers; with factory hand loom weavers it was slack. At Leek employment was good, and better than a month ago, with throwsters and spinners; with trimming weavers it was fair. At Congleton it was fair with throwsters and slack with spinners. In the Bradford district employment was reported as fair. In the Eastern Counties employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. With weavers at Dublin it continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Sept.,	Aug., 1913	Sept.,		or Dec. (-) 1913, on a
	1913.	1913	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Raw Silk lbs Thrown Silk lbs Spun Silk Yarn . lbs Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	133,317	118,053	157,486	+ 15,264	- 24,169
	38,992	41,550	43,566	- 2,558	- 4,574
	34,842	52,496	39,545	- 17,654	- 4,703
	7,184,074	6,551,473	5,953,554	+ 632,601	+1,230,520
Exports (British & Irish): Thrown Silk lbs Spun Silk Yarn lbs Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	7,998	4,605	5,686	+ 3,393	+ 2,312
	92,487	118,176	66,501	- 25.689	+ 25,986
	357,580	369,202	437,306	- 11,622	- 79,726

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during September was quiet in the Kidderminster district and in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In Scotland it was good, and better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 7,755 workpeople, and paying £7,689 in wages in the week ending September 27th, 1913, showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair and not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 30,836 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	5	Earnings.		
77.00	Week		or Dec.	Week	Inc. (+	or Dec	
	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept. 27th 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Trades:— Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments Not specified Total	3,577 794 15,909 10,086 470 30,836	Per cent. + 0·1 - 3·4 - 0·2 - 0·6 - 0·8	Per cent 3.5 - 3.6 - 0.9 + 1.8 + 0.6 - 0.4	£ 3,777 964 20,834 10,822 568 36,965	Per cent. + 0·1 - 4·1 - 6·1 - 1·6 - 9·3 - 4·2	Per cent 4.5 - 6.2 + 0.2 + 0.9 - 1.0 - 0.3	
Districts: Yorkshire Lancashire Sootland Other Districts	13,943 10,332 2,994 720 2,847	- 0.5 - 0.7 + 0.1 + 1.0 + 0.1	- 0·1 + 0·3 - 6·4 - 6·9 + 4·3	18,346 12,100 2,845 568 3,106	- 7·1 - 2·4 + 1·5 + 0·9 + 0·4	+ 1.5 - 3.3 - 1.8 - 5.5 + 3.9	
Total	30,836	- 0.4	- 0.4	36,965	- 4.2	- 0.3	

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago; a considerable number of workpeople were on short time. At Basford employment was bad in the lace department and fairly good in the hosiery branch. At Dundee it was fair.

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

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers was reported as quiet, and there was a good deal of short time. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment continued moderate. With silk dyers at Macclesfield and Congleton it was good, at Leek it was fair. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was bad, at Basford and Bulwell it was good.

Trimming, Finishing, etc.—At Leicester employment continued fairly good with hosiery trimmers, etc.; at Basford it was fair. With calender workers at Dundee it was good.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair, but not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 67,717 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

den etantene in	V	Vorkpeop!	le.	1	Earnings.	
District.	Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
Andreas de la compa	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES London Leicester Leicester Country District	2,725 12,550 3,043	Per cent 0.3 - 3.6 + 0.4	Per cent. + 0.5 - 2.6 + 0.5	£ 2,999 13,590 2,966	Per cent. + 1.4 - 1.9 - 0.2	ago. Per cent 0.99 - 3.66 + 4.1 - 4.2 + 1.7 - 4.7 - 10.1 - 0.5 + 4.4 + 3.7 - 4.6 + 0.4 + 4.5
Northampton Northampton Country	12,147 9,688	- 2·0 - 1·4	- 3·4 + 2·0	12,224 9,252	- 6·1 - 6·2	
Stafford & District Norwich & District Norwich & District Bristol & District Bristol & District Kingswood Leeds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	3,929 2,831 3,965 1,388 1,989 2,059 3,043 977 3,418	- 0.6 - 1.1 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 1.7 - 0.2 + 0.3 + 1.5 + 0.7	- 2·7 - 1·4 - 0·6 - 0·9 + 5·1 - 4·7 - 6·2 + 2·8 - 1·4	3,978 2,544 3,527 1,351 1,981 2,006 3,123 815 3,020	- 4·5 - 8·5 + 0·1 + 6·0 + 2·4 - 1·9 - 1·7	- 10·1 - 0·3 + 4·6 + 3·7 - 4·6 + 0·6
ENGLAND & WALES	63,752	- 1.3	- 1.4	63,376	- 3.3	- 1:
SCOTLAND IRELAND	3,536 429	- 0·1 - 1·4	- 0·5 - 8·7	3, 698 311	+ 0.7	+ 3%
UNITED KINGDOM	67,717	- 1.2	- 1.4	67,385	- 3.1	- 1.6

At Leicester employment showed a seasonal slackness, and was not so good as a year ago. At Northampton employment was slack and showed a further decline; at Kettering it was moderate with lasters

and finishers and fair with clickers and pressmen; at both centres it was not so good as a year ago: with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it continued very good. At Stafford employment was quiet, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago. At Norwich employment continued fairly good, though clickers and pressmen reported a decline. At Bristol and Kingswood employment was very good and better than a month ago and a year ago; there was a deficiency of labour at Kingswood, and a number of firms reported overtime. At Leeds employment continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good at the principal centres.

Imports and Exports

	mpores a	nu DAP	OI OB.					
Description of	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Inc. (+) o in Sept.,	r Dec. (-) 1913, on a			
Boots and Shoes.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports (less re-exports): Leather doz. pairs value £ Rubber doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	21,534 77,421 7,001 8,217 15,521 12,066	12,156 51,147 11,278 13,413 18,891 12,647	20,308 71,429 10,591 11,821 16,665 14,071	+ 9,378 + 26,274 - 4,277 - 5,196 - 3,370 - 581	+ 1,226 + 5,992 - 3,590 - 3,604 - 1,144 - 2,005			
Exports British & Irish) Leather doz. pairs value £ Rubber doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	134,585 391,292 18,075 17,827 8,975 7,862	126,506 357,090 11,526 11,317 9,801 8,429	125,999 375,119 14,743 14,779 14,010 12,719	+ 8,079 + 34,202 + 6,549 + 6,510 - 826 - 567	+ 8,586 + 16,173 + 3,332 + 3,048 - 5,035 - 4,857			

LEATHER TRADES.

Employment continued fair on the whole. Trade Unions with 3,080 members reported 5.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 5.2 per cent. a month ago and 3.5 per cent a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.—

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

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment was fair at Walsall, Birmingham and Glasgow, and good generally at other towns. It was quiet, however, at Dublin, and bad with harness makers in London.

Miscellaneous.—With portmanteau makers employment was reported as very fair in London and fair in Manchester. With fancy and morocco leather finishers in London it continued bad. With other fancy leather workers it remained fair.

Imports and Exports.

	Sept.	Aug	Sept.,	Inc. (+) of in Sept.,	r Dec. (-) 1913, on a		
Description.	1913.	1913	1912	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Hides, raw, and pleces thereof, dry cwts. Ditto, wet cwts.	41,420 86,485	41,379 71,212	56,317 77,066	+ 41 + 15,273	- 14,897 + 9,419		
Total Hides, dry and wet cwts.	127,905	112,591	133,383	+ 15,314	- 5,478		
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins ,, (value) £	1,061.099 242,918	518,087 257,528	890,544 281,507	+ 543,012 - 14,610	+ 170,555 - 38,589		
Leather* cwts.	116,643	100,589	119,794	+ 16,054	- 3,151		
Exports (British & Irish): Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Saddlery and Harness (value) £ Other Sorts (value) £	21,382 28,427 4,026 29,120 63,350	20,085 22,655 3,554 39,796 56,942	18,686 31,179 3,884 47,130 78,447	+ 1,297 + 5,772 + 472 - 10,676 + 6,408	+ 2,696 - 2,752 + 142 - 18,010		

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during September showed a seasonal improvement, but was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £9,121 to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended September 27th showed an increase of 13.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 6.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

383

Other Centres.-Employment was reported as moderate at Manchester, good at Glasgow, and dull at Dublin.

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment on the whole was moderate, and about the same as a year ago. The trade union cutters reported it as fair.

Leeds.—Returns from firms employing 9,022 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the ween ended September 27th showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.5 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment was fairly good. The Jewish operatives reported short time.

Other Centres.—At Bristol employment was fair, and better than a year ago; at Norwich operatives were working full time. At Manchester employment was fairly good; at Glasgow it was good, and some overtime was reported; at both these centres employment was better than a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in September, 1913, were valued at £363,136, as compared with £300,985 in August, 1913, and £406,281 in September. 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £768,802, £822,169, and £787,118 respectively.

HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during September in the silk hat trade was quiet, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

In the felt hat trade employment was slack and worse than a month ago and a year ago, much short time being reported. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 3.6, compared with 1.6 a month ago and 0.4 a year ago. At Denton employment was reported as bad, with about 75 per cent. of the Trade Union members on short time. At Stockport employment was quiet; in Warwickshire there was a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago; in both these districts short time was reported.

waterner estatain	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a		
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Hats, Feltdozens , Straw, , Other sorts ,,	52,418 7,041 48,075	46,204 4,959 51,214	50,370 3,488 89,924	+ 6,214 + 2,082 - 3,139	+ 2,048 + 3,553 - 41,849	
Total "	107,534	102,377	143,782	+ 5,157	- 36,248	
Exports (British & Irish): Hats, Feltdozens , Straw, , Other sorts ,,	52,343 40,944 15,913	68,580 50,918 18,843	68,714 42,425 14,203	- 16,237 - 9,974 - 2,930	- 16,371 - 1,481 + 1,710	
Total "	109,200	138,341	125,342	- 29,141	- 16,142	

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades showed a seasonal improvement, but was not so good as a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades it was fairly good. Employment generally was fairly good in the shirt and collar trade and in the corset

Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,456 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed a decrease of 4.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With court and private dressmakers employing 923 workpeople in the week ended September 27th there was a decrease of 6.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a year ago; employment during the month was slack. With milliners in the West End there was a seasonal improvement, but employment was reported as only moderate.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades firms in London employing 2,823 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended September 27th showed an increase of 8.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 5.6 per cent.

compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good; there was a deficiency of labour in the millinery branch.

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 2,192 workpeople in the week ended September 27th showed an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 3.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fair; a deficiency of labour was reported.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was fairly good, and letter than a month ago and a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 5,330 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £3,827 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers in the week ended September 27th showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and a decrease of 2.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fair in England and Scotland and good in

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,245 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended September 27th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 0.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

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

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions		tage Unen			inc. (-		
	at end of Sep. 1913.	Sept., 1913.	August, 1913.	Sept., 1912.		onth go.		ear go.
London	21,805 5,913	6·8 3·2	7·4 3·8	8.3	-	0.6	-+	1.5
Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern	7,313 2,787	4·0 2·4	5·1 3·9	4·4 3·1		1.1	1 1	0.4
Counties West Midlands S. & S.W. Counties and	2,711 4,068	4·5 2·2	4·9 3·0	5.3		0.4	1.1	0.8
Wales Scotland Ireland	6,090 2,493	2·0 7·4	1.9 6.3	3·8 7·8	++	0·1 1·1		1.8
United Kingdom	53,180	4.8	5.4	5.9	-	0.6	-	1.1

London,-Employment with compositors was reported as slack, and worse than a month ago, though better than a year ago. In other branches it was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Other Centres.- Employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. It was slack, however, with letterpress printers at Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Birmingham, Bristol, and Dublin.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was fairly good in London, and very good in Edinburgh and Glasgow. It was slack at

	No. of Members of Unions		at end of	ployed	Inc. (- Dec. (-	
	at end of Sept., 1913	Sept., 1913.	August, 1913.	Sept., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Ott - Districts	. 3,403 2,981	2·8 3·5	2.6 3.0	3·2 3·2	+ 0·2 + 0·5	- 0·4 + 0·3
United Kingdom	6,384	3.1	2.8	3.2	+ 0.3	- 0.1

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued fairly good, but was not so good as a year ago. In the Northern Counties some short time was reported.

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 4,601 members had 0.7 per cent. unemployed at the end

of September, the same percentage as at the end of August. For September, 1912, the percentage unemployed was 0.8. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 532 members had 5.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 5.1 per cent. in August and 4.3 per cent. in September, 1912.

Returns from firms employing 17,375 workpeople in the last week of the month showed practically no change in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, while as compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.9 per cent.

	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties — Midlands, Wales, and Ireland — Southern Counties — Southand	4,194 1,286 6,793 4,344	Per cent. + 0·1 + 3·7 - 0·4 - 0·7	Per cent 1.1 - 0.5 + 2.5 + 0.6	
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	16,617 758	- 0·0 + 0·4	+ 0.8 + 1.9	
Total	17,375	+ 0.0	+ 0.9	

The Imports of paper in September, 1913, were valued at £641,364, as compared with £657,318 in August, 1913, and £656,784 in September, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £295,217, £279,970 and £340,955 respectively.

BUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during September was fairly good, though not so good as a month ago. With plumbers employment improved, but was still only moderate. It was better on the whole than a year ago, especially with painters and plasterers.

The percentage unemployed among all classes of 'insured'' workpeople usually engaged in building and works of construction was 4.4 at the end of September as compared with 3.6 at the end of August.

The returns from Trade Unions show that the percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of September was 3.0, compared with 1.9 a month ago and 2.6 a year ago. For plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 5.4, 6.4, and 4.9 respectively. Returns received from 853 firms show a decrease in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0.3 per cent., compared with a month ago, and an increase of 9.3 per cent., compared with a year ago.

District.	No. paid on last	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	No. paid on last	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a
2 Mill ICU.	pay-day in Sept, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	pay-day in Sept., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	T.	Skilled	n.	L	abourers	ived.
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales Other Districts	9,679 3,242 4,635 5,236 4,844 682	+ 91 + 179 - 150 + 117 - 51 + 3	+1,118 + 307 + 211 + 821 - 203 - 3	7,324 2,890 4,102 4,564 3,253 454	+ 143 - 23 - 53 - 89 - 7 - 31	+ 1,380 + 496 + 96 + 575 - 204 + 40
England and Wales	28,318	+ 189	+2,251	22,577	- 60	+ 2,383
Scotland Ireland	3,784 441	+ 144 - 146	+ 501 - 2	2,756 299	- 43 - 256	+ 386 - 75
United Kingdom	32,543	+ 187	+2,750	25,632	- 359	+ 2,694
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	Las	ds and B	оув.		Total.	
London Northern Countles & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts	414 429 762 439 530 52	- 2 + 7 + 12 + 17 - 15 + 4	- 44 - 31 - 47 + 32 - 37 - 6	17,417 6,561 9,499 10,229 8,627 1,188	+ 232 + 163 - 191 + 45 - 73 - 24	+ 2,454 + 772 + 260 + 1,428 - 444 + 31
England and Wales _	2,626	+ 23	- 133	53,521	+ 152	+ 4,501
Scotland	607 89	- 19 - 17	- 96 + 25	7,147 829	+ 82 - 419	+ 791 - 52
United Kingdom	3,322	- 13	- 204	61,497	- 185	+ 5,240

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

At Leeds, Southport and Blackpool employment was

affected by disputes. With carpenters and slaters on the north-east coast an improvement was reported, though employment was still quiet with slaters in the Tyne district. With plumbers employment was good at Bradford, and remained slack at Sheffield, Hull, Manchester and Blackburn.

Employment continued slack with plumbers at Birmingham and with masons at Nottingham. It improved with painters at Nottingham, Leicester, Northampton, and Derby. At Burton it was quiet on the whole.

Employment was quiet at Southampton, Bournemouth and Bristol. It was quiet also with plasterers at Portsmouth, with carpenters and plasterers at Plymouth and Brighton, and with carpenters and bricklayers at Newport. It remained bad with plumbers at Cardiff. It improved with carpenters at Cardiff, with bricklayers at Exeter, and with plasterers at Bristol.

In Scotland employment was quiet with painters, but good with plumbers. With plasterers and slaters an improvement was reported. With plasterers, however, employment declined at Aberdeen. With masons at Edinburgh an improvement was reported.

At Dublin employment was affected by disputes. At Belfast it was still slack with carpenters. Employment improved at Cork. At Limerick it was slack.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good on the whole, though showing some decline on a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 49,894 reported 2.2 per cent. as unemployed at the end of September, compared with 2.0 per cent. a month ago and 2.7 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment continued good in these trades, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with 20,071 members reported 1.7 per cent. of these as unemployed at the end of September, the corresponding percentages for the previous month and for a year ago being 2.3 and 3.3 respectively. Employment was better than a month ago at Sheffield, but showed a decline at Barnsley, Leicester, Bristol, and Edinburgh. It continued quiet at Hull.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in September, 1913, were valued at £29,396, as compared with £31,691 in August, 1913, and £38,470 in September, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £124,408, £111,909, and £134,166 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment was good; it was not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed at the end of September among "insured" workpeople engaged in sawmilling was 2.7, as compared with 2.2 at the end of August.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 8,785 reported 2.1 per cent. as out of work at the end of the month, compared with 1.7 per cent. and 3.8 per cent. a month ago and a year ago respectively. Employment was better than a month ago at Bristol, where overtime was reported, but declined at Sheffield and Nottingham, and was quiet at Manchester and Birkenhead.

Imports.

Description.	Sept.,	Aug.,	Sept.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a		
	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Timber, hewn , sawn	Loads. 596,395 890,884	Loads. 529,975 922,881	Loads. 489,356 894,682	Loads. + 66,420 - 31,997	Loads. +107,039 - 3,798	
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 10,722	£ 10,986	£ 16,646	- £ 264	€ 5,924	

Coopers.

Employment declined in the coopering trade, but was fairly good on the whole. It was reported as good at Hull, Edinburgh, Dublin and Birmingham.

Coachbuilding.
Employment showed a somewhat marked decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Trade quiet on the whole. At Liverpool and Barrow it was Unions with an aggregate membership of 12,984 reported 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. Employment was only moderate at Glasgow. Aberdeen, Manchester and Newcastle, and bad at Liverpool, Salford, Leeds, and Dublin.

384

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment was fair, on the whole, though short time was reported in several centres. Trade unions reported 3.7 per cent. as unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 4.4 per cent. a month ago and 3.3 per cent. a year ago.

Other Trades.—With general wheelwrights and smiths employment was moderate, and about the same as a month and a year ago. It continued good with packing case makers. It was fair, but not so good as a month ago, with skip and basket makers at Oldham.

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; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £19,522, £19,841, and £23,083 respectively.

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, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	M	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (
	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,363	Per cent.	Per cent. + 0.9	£ 4,472	Per cent.	Per cent. + 2.0	
Midland and Eastern Counties	3,720	- 0.7	- 4.1	4,233	- 7.3	- 7.7	
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	3,312	- 3.1	+ 8.9	3,999	- 12.2	+ 2.2	
Scotland Other Districts	700 655	- 3·0 - 14·8	- 0·1 - 8·8	797 761	- 6.0 - 19.0	+ 0.1	
Total	11,750	- 2:3	+ 0.7	14,262	- 7.5	- 1.7	

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire and Lancashire employment was fairly good on the whole, though not so good as a month ago. It was fair on the whole in the Midlands and Eastern Counties, but not so good as in the previous month or in September, 1912. In the Peterborough district it was reported as only moderate. With glazed brick workers in Shropshire and at Stourbridge employment was good. It was fairly good in the Southern and South-Western Counties. Wrexham and Ruabon employment continued slack. There was some decline on a month ago in Scotland.

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. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 51,693 tons, 53,507 tons, and 60,709 tons respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the glass bottle trade was reported as moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. In other glass trades employment continued fairly good.

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 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 6.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.]	Earnings.	
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per	Per-		Per	Per
Branches.		cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.
Glass Bottle	5,665	- 1.9	- 3.5	7,192	- 4.9	- 8
Flint Glass Ware (not	1,808	- 1.0	- 1.4	2,178	+ 0.6	+ (
bottles) Other Branches	308	- 0.6	+ 3:0	345	- 1.7	+ 1
other Branches	000	- 00	+ 30	340	- 11	+ 1
Total	7,781	- 1.7	- 2.7	9,715	- 3.6	- 6
Districts.						
North of England	808			1,025	+ 4.9	- 2
Yorkshire	4,498	- 0.8	- 6.3	5,725	- 6.4	- 11
Lancashire	910	- 8.5	+ 11.0	1,064	- 5.8	+ 1
Worcestershire and	686	- 1.7	+ 5.1	888	+ 0.1	+ "
Scotland Warwickshire	573	+ 0.7	+ 3.4	705	+ 6.5	+ 4
Other parts of the	306	- 0.3	- 15.9	308	T 00	- 18
United Kingdom	000	- 00	10 3	000		10
Chitte Ringuon	1					
Total	7,781	- 1.7	- 2.7	9,715	- 3.6	- 6

Employment in the glass bottle trade was moderate in Yorkshire, and not so good as a month ago and a year ago. It continued moderate at St. Helens and on the Wear, some short time still being reported. At Glasgow and at Portobello employment remained good.

Employment was fair with sheet glass flatteners and good with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens. It continued good with flint glass makers and cutters at Birmingham and in the Wordsley and Stourbridge district. Plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham were still well employed. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment continued fair. With glass blowers in London it was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Sept., August, 1913.		Sept.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept, 1913, on a		
			1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Window and German sheet glass, including	ewts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
	92,875	90,010	109,828	+ 2,865	- 16,953	
shades, &c. Plate Flint, plain, cut or ornamental. &c.	34,248	31,408	31,023	+ 2,840	+ 3,225	
	86,008	83,231	73,265	+ 2,777	+ 12,743	
Manufactures, other sorts Bottles	111	503	299	- 392	- 188	
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	
	151,558	138,115	135,256	+13,443	+ 16,302	
Exports (British & Irish): Plate Flint Manufactures,other sorts Bottles	cwts. 15,557 7,751 44,196 gross. 84.100	cwts. 19,001 6,478 51,989 gross. 69,465	cwts. 16,800 8,388 56,494 gross. 101,783	ewts 3,444 + 1,273 - 7,793 gross. + 14,635	cwts 1,243 - 637 - 12,298 gross 17,683	

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 compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	orkpeop	le.		Earning	9.
1000	Week		+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a
是計畫因為不得	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,417 11,914 2,409	Per cent. + 0.4 + 0.9 - 2.2	Per cent + 8·3 + 2·5 - 2·1	£ 4,117 11,353 2,278	Per cent. + 4.5 + 3.8 - 3.9	Per cent. + 10·1 + 0·3 - 3·7
Total	17,740	+ 0.4	+ 2.9	17,748	+ 2.9	+ 1.9
Districts:— Potteries Other Districts	13,214 4,526	+ 0.5 + 0.2	+ 3·5 + 1·3	12,615 5,133	+ 3·0 + 2·6	+ 1·5 + 2·8
Total	17,740	+ 0.4	+ 29	17,748	+ 2.9	+ 1.9

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.

October, 1913 THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were £261,013, £291,628, and £283,100 respectively.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

	Qua	antity.	Va	lue.
	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1912.	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1912
Scotland	Cwts. 1,305,985 380,208 49,124	Cwts. 1,765,867 303,734 99,868	£ 906,396 217,683 21,512	£ 988,684 164,369 35,543
Shall Web	. 1,735,317	2,169,469	1,145,591 42,461	1,188,596 41,608
Total Value		-	1,188,052	1,230,204

Fishermen.—Employment with fishermen was fairly good. It was good at Grimsby, Lowestoft, and Yarmouth, and fair at Hull. At Aberdeen it was good, and at Peterhead fair. Employment at Fraserburgh and Macduff was moderate, and worse than a month ago. Off the South-Western coast of England it was good.

Fish Dock Labourers.—Employment was fairly good generally. At Grimsby, Hull, and Lowestoft it was good, and at Yarmouth fair. Employment at Aberdeen and Peterhead was fair; at Fraserburgh it was moderate, and worse than either a month ago or a year ago.

Fish Curers.—Employment with fish curers was good at Grimsby, and fair at Lowestoft, Hull, and Yarmouth. It was fair at Aberdeen and Peterhead, and moderate at Fraserburgh and Macduff.

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, when the wool sales occurred. It showed a decline compared with a year ago. The average number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended September 27th was 14,512, an increase of 1.5 per cent. compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 4.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

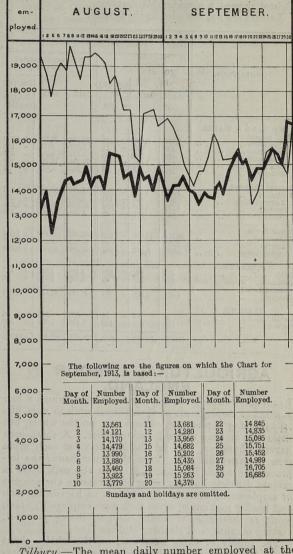
The numbers employed during September, 1913, fluctuated between a maximum of 16,705 and a mini-mum of 13,460. The corresponding figures for September, 1912, were 16,810 and 13,461 respectively.

		aily Number o				
		In Docks.				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended Sept. 6th	4,864 4,853	2,739 2,054 2,840 2,108	7,431 6,918 7,693 7,809	6,603 6,929 7,314 7,352	14,034 13,847 15,007 15,161	
Average for 4 weeks ended Sept.27th, 1913	} 5,028	2,435	7,463	7,049	14,512	
Average for Aug., 1913	4,865	2,975	7,840	6,458	14,298	
" " , Sept., 1912	5,857	2,775	8,632	6,600	15,232	

Exclusive of Tilbury.

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 corresponding curve for August and September, 1912, is also given for comparison.

The thick curve applies to 1913, and the thin curve to 1912.]



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 generally was moderate at Hull, fairly good at Grimsby, and fair at Goole. It

continued good at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. At Gravesend it was fair. There was an improvement at Plymouth. Employment was moderate at Bristol and fair generally at the South Wales ports, except with labourers employed at dry docks.

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

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. Compared with September, 1912, there was a net increase of 1,441 in the total number shipped. The most noticeable increases were at Southampton, Cardiff, Glasgow and Hull; while Liverpool and Bristol showed decreases.

During the nine months ended September, 1913, the total number of seamen shipped was 433,403, an increase of 29,015 on the total for the corresponding period of 1912. The most marked increases were at Liverpool, London, Cardiff, Glasgow and Southampton; while Bristol showed a considerable decrease.

Lascars are not included in the figures.

			Numb	er of Sea	men* shi	pped in	
Dringing Ports		September,			Nine months ended September,		
Principal Ports.		1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1913.
ENGLAND & WAL East Coast. Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull	ES	2,534 488 336 1,070 119	2,737 499 271 1,481 53	+ 203 + 11 - 65 + 411 - 66	23,080 3,772 3,738 12,154 1,032	24,860 3,582 2,914 12,911 1,049	+ 1,780 - 190 - 824 + 757 + 17
Bristol Channel. Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardiff‡ Swansea	::	1,782 930 4,271 421	1,495 793 4,854 506	- 287 - 137 + 583 + 85	11,372 7,476 33,559 3,356	10,349 7,765 38,797 4,165	- 1,023 + 289 + 5,238 + 809
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	::	20,576 9,370 5,265	19.638 9.382 5,946	- 938 + 12 + 681	149,394 70,152 40,977	156,458 76,819 43,832	+ 7,064 + 6,667 + 2,855
SCOTLAND. Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil, Grangemouth	and	381 233	669 191	+ 288 - 42	3,498 2,385	3,641 2,441	+ 143 + 56
IRELAND. Dublin		35 122	4,965 73 242	+ 544 + 38 + 120	36,499 605 1.339	599 1,905	+ 4,817 - 6 + 566
Total _	-	52,354	53,795	+ 1,441	404,388	433,403	+29,015

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

LABOURERS outside the regular farm staff found a fair amount of employment at agricultural work in most districts during September. There was, on the whole, but little loss of time through bad weather. A short corn harvest, however, reduced the demand for such extra men in many districts. On the other hand, the improvement which had taken place in the root crops in certain districts had the effect of increasing the amount of employment offered. In addition to harvesting corn and hoeing root crops, extra men were employed at such work as threshing, trimming hedges, lifting potatoes, carring manure, and cleaning stubble land.

The supply of extra men was, on the whole, about equal to the demand. Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported from Kent, Wiltshire, and Somerset.

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 decisions as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :-

- 271. Workmen described as coppersmith fitters engaged in making copper boilers for use in connection with ships' ranges.
 272. Workmen engaged in erecting hoardings for advertisers.
 273. Workmen engaged in the installation of telewriters.
 274. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of rustic summer-
- houses, including revolving shelters.
 275. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of steel shelving,
- lockers, etc.

 276. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of metal cylinders and cases for the packing and transit of explosives.

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

• 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.

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 pay-

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

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

1364. Workmer who are engaged in the manufacture or repair of boring tools used in prospecting for coal and other minerals. (Application 265).

1365. Workmen employed by a ship and general smith who are engaged wholly or mainly in making cargo blocks, snatch blocks, coal gins. (Application 252.)

1366. Workmen who are employed on board ship in polishing fittings of wood (including washstands, chairs, tables, lounges) which when in use are fixed to the ship. (Application 260.)

1368. Workmen employed by a firm of painting contractors or builders and engaged wholly or mainly in mixing, serving or delivering paint for the use of painters employed by the firm.

1369. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture (including painting, enamelling, &c.) of bacon-slicing machines.

1370. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of machine tools, such as drilling machines, &c.

1371. Workmen employed by vehicle-manufacturing or vehicle-repairing firms, and engaged wholly or mainly in vulcanizing tyres, or in removing and replacing tyres.

1372. Workmen described as boilermakers and their labourers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the construction, upkeep or repair of chemical manufacturers' plant and the apparatus incidental thereto, such as rivetted tanks, pans, boilers, wagons, bogies, &c. (Application 268.)

This decision modifies decision B. 373 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1912).

LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1912).

1375. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of blast furnace plant, coke oven plant and their bye-product plants, and described as:

(1) Joiners, patternmakers and their labourers;
(2) Bricklayers, if engaged wholly or mainly in the upkeep and repair of buildings (including steam boiler settings);
(3) Fitters (exclusive of pipe fitters) and their labourers;
(4) Boilersmiths, helpers and their labourers;
(5) Turners dillow and their labourers;

(5) Turners, drillers and their labourers;
(6) Blacksmiths, if engaged wholly or mainly in the repair of vehicles or machinery (including locomotive engines), or in work to be subsequently finished by mechanics (see also decision 1374 below)

decision 1374 below);
(7) Electricians and assistants engaged wholly or mainly in the installation, upkeep and repair of electrical machinery (including conductors), electrical wiring for power, light or bells, in factories, workshops or other buildings.

This decision supersedes any previous decision with which it

may be in conflict.

1376. Workmen described as engaged in gun lock filing, gun furniture filing, making fore parts, making and filing sundry limbs, &c., for guns.

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

NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—

1373. Contributions are not payable (except by agreement between employer and workmen) in respect of labourers in a rural district whose usual occupation is in an uninsured trade, and who, not having previously worked otherwise than occasionally in an insured trade, are employed for less than two months in any year as builders' labourers in the rural district in which they reside, the work being sufficiently near their homes to enable them to return home each night without railway travelling.

1374. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of blast furnace plant, coke oven plant, and their bye-product plants (other than buildings and machinery or vehicles) and described as:

vehicles) and described as :

(1) Pipe fitters;
(2) Blacksmiths, if engaged wholly or mainly in making black forgings which are not to be subsequently finished by mechanics, or in repairing or sharpening furnace tools. (See also decision 1375 above);

also decision 1375 above);

(3) Bricklayers, if engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of blast furnaces, gas retorts, coke ovens and their bye-product plants (other than buildings). (The word "upkeep" includes relining);

(4) Pig-bed moulders and their labourers;

(5) Switchboard attendants and other workmen who are engaged wholly or mainly in minding, tenting or driving electrical machinery in connection with businesses other than those included in the Sixth Schedule, and who are not engaged wholly or mainly in the upkeep and repair of machinery and conductors.

This decision supersedes any previous decision with which it may be in conflict.

1377. Workmen described as brassfounders and brassfinishers and engaged wholly or mainly in making pumps for beer engines. (Application 266.)

BUILDING PLANS.

October, 1913. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

RETURNS have been received by the Department from 91 of the principal urban districts (exclusive of the County of London) in the United Kingdom, showing the estimated cost of the buildings for which they passed plans during the third quarter of 1912 and 1913 respectively. The population of the districts included in the returns is about 12 millions. The particulars classified by districts and descriptions of buildings are summarised in the following Table :-

District and Population at Census of 1911.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops and other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Build- ings.	Build-	Total.			
	Third Quarter of 1912.								
Outer London (1,650,000) Northern Counties (725,000)	£ 232,211 24,258	£ 57,585 13,925	£ 54,981 15,505	£ 55,300 28,400	£ 75,953 17,732	£ 476,030 99,820			
Yorkshire (1,925,000) Lancashire & Cheshire (2,305,000)	143,055 262,699	120,301 248,393	61,460 52,950	162,316 78,255	54,398 67,628	541,530 709,925			
Midlands (1,300,000) Other Districts in England (935,000)	161,790 152,110	104,104 18,950	11,914 24,255	32,945 12,000	81,402 26,791	392,155 234,106			
Wales & Mon. (430,000) Scotland (1,830,000) Ireland (825,000)	51,000 67,750 49,515	5 41,208 2,870	17,500 35,440 23,580	73,900 68,894 15,890	13,739 87,759 35,152	156,144 301,051 127,007			
Total	1,144,388	607,841	297,585	527,900	460,554	3,037,768			
		Tì	ird Quar	rter of 191	13.				
Outer London (1,650,000) Northern Counties	£ 291,418 48,770	£ 54,840 110,960	£ 40,310 28,535	34,490 1,100	76,439 28,627	£ 497,497 217,992			
(725,000) Yorkshire (1,925,000) Lancashire & Cheshire (2,305,000)	179,407 258,427	120,025 120,710	138,341 158,825	63,422 60,160	77,937 81,417	579,132 679,539			
Midlands (1,300,000) Other Districts in England (935,000)	136,941 119,225	112,182 13,780	19,814 40,595	75,421 27,950	71,959 43,964	416,317 245,514			
Wales & Mon. (430,000) Scotland (1,830,000) Ireland (825,000)	61,675 65,670 43,105	1,000 207,807 2,600	4,765 39,184 18,785	14,600 158,703 69,500	25,875 93,327 28,810	107,915 564,691 162,800			
Total	1,204,638	743,904	489,154	505,346	528,355	3,471.397			

As compared with the three months, July-September, 1912, there was during the September quarter a net increase of £433,629 (or 14.3 per cent.). The most marked increase was £191,569 (or 64.4 per cent.) in the case of Shops and other Business Premises, while there was a decrease of £22,554 (or 4.3 per cent.) in the case of Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.

The following Table shows for each class of building the increase or decrease in the quarter ended September 30th, 1913, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912:-

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).				
Class of Building.	Amount.	Per Cent.			
Dwelling Houses	£ + 60,250 + 136,563 + 191,569 - 22,554 + 67,801	+ 5·3 + 22·5 + 64·4 - 4·3 + 14·7			
Total	+ 433,629	+ 14.3			

The following Table shows for each district the increase or decrease in the quarter ended September 30th, 1913, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912:-

Areno deri de regge eve del ur de		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).			
District.		Amount.	Per Cent.		
Outer London Northern Counties Yorkshire Varkshire and Cheshire Midlands Other Districts in England Wales and Monmouthshire Sootland		£ + 21,467 + 118,172 + 37,602 - 30,386 + 24,162 + 11,408 - 48,229 + 263,640 + 36,793	+ 4·5 +118·4 + 6·9 - 4·3 + 6·2 + 4·9 - 30·9 + 87·6 + 28·2		
Total	-	+ 433,629	+ 14.3		

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.-BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on October 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:-

Street base to a	Oct. 1st, 1913,			Sept	t. 1st,	1913.	Oct. 1st, 1912.			
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low-	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	
London: N. & N.W. E. & N.E. S.E. S.W. W. & W.C. N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire. Midlands Eastern Counties. Southern Counties. S. Western Counties and Wales Scotland	d. 6 6 5½ 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	d. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5.5.5.6.4 5.6.0 6.0 5.5.6.0 5.5.6.0 5.7 6.2	d. 6 6 5½ 6 7 6 6 6½ 6 7	d. 5 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 5 1/2 5 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2	d. 555580 60 55507 62	d. 6 6 5 1/2 6 6 6 1/2 6 7	d. 65% 55% 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5.6 5.7 5.5 5.8 6.0 6.1 5.5 5.5 5.5 6.0 5.7	
Great Britain	7	5	5.8	7	5	5.8	7	5	5.8	

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

Place.		Predominant Price per 4 lbs.	Dec	+) or .(-) npared h a	Last change.		
		on Oct. 1st, 1913.*	Month ago.	Year ago.			
London		d. 5½ & 6	d.	d.	Feb. '12	+ 1/4	
Birmingham		51/2 & 6	angili		May '12		
Bolton		5½		- 1/	Jan. '13	1	
Bristol		5½		- 1/2	May-July'13	- 1/	
Cardiff		6		/4	1st Apl.'12	+ 1/2	
Derby		51/2		4300 4	April '12	+ 1/2	
Hull		51/2			June '10	- 1/	
Ipswich		6			March '12	+ 1/2	
Leeds		51/2 & 61/2			May '10	- 1/2	
Leicester		51/2	-10		April '12	+ 1/2	
Liverpool		6		Like Street	May '12	+ 1/2	
Manchester		5½			Oct. '11	+ 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4	
Middlesbrough		51/2 & 6		Design	July '12	+ 1/2	
Norwich		5	-10		Nov. '09	- 1/2	
Nottingham		5½			June '10	- 1/	
Oldham		41/2		- 1/2	March '13	- 1/2	
Plymouth		6			June '10	- 1/2	
Portsmouth		6	-		Oct. '10	+ 1/2	
Potteries		5½			April '12	+ 1%	
Southampton		51/2 & 6			April '13	+ 1/4	
Wolverhampton		5		0.0	July '12	+	
Aberdeen		5½	- 1/2	- 1/2	Sept. '13	- 1/6	
Dundee		5½			Sept. '12	- 1/2	
Edinburgh		6½		- 1/2	Nov. '12	- 1/2	
Glasgow		6	•••		Oct. '11	- ½ - ½ - ½ + ½	
Belfast		6		- 1/2	March '13	- 1/2	
Dublin		6		- 1/2	Feb. '13	- 1/2	

As compared with September 1st, 1913, the price has fallen 1d. per 4 lbs. at Aberdeen. As compared with October 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.	Mean London Gazette Price		oorts.	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households	
a sel for a little of	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for	
1912. September	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 33 2	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 35 84	rer cwt. s. d. 10 81/4	Per sack of 280 lbs. s. d. 28 0	
August	33 8 31 8	35 5 35 2¾	10 634 10 934	28 2 27 3	

The imports of wheat during September, 1913. amounted to 2,069,651 qrs., or 278,147 qrs. less than in the same month last year. The imports of wheat meal and flour during September, 1913, amounted to 1,205,722 cwts. (equivalent to 390,743 qrs. of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 526,668 cwts. more than in September, 1912.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER*.

Number and Magnitude. - The total number of disputes beginning during the month was 124, as compared with 102 in the previous month, and 47 in September, 1912. In these new disputes 90,199 workpeople were directly and indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, give a total of 131,496 workpeople involved in disputes in September, 1913, as compared with 80,626 in August, 1913, and 27,918 in September, 1912.

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

Groups	No. of	No. of Workpeople involved			
of Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
Building Coal Mining Quarrying Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport Other Trader, and Employees of Local Authorities	12 18 1 15 10 10 18 6 16 17	716 20,591 120 2,909 1,316 582 2,302 1,214 17,311 4,426	246 5,275 220 3,257 1,250 754 7,536 — 50 124	962 25,866 340 6,166 2,566 1,336 9,838 1,214 17,361 4,550	
Total for separate Trades	123	51,487	18,712	70,199	
General Dispute (more than one Trade)	1	11-11	= -	20,000	
Total, September, 1913	124	-		90,199	
Total, August 1913	102	36,370	14,162	50,532	
Total, September, 1912	47	18,885	2,029	20,914	

Causes. - The dispute in Dublin, involving about 20,000 workpeople, and 19 other disputes beginning during the month, directly involving 14,017 workpeople, arose on questions of trade union principle; 55 disputes, directly involving 11,988 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 13, directly involving 4,385 workpeople, on other wages questions; 22, directly involving 6,772 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons;

7, directly involving 1,958 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 3, directly involving 10,804 workpeople, were sympathetic disputes; and the remaining 4 disputes arose on other questions.

Results. — During the month settlements were effected in the case of 69 new disputes, directly involving 41,511 workpeople, and 29 old disputes, directly involving 10,015 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 28, directly involving 13,896 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 29, directly involving 20,621 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 41, directly involving 17,009 persons, were compromised.

Aggregate Duration. -- The total aggregate duration in September of disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 930,000 working days. In addition, disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the end of the month, accounted for 519,800 working days. Thus the total aggregate duration in September of all disputes, new and old, was 1,449,800 working days, as compared with 801,600 in the previous month, and 284,400 in September, 1912.

Summary for the first Nine Months of 1912

	Jan	.—Septemi	—September, 1913.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	51 97 6	5,476 1,082,019 722	103,000 31,396,700 37,000	163 112 23	40,366 166,714 10,265	794,100 1.099,500 246,600
engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport Other Trades, ployees of Public	70 45 35 77 37 57 92	35,066 16,037 7,841 48,363 21,246 127,603 20,877	620,700 253,700 77,300 3,556,300 476,900 2,549,900 436,200	121 104 68 195 60 94 199	42,945 23,443 50,050 78,324 11,757 75,585 48,191	855,300 125,800 1,480,500 1.702,900 158,700 1,167,900 689,500
Authorities General Dispute (more than one Trade) †		30.103	76)	1	20,000	300,000
Total	567	1,365,250	39,507,700	1,140	567,640	8,620,800

Principal Disputes which began or ended in September.

Occupations.§	Locality.	Locality.		Date when Dispute	Dura- tion in Work-	Alleged Cause or Object.§	Result.s
		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	began.	ing Days.		
General Dispute— Transport workers, building trades' operatives, agricultural labourers, and workpeople in other industries.	Dublin and District	20,0	000††	1913 1 Sept.	••	(For details of	dispute, see p. 364.)
Coal Mining— Miners	St. Helens (near)	7,	,000	5 Aug.	42	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined the Trade Union.
Miners	Aberdare Valley	6,	800	22 Sept.	3	Demand that non-unionists and members of another Trade Union should join the South Wales Miners' Federation.	Non-unionists only joined the Federation.
Engineering— Iron and steel moulders, labourers, &c.	Sheffield	1,500	2,000††	15 Sept.		Against employment at one firm of certain moulders who were not members of the Ironfounders' Union.	No settlement reported.
Textile— Rove shifters (jute) and other opera-	Dundee	300	4,200	12 Sept.	8	For advance in wages	Work resumed on old terms.
Jute spinners and other operatives		64	1,276	19 Sept	15	For advance in wages to spinners on double frames.	Work resumed on old terms.
Transport— Dock workers	Manchester	4,500		10 Sept.	14	For various advances in wages, and other concessions.	No advance granted, but enquiry to be made into conditions of employment and rates of pay in other docking centres. "Preference cap" system
Railwaymen	Liverpool, Birmingham, Crewe Derby, Sheffield, Gloucester, Nottingham and Leeds	10,000++	••	15 Sept.	8	Against dismissal of men who refused to handle certain traffic during dispute at Dublin.	abolished. Dismissed men to be reinstated if willing to handle all traffic.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes taking effect in September.—The net result of all the changes reported as taking effect in September was an increase of £3,958 per week, as compared with one of £10,555 per week in August, 1913, and one of £15,438 per week in September, 1912. The number of workpeople affected was 39,644, all of whom received increases. The number affected in August, 1913, was 257,646, and in September, 1912, 260,128.

One change, affecting 1,400 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; two changes, affecting 5,547 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards or by mediation; and five changes, affecting 4,750 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 27,947 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In ten cases, affecting 13,363 work-people, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the nine completed months of 1913.— The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the nine months ended September 30th, 1913, was 1,580,722, as compared with 1,173,786 in the corresponding period of 1912. The changes arranged gave 1,577,125 workpeople a net increase of £150,317 per week, and 3,597 workpeople a net decrease of £111 per week. The net effect of ll the changes was thus an increase of £150,206 per week, as compared with £78,821 in the corresponding period of 1912.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of individuals affected by changes in rates of wages at | of 162,232 hours per week.

some time during the first nine months of 1912 and 1913, and the net increases in their weekly wages:

	January—September.								
Groups of Trades.	19	12.	1913.						
	No.	£	No.	£					
Building	78,969	7,335	129,315	13,708					
Coal Mining	525,310	39,017	925,525	97,461					
ron, &c., Mining	16,083	948	20,206	3,018					
Quarrying	3,142	132	8,006	814					
ig Iron Manufacture		1,188	17,746	1,410					
ron and Steel Manu- facture	48,635	4,331	53,671	4,396					
Engineering and Shipbuilding	124,746	6,859	187,461	10,729					
ther Metal Trades	10,428	1,643	28,019	1,684					
extile Trades	301,090	13,309	122,017	8,233					
Clothing Trades	661	42	12,918	1,797					
ransport Trades	15,826	1,551	25,377	2,739					
rinting, &c., Trades	3,813	242	8,369	656					
lass, &c., Trades	8,588	578	18,894	1,368					
Other Trades	8,978	853	15,942	1,624					
Employees of Local Authorities	10,631	793	7,256	569					
Total	1,173,786	78,821	1,580,722	150,206					

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour in September, 1913, affected 2,240 workpeople, whose net working time was reduced by 176 hours. In the nine months ended September 30th, 6,545 workpeople had increases of 3,088 hours per week, and 74,543 had an aggregate reduction

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

Trade.	change		Occupations,	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change.
		took effect.		In- crease.	De- crease.	
			I.—RATES OF	WAG	ES.	
Building {	London { Glasgow	22 Sept. 15 Sept. 1 Sept.	Plumbers†	2,200 12,500 1,400		Increase of ½d. per hour (11d. to 11½d.) Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change, 9½d. and 10d. Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.).
Coal Mining	Northumberland	22 & 29 Sept.	Deputies	1,100 1,600 700 250	::	Increase of 2d. per day (7s. 31/2d. to 7s. 51/2d.). Increase of 2d. per day (6s. 11/2d. to 6s. 31/2d.). Increase of 2d. per day. Rates after change: Winding, 7s. 01/2d.; hauting and pumping, 6s. 51/2d. Increase of 3 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.
	Forest of Dean	Sept.	Hewers and other underground workers and surface workers (in- cluding enginemen and mechanics)	5,500		the standard of November, 1879. Increase of 5 per cent., making wages 40 per cent. above the standard of 1888.
	Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland.	29 Sept. {	Iron puddlers Iron and steel millmen	750 2,650	::	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.) Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	N -41 TT 1 (7)	29 Sept. { Sept.	Iron puddlers	80 338 745	::	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. Increase, under sliding scales, of 5½ per cent., making wages of millmen 25½ per cent., and ot enginemen, etc., 14 per cent. above their respective standards.
Engineering	West of Scotland	3 Sept.	Angle-iron smiths, platers, rivetters, caulkers and holders-up in boiler shops	3,000		Increase on piece rates of 2½ per cent., and on time rates of ¼d. per hour or 1s. per week.
(Hebden Bridge	1st pay Sept.	Dyers' labourers	360		Increase of 1s. per week (26s. to 27s.)
Textile	Stockport and District.	1st pay Sept.	Doublers and gassers	1,500		Increase of ¼d. per hour.
	Arbroath	5 Sept.	Mill and factory workers	2,500		Increase of 2½ per cent.
1213 (150 C 157	8613 (day 18		II.—HOURS OF	LAB	OUR.	
Building	London .,	22 Sept.	Plumbers	2,	200	Re-arrangement of hours resulting in average increase of 1/2 hour per week in plumbers' shops and decrease of 1/2 hou per week in builders' shops.

Note.—Full particulars will appear in the November Gazette of the following important changes arranged to take effect in October:—

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Decreases in the wages of blastfurnacemen of 7½ per cent. in Cleveland, of 9¾ per cent. in Cumberland, and 2½ per cent. in South Staffordshire, and increase of 2½ per cent. in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Decrease of 3d. per ton and 2½ per cent. in the wages of puddlers and millmen respectively in the Midlands, and increase of 2½ per cent. in those of iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants. † See also under Hours of Labour. ‡ Employed by Master Painters and Decorators. § At some of the collieries wages are 45 per cent. above standard. § See also under Rates of Wages.

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

Examination for Certificates as Manager and Under-Manager, and for Certificates of Qualification as

SURVEYOR OF MINES.

An examination for First and Second-Class Certificates of Competency as Manager and Under-Manager of Mines will be held on the 25th November next at Edinburgh, Newcastle, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

An Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyor Mines will be held at the same places on the 26th

Candidates must, on or before the 25th October, send their forms of application to the Secretary at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., from whom all particulars can be obtained.

Secretary to the Board for Mining Examinations.

^{*} 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. † This relates to the dispute at Dublin.
† 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 italies 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.

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:—

Groups of Occupations.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.	
Building and Works of Constr Sawmilling Shipbuilding Mechanical Engineering Making of Vehicles Cabluet Making, etc.	nction	Per cent. 53.0 0.8 15.5 28.3 2.0 0.4	Per cent. 52.8 0.4 19.8 25.4 1.2 0.4	Per cent. 52.0 0.3 20.2 26.2 1.0 0.3

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

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:—

Vacancies Filled.	Vacancies Notified.	Registrations.	1 3	Trade Group.
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Men:-
27.2	24.8	26:5		Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c.
21.2	18.8	24.9		General Labourers
6:5	7.2	5.7		Textiles
3.7	4.2	5.3		Commercial Occupations
				Women:—
51.8	52.1	51.9	77.03	Domestic Offices or Services
16:0	11.8	9.5		Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c.
10.9	10.6	8.2		Textiles
4.9	5.1	6.3		Dress
	5.1	6.3	••	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:—

And the second s	4 weeks	4 weeks	5 weeks
	ended	ended	ended
	Sept. 12th,	Aug. 15th,	Sept. 27th,
	1913.	1913.	1912.
Registrations during Total Number period (Daily Average Vacancies notified Total Number during period Daily Average Vacancies filled dur Total Number	199,519	180,582	255,418
	8,313	7,851	8,514
	86,449	82,411	122,501
	3,602	3,583	4,083
ing period Daily Average	64,895	62,739	93,896
	2,704	2,728	3,130
Workpeople on register at beginning ,, end	85,204	88,118	92,709
	93,221	85,204	91,285

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 ship-building 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.

_		v mi ata (London and South Eastern.	Scotland and North of England.	North Western.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	West Midlands.	South Western.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
	Exchanges Ope	en.	74	77	79‡	67	43	27	37	22	426‡
	Insured Trades		. 14,361	6,206	5,746	5,437	4,181	4,270	1,616	2,680	44,497
On Register at beginning of period	Uninsured Trades		. 16.345	4,998	6,081	5,399	4,770	2,939	1,640	2,380	44,552
C	Total		. 30,706	11,204	11,827	10,836	8,951	7,209	3,256	5,060	89,049
	Insured Trades		27,002	15,848	14,145	11,592	7,189	7,669	8,960	5,160	97,565
Registrations †	Uninsured Trades		. 37,533	13,393	19,511	14,288	10,676	6,395	3,985	5,259	111,040
· ·	Total		. 64,535	29,241	33,656	25,880	17,865	14,064	12,945	10,419	208,605
(Insured Trades		. 16,812	6,808	6,725	5,552	5,137	4,694	2,223	3,418	51,369
On Register at end of period	Uninsured Trades		. 16,617	5,238	7,036	5,644	4,685	3,249	1,532	2,310	46,311
· · ·	Total		. 33,429	12,046	13,761	11,196	9,822	7,943	3,755	5,728	97,680
(Insured Trades		. 5,680	6,470	4,050	5,003	1,905	2,454	7,078	902	33,542
Vacancies Notified	Uninsured Trades		. 16,538	7,053	11,478	7,881	4,527	4,165	2,350	2,307	56,299
(Total		. 22,218	. 13,523	15,528	12,884	6,432	6,619	9,428	3,209	89,841
(Insured Trades		. 4,910	5,222	3,016	4,090	1,410	2,231	5,753	630	27,262
Vacancies Filled	Uninsured Trades		. 11,770	5,114	8,119	5,822	3,124	3,179	1,700	1,503	40,331
	Total		. 16,680	10,336	11,135	9,912	4,534	5,410	7,453	2,133	67,593

B.-ADULTS.

				REG	ISTRAT	ions.						VACA	NCIES.		
District.		Register		Regis	trations Period.†			Register d of Peri		Notifie	ed during	Period.	Filled	l during l	Period.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London and South Eastern	22,311	5,080	27,391	40,421	14,476	54,897	24,774	5,644	30,418	8,973	6,567	15,540	7,318	4,652	11,970
Scotland and North of England	7,797	1,759	9,556	19,908	5,581	25,489	8,495	2,002	10,497	8,516	2,696	11,212	6,600	2,157	8,757
North Western	8,311	2,522	10,833	22,295	7,932	30,227	9,765	2,853	12,618	8,155	4,667	12,822	6,199	3,324	9,523
Yorkshire and East Midlands	8,001	1,669	9,670	17,074	5,024	22,098	8,086	1,869	9,955	7,226	2,760	9,986	5,823	2,082	7,905
West Midlands	6,231	1,555	7,786	11,377	3,296	14,673	7,113	1,531	8,644	3,136	1,398	4,534	2,216	916	3,132
South Western	5,634	896	6,530	11,171	1,715	12,886	6,231	1,037	7,268	4,667	932	5,599	4,243	579	4,822
Wales (including Mon.)	2,234	529	2,763	10,498	1,419	11,917	2,761	569	3,330	7,973	841	8,814	6,467	583	7,050
Ireland	3,793	723	4,516	7,121	1,984	9,105	4,447	800	5,247	1,727	892	2,619	1,126	593	1,719
Total (24 days)	64,312	14,733	79,045	139,865	41,427	181,292	71,672	16,305	87,977	50,373	20,753	71,126	89,992	14,886	34,878
Total a Month ago (23 days)	69,468	14,081	83,549	126,241	37,577	163,818	64.312	14,783	79,045	49,482	20,487	69,969	39,344	14,999	54,343
Total a Year ago (30 days)	62,019	19,484	81,503	166,756	53,843	220,599	60,520	20,360	80,880	76,860	23,529	100,389	62,481	16,029	78,510

C.-JUVENILES.

				REG	ISTRATI	ons.						VACAN	CIES.		
District.	On Begin	Register	r at Period.	Regist	rations of			Register l of Peri		Notified	l during	Period.	Filled	during P	eriod.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London and South Eastern	1,911	1,404	3,315	5,633	4,105	9,638	1,721	1,290	3,011	4,045	2,633	6,678	2,861	1,849	4,710
Scotland and North of England	721	927	1,648	1,574	2,178	3,752	617	932	1,549	1,214	1,097	2,311	795	784	1,579
North Western	382	612	994	1,740	1,689	3,429	404	739	1,143	1,683	1,023	2,706	955	657	1,61
Yorkshire and East Midlands	481	685	1,166	1,865	1,917	3,782	502	739	1,241	1,579	1,319	2,898	1,088	919	2,00
West Midlands	588	577	1,165	1,665	1,527	3,192	613	565	1,178	1 018	880	1,898	776	626	1,40
South Western	377	302	679	737	441	1,178	350	325	675	708	312	1,020	415	173	581
Wales (including Mon.)	247	246	493	477	551	1,028	166	259	425	385	229	614	230	173	403
Ireland	375	169	544	997	317	1,314	358	123	481	478	112	590	338	76	414
Total (24 days)	5,082	4,922	10,004	14,588	12,725	27,313	4,731	4,972	9,703	11,110	7,605	18,715	7,458	5,257	12,715
Total a Month ago (23 days)	4,255	4,234	8,489	13,708	11,080	24,788	5,082	4,922	10,004	9.517	6,050	15,567	6,615	4,488	11.108
Total a Year ago (30 days)	6,093	5,548	11,641	20,122	16,300;	36,422	5,580	5,385	10,965	14,338	8,837	23,175	9,415	6,433	15,848

* 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.

^{*} Fxcluding 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.

II.-TRADE TABLES.

A. INSURED TRADES.

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

					ADULTS.				1	JUVENILES		
ACCURATION CROSS			RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACA	NCIES.	RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACAN	ICIES.
OCCUPATION GROU	PS.†		On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:— Carpenters, Joiners, etc. Bricklayers Masons Painters, Decorators, &c. Plumbers and Glaziers Other skilled occupations Labourers Works of Construction Sawmilling Shipbullding:—			2,723 1,623 787 4,199 1,244 776 6,630 2,106 490	7,457 3,973 1,521 12,324 2,027 2,156 15,370 6,196 739	3,294 1,793 694 6,938 1,171 926 7,776 2,067 515	3,030 1,680 745 2,819 456 829 3,870 3,710 147	2,400 1,175 398 2,449 373 570 3,211 3,143 90	10 -1 8 6 -11 -2	25 2 2 13 19 7 28 3	8 1 1 5 3 3 10 4	54 2 5 27 26 8 46 3 32	30 1 4 17 20 7 41 3
Platers, Riveters, &c Shipwrights Labourers Mechanical Engineering:	::	- : :	2,034 231 3,013	5,733 1,377 7,799	2,463 435 3,422	2,421 779 3,215	1,840 707 2,781	6 3 55	52 3 114	11 2 45	23 3 73	24 4 70
Moulders (Iron and Steel) Smiths Erectors, Fitters, Turners Metal Machinists Wiremen Other skilled occupations Labourers Making of Vehicles Dabinet Making, &c.		::	2,291 >705 4,350 1,657 553 2,503 4,343 1,401 270	2.789 1,117 7,674 2,467 950 4,011 8,271 1,929 368	2,091 777 5,131 1,912 473 2,526 4,490 1,626 237	524 316 2,332 596 506 985 2,996 378 126	427 207 1,920 467 399 732 2,762 252 72	14 4 102 13 8 18 38 24 3	79 14 307 75 32 91 107 38 11	26 7 116 22 25 13 27 20 7	55 21 222 55 14 166 95 35	47 11 186 46 15 144 75 29 4
Total Males Total Females		::	43,929 236	96,248 264	50,757 252	32,460 69	26,375 57	326 6	1,037 16	356 4	976 37	797 33
Grand Total			44,165	96,512	51,009	32,529	26,432	332	1,053	360	1,013	830

^{*} 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 Four Weeks ended September 12th, 1913.

				REG	ISTRAT	IONS.						VACA	NCIES.		
TRADES.		n Register		Reg	istration Period	during		n Registe		Notifi	ed during	g Period.	Filled	d during	Period.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying	201 349	199	201 548	837 772	557	841 1,329	234 343	152	234 495	486 408	4 400	490 808	382 270	4 289	386 559
Cotton	285 219 196	492 79 275	777 298 471	1,436 535 514	2,170 356 830	3,606 891 1.344	418 242 253	613 67 294	1,031 309 547	964 171 163	1,491 184 523	2,455 355 686	630 130 124	1,028 154 440	1,658 284 564
Dress:— Boot and Shoe Makers Others Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:—	520 205	93 706	613 911	966 460	290 2,307	1,256 2,767	548 234	137 917	685 1,151	350 144	113 932	463 1,076	194 57	76 652	270 709
On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c Agriculture:—	110 5,841	} 91	6,042	215 11,362	} 242	11,819 {	107 5,771	} 102	5,980 {	{ 587 3,860	} 43	4,490	{ 501 3,196	} 41	3,738
Fruit, &c., Pickers Others Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	30 705 478 82	240 54 260 11	270 759 738 93	572 1,317 743 186	1,155 306 754 31	1,727 1,623 1,497 217	149 647 422 92	737 74 239 16	838 769 661 108	294 550 235 175	1,121 190 444 15	1,415 740 679 190	193 302 149 50	298 67 309 13	491 369 458 63
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—	111 152	88 116	199 268	287 366	234 392	521 758	119 140	83 148	202 288	296 260	101 187	397 447	257 154	85 114	342 268
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers Others Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	192 597 75 113	24 1,482 57 31	216 2,079 132 144	499 1,247 234 196	102 3,800 185 103	601 5,047 419 299	252 595 86 81	30 1,427 54 33	282 2,022 140 114	208 625 73 112	127 2,315 100 75	335 2,940 173 187	104 427 38 42	77 2,294 80 54	181 2,721 118 96
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	68	696	68 2,347	181 2,311	1,324	181 3,635	72 1,633	- 885	72 2,518	376 754	- 418	376 1,172	353 507	_ 289	353 796
Domestic (Outdoor):— Laundry and Washing Service Others	1,565 4,587 582 1,469	{ 536 6,953 — 801 1,213	9,054 4,587 1,383 2,682	2,589 10,843 889 4,060	{ 1,787 19,595 — 1,730 2,909	} 23,971 10,843 2,619 6,969	1,631 4,706 542 1,598	{ 513 7,525 - 958 1,049	} 9,669 4,706 1,500 2,647	855 3,375 163 2,429	{ 1,405 9,371 - 467 658	} 11,631 3,375 630 3,087	553 2,884 71 2,049	{ 1,102 6,584 - 275 504	} 8,239 2,884 346 2,553
Total	20,383	14,497	34,880	43,617	41,163	84,780	20,915	16,053	36,968	17,913	20,684	38,597	13,617	14,829	28,446
Casual Employments	2,027		2,027	688		688	2,122		2,122	- 1		_	17,144	-	17,144

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

2.—JUVENILES. Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended September 12th, 1913.

TRADES.	Noti	FIED DU			LED DUE PERIOD.		IID A DEG		PERIOD.			LED DUE PERIOD.	
INAUES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	TRADES.	Boys.	. Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Mining and Quarrying Miscellaneous Metal Trades Textiles	19 305 364	7 246 615	26 551 979	16 221 224	7 194 483	23 415 707	Total brought forward	5,866	3,036	8,902	3,470	2,173	5,643
Dress	326 4,236	913	1,239	178	594	772	Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging. Skins, Leather, Hair, &c. Precious Metals. Jewels.	410 83	691 124	1,101 207	298 54	637 100	935 154
Agriculture :— Fruit, &c., Pickers	12	18	30	12	21	33	Watches, Instruments, &c. Gas, Water, Electricity	148	75	223	85	43	128
Others	61 306 53 59 125	33 539 17 142 67	94 845 70 201 192	33 203 42 49 90	15 387 14 119 60	48 590 56 168 150	Supply and Sanitary Service Commercial Domestic (Outdoor) Shop Assistants All Others	13 945 357 300 2,012	289 2,619 339 395	13 1,234 2,976 639 2,407	750 233 136 1,623	238 1,514 210 309	988 1,747 346 1,932
Total carried forward	5,866	3,036	8,902	3,470	2,173	5,643	Total	10,134	7,568	17,702	6,661	5,224	11,885

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN SEPTEMBER, 1913.

(Note.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) During September 691 fresh applications (344 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 9 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 951 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 231 persons, of whom 120 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 231 situations found for applicants, 185 were of a more or less permanent character, while 46 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks, parlourmaids, housemaids and children's nurses exceeded the supply, the excess being very considerable in the first two occupations. The supply of ladies' maids and companions exceeded the

a 2 002 003 0400		cations	Situa	tions			Workp Emplo	
1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	pec	ple	Empl	loyers		ma- tly.	Te	m- rily.
		Sept., 1912.	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1912.	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1912.	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1912.
100 S No SHEET OF			Sumi	nary l	y Bur	eaux.		Reta
Central Bureau :- 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	127	100	103	94	39	40	11	7
Y.W.C.A.:— 26, George Street, (1) Hanover Sq., W. (2) Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester. Birming-	231 111	340 129	539 117	495 88	44 28	53 28	19 10	31 10
ham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow)	222	284	192	126	74	54	6	7

Total of 9 Bureaux	691	853	951	803	185	175	46	55
Girls' Friendly Society:— 39, Victoria St., S.W	195	_	257	_	56	_	4	_
		8	umma	ry by	Occup	ations		
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	37	56	23	38	3	9		3
Shop Assistants	18 37	21 63	10 74	6 57	20	1 24	1 6	9 5
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners	128 23	102	37 44	57 31 32	14 24	14 20	11	5
Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	344 104	434 158	657 106	556	96 24	91 16	24	36 1
Total of 9 Bureaux	691	853	951	803	185	175	46	55

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 23 persons in London and 35 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 305 persons in London and 126 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

The goods and mineral traffic receipts of 19 of the principal railways in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended September 27th, 1913, amounted to £4,786,164, a decrease of £98,746 (or 2.0 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding

period of 1912.

During the 39 weeks ended September 27th, 1913, the receipts amounted to £45,649,719, an increase of £3,786,377 (or 9.0 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1912.

	4 week Sept. 2			39 week Sept. 27	th, 1913.
-	Amount.	Dec	.(+) or .(-) on 1912.	Amount.	Incresse on 1912.
English Lines:—	£		£	£	£
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs	1,451,802	-	95,795	14,049,227	1,078,773
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern	888,400	+	11,800	8,242,800	742,000
N. Eastern and Lancs and Yorks	821,088	-	19,244	8,136,802	857,632
Gt. Western and L. & S. W.	744,300	-	3,100	7,068,400	558,294
S. E. & C. and L. B. & S. C.	170,443	-	4,192	1,481,625	61,621
Scottish Lines:— Caledonian, N. British, and Glasgow & S. Western	574,900	+	2,000	5,391,700	413,700
Irish Lines:— Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	135,231	137 47	9,785	1,279,165	74,357
Total	4,786,164	-	98,746	45,649,719	3,786,377

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM Summary for September, 1913, and for the nine months ended September, 1913.

Imports.—During September, 1913, the total value of foreign and Colonial merchandise imported into the United Kingdom was £61,359,000, showing an increase of 7·3 per cent. compared with September, 1912, and of 14·3 per cent. compared with September, 1911. As compared with September, 1912, there were large increases in the case of certain articles of food (although wheat and oats showed a decrease) and in the case of oils and oil-seeds, timber and compare this part gives but there were decreases in the

and oats showed a decrease) and in the case of oils and oil-seeds, timber, and copper, tin and zinc; but there were decreases in the imports of iron ore, and of cotton, wool, hemp, and silk. Rubber showed a great increase in quantity, but a decrease in value.

For the nine months ended September, 1913, the total value of the imports was £557,802,000, showing increases of 5·5 per cent. and of 14·0 per cent. as compared with the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911 respectively. The principal increases, as compared with 1912, were: Grain and flour, £2,317,000; meat, £5,012,000 (including bacon, £2,021,000); iron ore, £1,108,000; wood and timber, £4,980,000; wool, £1,386,000; linseed, £2,262,000; petroleum, £2,613,000; hides and skins, £1,502,000; and manufactured iron and steel, £1,960,000. Sugar showed an increase of 5,110,000 cwts. in quantity, but a reduction of £1,716,000 in value; whilst cotton showed a decrease of 4,237,000 centals in quantity and of £6,985,000 in value.

Exports.—The total value of the exports of produce and manu-

Exports.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in September, 1913, was £42,425,000, showing a decrease of 1.8 per cent. compared with September, 1912, and an increase of 15.2 per cent. compared with September, 1911. Compared with 1912, there was an increase in the exports of food, drink, and tobacco (£191,000), and of coal (£468,000); but manufactured articles showed a decrease of £1,476,000.

For the nine months ended September, 1913, the exports of

decrease of £1,476,000.

For the nine months ended September, 1913, the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom amounted to £390,756,000, showing increases of 10·3 per cent. and of 18·0 per cent. compared with the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911 respectively. The principal increases as compared with 1912 were: Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, £9,816,000; iron and steel manufactures, £6,413,000; machinery, £3,433,000; ships, £4,707,000; and cotton piece goods, £5,965,000. Cotton yarns showed a decrease of £1,099,000.

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

	Sep	tember, 19	913.	Nine mon	ths ended S	Sept., 1913.
_	Amount.	Increas compa		Amount.		rease ared with
		1912.	1911.		1912.	1911.
	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	25,063	1,797	2,122	210,926	9,701	23,156
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	19,920	1,484	3,196	199,048	9,650	22,498
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu-		865	2,287	145,567	9,312	22,329
factured† IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified	L. Stronger	34	75	2,261	176	424
(including Parcel Post)				1		
Total value of Imports	61,359	4,180	7,680	557,802	28,839	68,407

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

	Sep	tember, 1	913.	Nine mon	ths ended	Sept., 1913.
	Amount.	Inc.(+) o	r Dec.(-) red with	Amount.	Inc. (+) of as compa	r Dec. (-) red with
		1912.	1911.		1912.	1911.
	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
IFood, Drink, and	3,189	+ 191	+ 198	22,280	- 835	+ 2,775
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly	5,767	+ 300	+1,087	51,470	+ 9,184	+ 12,326
Unmanufactured; III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu-	32,430	- 1,476	+ 3,931	309,427	+ 27,516	+ 43,012
factured§ IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel	1,039	+ 205	+ 390	7,579	+ 608	+ 1,465
Post) Total value of Exports of Rritish Produce	42,425	- 780	+ 5,606	390,756	+ 36,473	+ 59,578

^{*} Raw cotton, wool and other textile materials, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides and skins, &c.
† Yarns and textile fabrics, metal manufactures, leather and leather manufactures, chemicals, &c.
† Coal, wool, oil and oil-seeds, hides and skins, &c.
§ Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, machinery chemicals, &c.

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.

		CASES.		1	DEATH	8.
Industry.	Month of Sept.,		months Sept.,	M'nth of	moi	ne iths Sept.
	1913.	1913.	1912.	Sept., 1913.	1913.	1912.
		Le	ad Pois	oning.		
Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Works China and Earthenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries	4 2 1 5 1 1 2 2 • 1 3 1 5 1 3 1 5 1 3 1 5 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	21 9 6 29 16 13 4 16 7 49 1 1 3 4 4 3 4 4 57 29 57 21 21 3 57 21 3 4 57 21 3 4 57 21 21 57 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	41 5 5 25 25 23 10 11 19 3 5 8 1 1 4 4 30 14 62 28 39 52	1	2 - 1 1 - 7 - 1 1 2	4 - 3 - 1 - 13 1 1 - 5 2 3 1
Total in Factories & Workshops	31	404	431	1	16	34
House Painting and Plumbing	47	222	185	5	29	33
		Other F	orms of	Poison	ing.	
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thernometer Making Furriers' Processes		2	3 7	-	-	_
Other Industries	1	6	7		-	_
Total		10			_	
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries	-	- 3	- 3	-	-	-
Total	_	3	3		_	
Total	1	3 13		=	<u>-</u>	=
Total, "Other Forms of	1		3		=	=
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	1 8	37	3 20	- - r.	2	4
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning" Wool		37 3 14	3 20 Anthra:	- *.	2 2	4 =
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning" Wool	8	37 3	3 20 Anthra:	x.	-	4 - 4
Wool	8 2 -	37 3 14 2	3 20 Anthra: 23 7 3 , 1	x	2 _	_

Return of Deaths of Seamen.—A Return or 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 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.

Trade.	Num	ber of Wor killed duri	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1913, on a		
	Sept., 1913.	Aug., 1913.	Sept., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service— Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers. Firemen. Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not	3 3 1 1 4	4 3 3 1 10	3 4 4 8	- 1 - 2 - 6	- 1 - 3 + 1 - 4
including Labourers) Porters Shunters Mechanics Labourers Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants	1 1	7 6 6 1	6 3 1 2 8 2	- 1 - 4 + 1 - 2 + 1	- "1 - "1
Total, Railway Service		42	41	- 10	- 9
Mines— Underground Surface	91 14	88 10	82 14	+ 3 + 4	+ 9
Total, Mines	105	98	96	+ 7	+ 9
Quarries over 20 feet deep	9	11	4	- 2	+ 5
Factories and Workshops— Textile— Cotton Wool and Worsted Other Textiles Non-Textile— Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals Marine and Locomotive Engineering Ship and Boat Building Gas Wood Clay, Stone, &c. Chemicals Laundries Food	7 9 2 3 5 5	5 2 2 4 13 2 13 7 	21 59 4 6724213	- 4 - 2 - 1 + 1 + 5 - 4 - 53 + 3 - 1	- 1 + 1 - 2 + 5 + 3 - 5 + 1 + 1 + 3 - 1
Drink Paper, Printing, &c Other Non - Textile Industries	3 2 3 30	4 3 2 17	2 5 18	- 1 + 1 + 13	- 2 + 12
Total, Factories and Workshops. Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5. Docks, Wharves, and Quays Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	12 1 14	10 2 13	18 1 1 9	+ 11 + 2 - 1 + 1	+ 18 - 6 + 5
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	27	25	28	+ 2	- 1
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	2	1		+ 1	+ 2
Total, excluding Seamen	264	255	240	+ 9	+ 24
Seamen— On Trading Vessels— Salling	3 35 16	8 79 6 4	19 44 2 13	- 5 - 44 - 6 + 1	- 16 - 9 - 2 - 8
Total, Seamen	43	97	78	- 54	- 35
Total, including Seamen	307	352	318	- 45	-11

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.*

Districts.		given I	pplicants imploy- Relief.	Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
		Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1912.	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1912.	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1912.
London:— County Outer		320 84	36 5 59	Days. 4,420 1,024	Days. 6,001 1,067	£ 1,042 133	£ 711 115
Total, London		404	424	5,444	7,058	1,175	826
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth England and Wales Scotland		32 436 136	22 446 99	piecewk	piecewrk 7,058 3,685	45 1,220 268	35 861 467
Ireland				2,511			
United Kingdom		572	545	8,355	10,743	1,488	1,328

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-

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.

	August.			Eight months ended August.			
	1912.	1913.	Inc, (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in 1913	
Outward: Total	48,534	43,363	-5,171	321,791	342.217	+20,426	
To British N. America To Australia To United States	21,582 7,195 11,079	20,041 4,821 11,267	-1,541 -2,374 + 188	143,982 54,030 78,308	160.766 44.797 91,332	+16,784 - 9,233 +13,024	
Inward: Total	16,419	19,133	+2,714	135,405	150,310	+14,905	
From British N. America From Australia From United States	4,928 1,224 5,407	6,393 1,587 6,006	+1,465 + 363 + 599	29,465 11,708 47,081	37,505 14,770 49,073	+ 8,040 + 3,062 + 1,992	
Balance Outward:			1000				
Total	32,115	24,230	- 7,885	186,386	191,907	+ 5,521	
To British N. America To Australia To United States	16,654 5,971 5 672	13.648 3.234 5,261	-3,006 -2,737 - 411	114,517 42.322 31,227	123,261 30,027 42,259	+ 8,744 -12,295 +11,032	

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 viâ the United Kingdom.

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 popula-

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. 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).

Paupers on one day in

	second week of September, 19				1913. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in	
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula-	per 10, Popula compar Month ago.	000 of tion a
				tion.		
ENGLAND & WALES*.	Elisabeth I					
Metropolis. West District	11,854	2,145	13,999	172	- 1	- 1
North District	15,037	7,638	22,675	223	- 2	- 1
Central District	4,562	1,393	5,955	394	- 2	
East District	13,948	5,065	19,013	281		-
South District	24,010	13,184	37,194	200		
Total, Metropolis	69,411	29,425	98,836	219		- 1
West Ham	5,000	10,097	15.097	208	- 3	- 2
Other Districts.	9 794	4 957	7,237	187		
Newcastle District	2,384 1,128	4,853	4 698	154 194	+14	- 1
Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c	3,998	3,570 4,025	8,023	100	- 1	- 1
Wigan District	3,998 2,181 10,136	5.172	8,023 7,353 16,978 22,202	171	- 1	- 1
Manchester District	10,136	6,842 10,592	16,978	169	+ 1 + 3 - 1 - 1	- 2
Liverpool District	11,010	10,592	22,202	200	+ 3	=
Bradford District	2,005 1,233		3,007	102	- 1 - 1	Ξ,
Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District	2,631	2,654 3,367	3,657 3,887 5,998	126	+ 1	- 1 - 1
Ramsley District	878	2,449	3,327	113		_
Barnsley District Sheffield District	3,033	3,366	3,327 6,399	133	+ 2	-
Hull District	1.916	5,245	7,161	235	+ 7	-
North Staffordshire	2,236	5,185	7,421	187	+ 1	- 1
Nottingham District	2,182	4,517 2,918	6,699	149	+ 3	- 1
Leicester District Wolverhampton District	3,403	7,182	10,585	156	- 5	- 2
Birmingham District	6,302	6,125	12,427	147	- 1	-
Bristol District	2,817	4,303	7,120	184	+2	- 1
Cardiff & Swansea	2,199	6,412	8,611	201	+ 4	- 1
Total, "Other Districts"	63,891	90,429	154,320	158	+ 1	-
SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District	5,217	16,876	22,093	234	- 1	
Paisley & Greenock District	736	2,635	3,371	180	- 2	-
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,519	2,635 5,139	6,658	166	1000000	-
Dundee and Durfermline	814	2,282 2,548	3,096 3,142	158	+ 2	- 1
Aberdeen	594 337	1,565	1,902	191	- 1]
CONTRACTOR OF MALE AND ADDRESS.						140.00
Total for the above Scottish Districts	9,217	31,045	40,262	201	- 1	-
IRELAND.†	6,215	4,989	11,204	277	+ 5	_
Dublin District Belfast District	2,935	1,106	4,041	97	+ 3	1 =
Cork, Waterford and	3,405	4,199	7,604	306	THE RESERVED BY THE PARTY OF TH	A BUSINESS
Limerick District		THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	A STATE OF THE PARTY.	A STREET, STREET,	+1	-
Galway District	321	185	506	145	+12	-
Total for the above Irish Districts}	12,876	10,479	23,355	212	+ 4	-
Total for above 38 Dis- tricts in Sept., 1913	160,395	171,475	331,870	183		-
tricts in Sept., 1913	2001000	1	1	N. C. Control of the last of t	The state of the s	DESCRIPTION OF

^{*} Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registere Hospitals, and Licensed Houses

^{*} Of the two persons affected in the China and Earthenware industry one

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

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

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE

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

	Price accord Aud		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit. Average selling price per ton.		Previous Audit.	A Year ago.		
Pig Iron. Cleveland	1913. July—Sept. July—Sept.	s. d. 57 8.08 69 5.476	s. d. - 5 11.43 - 7 9.809	* d. + 3 2.44 - 7 4.476		
Manufactured Iron. North of England (Rails, plates, bars, and angles.)	July-Aug.	152 7:16	+1 3:19	+ 15 10.44		
Midlands (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.)	July—Aug.	163 0.41	- 4 11:37	+12 8.58		
West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	July—Aug.	153 4.06	- 4 0.72	+ 16 0.59		

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were reduced by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Cleveland, and by $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in Cumberland.

Manufactured Iron.—As a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts, the wages of puddlers in the North of England were increased by 3d. per ton and those of millmen by 21 per cent.; in the Midlands wages were reduced by similar amounts, and in the West of Scotland they remained unchanged.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

(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 or (2) dissolved during September, 1913.

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies.	3 12	Friendly Societies, (Branches) Building ,,	27 66

(2) Dissolved.

	Notices received			
Class of Society.	Class of Society. Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.		Registry Cancelled.	
Trade Unions	1 4 	27 27 31 4	2 1 11 	

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES IN JULY, 1913.

The total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States in July, 1913, was 138,244, a number more than double the average for July in the three previous years. Persons to the number of 2,708 were debarred from landing, principally on the ground that they were "likely to become a public charge." The number of emigrant aliens departing from the United States during the month was 26,434.

Of the total of 138,244 immigrant aliens admitted, 94,664 were males and 43,580 females. The principal countries of origin were Russia, including Finland (38,499), Austria-Hungary (33,622), and Italy (31,829), these three countries accounting for three-quarters of all the immigrants; the number from the United

quarters of all the immigrants; the number from the United Kingdom was 6,564. A majority of the immigrants were described as "labourers," farm labourers, or "servants"; the principal occupations other than these three were :- Tailors (3,317), dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses (2,494), carpenters and joiners (1,951), merchants and dealers (1,738), clerks and accountants (1,575), shoemakers (1,453), farmers (1,145), masons (886), and miners (823). There were 33,519 persons of no stated occupation among the immigrants, of whom a large number were women and children. The number of non-emigrant aliens departing during the month (36,268) exceeded the number of non-immigrant aliens admitted by 19,910.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1913.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Barmouth (Merioneth)	Dr. J. P. Jones, Fron-y-graig, Barmouth.	Saturday, 9-10 a.m.
Clonavaddy (Tyrone)	Dr. S. Garvin, Ennish House, Castlecaulfield, co. Tyrone.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Glenavy (Antrim)	Dr. T. West, Glenavy	Thursday, 9-10 a.m.
Harleston (Norfolk)	Dr. E. W. Wade, Harleston	Wednesday, 2.30-4 p.m.
Hoo (Kent)	Dr. T. S. Coombe, St. Werburgh Lodge, Hoo.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Lisbellaw (Fermanagh)	Dr. S. F. A. Charles, Lisbellaw	Lisbellaw Dispensary, Wed nesday and Saturday 11 a.m1 p.m.
Manchester, East (Lancashire)	Dr. H. E. Smith, Fairfield Square, Droylsden, Manchester.	(1) Fairfield Sq., Droylsden Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. (2) 2A. Vine Street, Open shaw, Wednesday, 10 a.m.
Pewsey (Wilts)	Dr. A. S. Gedge, Pewsey	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Skibbereen (Cork)	Dr. M. Burke, 31, Bridge Street, Skibbereen.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Sunderland (Durham)	Dr. R. G. Bell, St. Bede's House, Mowbray Road, Sunderland	Wednesday, 9-11 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.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

UNITED KINGDOM.

All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 28, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Mines and Quarries, 1912. District Reports. Persons employed, output, accidents, prosecutions, &c. Yorkshire and North Midland Division (No. 4). [Cd. 6983—iii.: pp. 79: price 1s. 4d.] Liverpool and North Wales District (No. 6). [Cd. 6983—v.: pp. 51: price 5½d.] Midland and Southern District (No. 8). [Cd. 6983—vii.: pp. 84: price 1s. 3d.]

Select Committee on Post Office Servants (Wages and Conditions of Service). Minutes of Evidence. Vol. 1. May 8th to November 27th, 1912. [H.C. 268: pp. 962: price 7s. 7d.]

Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1886, during the year 1912. Home Office. [Cd. 7088: pp. 64: price 6d.]

price 6d.]

Special Report from the Select Committee on the Trade Boards
Act Provisional Order Bill. With Proceedings and Evidence.

[H.C. 209: pp. vi + 61: price 6½d.]

Railway Conciliation Scheme. Statement of Settlements
regarding questions as to rates of wages, hours of labour, and
conditions of service of railway employees, that have been
effected under the Revised Conciliation Scheme recommended by the Royal Commission on the Conciliation and Arbitration Scheme of 1907, as amended by the Railway Conference Agreement of December 11th, 1911. Board of Trade. [Cd. 7037: pp. 288: price 2s. 3d.]

pp. 288: price 2s. 3d.]

Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the three months ended March 31st, 1913, with Reports to the Board of Trade upon certain accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 7038: pp. 132: price 1s. 1d.]

Merchant Shipping (Loss of Life). Return showing the lives lost by wreck, drowning, or other accident in British sea-going merchant ships, 1893 to 1912 inclusive. Board of Trade. [Cd. 7077: pp. 5: price 1d.]

Report to Home Office on Explosion of Detonator Composition at the Factory of Messrs. Kynoch, Ltd., at Holford Mills, near Birmingham, on July 29th, 1913. By H.M. Inspector of Explosives. [Cd. 7090: pp. 6: price 1d.]

Report to Home Office on Circumstances attending an Explosion at the Electricity Generating Station, Bray, on July 10th, 1912. By G. S. Taylor. [Cd. 6964: pp. 16: price 5d.]

Vital Statistics of the United Kingdom. Return of quarterly summary of marriages, births and deaths in the United Kingdom, with comparisons of the corresponding figures for a period of ten

with statistics of the United Kingdom. Return of quarterly summary of marriages, births and deaths in the United Kingdom, with comparisons of the corresponding figures for a period of ten years. Home Office. [H.C. 261: pp. 3: price ½d.]

Seventy-fourth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales (1911). [Cd. 6578: pp. cvi. + 577: price 5s. 8d.]

Poor Relief (England and Wales). Statement for the half-year ended September 30th, 1912. Local Government Board. [H.C. 111: pp. 37: price 3d.]

Employment of Children Act, 1903. Report to Home Office on the bye-law made by the Devon County Council. By Samuel Pope. [Cd. 6988: pp. 15: price 2d.]

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland. Year ended March 31st, 1913. Old age pensions, Unemployed Workmen Act, emigration, pauperism, poor relief, &c. [Cd. 6978: pp. 1. + 373: price 1s. 9d.]

Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, with detailed Report for the year 1912. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 6987: pp. xxxv. + 147: price 9d.]

Banking, Railway and Shipping Statistics, Ireland, June, 1913.

October, 1913. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 7083: pp. 65: price 5d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Canada — The Labour Gazette, August, 1913. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during July wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes, industrial accidents during July; building permits during June and July, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 115.]

—Saskatchewan. The Public Service Monthly. Vol. II., No. 1. August, 1913. [pp. 24.]

New South Wales.—The Industrial Arbitration Reports. Vol. XII., Part II., 1913. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. viii. + 31.]

Victoria.—Wages Board Determinations. Millet Broom, dated July 14th, 1913, cancelling that of September 8th, 1911. Soap and Soda, dated July 22nd, 1913, cancelling that of April 12th, 1912. Country Agricultural Implements, dated July 24th, 1913. Timber Fellers, dated July 25th, 1913. Lift Board, dated July 30th, 1913, cancelling that of September 18th, 1912. Woodworkers, dated July 24th, 1913, cancelling that of February 16th, 1912. Country Printers, dated August 2nd, 1913. Hotel Employees, dated July 29th, 1913, cancelling that of April 15th, 1912. Horsehair Board, dated August 6th, 1913. Country Flour Board, dated July 22nd, 1913, cancelling that of March 7th, 1913. Wholesale Grocers, dated August 12th, 1913, cancelling that of July 8th, 1912.

Queensland. — Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies and Official Valuer for the Quinquennial Period 1907-1911. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer: pp. 32.]
—Awards under the Industrial Peace Act. Brisbane Men's and Boys' Clothing Board, dated July 11th, 1913, cancelling that of September 14th, 1910. Brisbane Gas Stoking Industry, dated July 16th, 1913, cancelling that of April 17th, 1912. Brisbane Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Employees, dated August 1st, 1913, cancelling that of April 29th, 1912.

New Zealand — Journal of the Department of Japour

New Zealand.—Journal of the Department of Labour, August, 1913. Condition of employment and trade as at July 31st; persons assisted to employment; co-operative works; accidents, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer:

—Awards, Agreements, and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XIV. Part 4. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 95.]

South Africa.—Interim Report of the Miners' Phthisis Committee (pp. 14). Mines Department Annual Reports, 1912. Part V. Department of White Labour (pp. 33). [Cape Town: Cape Times, Ltd., Government Printers.]

—Report of the Labour Department, July, 1913. Applications for employment; employment found, &c. (pp. 13).

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Bulletin of the International Labour Office (French edition). Nos. 3 and 4, 1913. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.] Do. (English edition). [London: Pioneer Press, Ltd., Woolwich.]—Bulletin of Social Insurance. No. V., July, 1913. International statistics of industrial accidents. By E. Fuster and P. Nabholz. Do. No. VI. International statistics of infirmity. By E. Fuster. [Paris, 1913: prices (No. V.), 4s. 10d.; (No. VI.), 1s. 7d.]

—Oughtely, Lournal of the International Association on Un-

(No. VI.), 1s. 7d.]

—Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment, July to September, 1913. Chiefly devoted to
Ghent Congress on Unemployment. International inquiry into
Labour Exchanges. [Paris: 34, rue de Babylone.]

United States.—Bureau of Labour Statistics. Bulletin 116, April 8th, 1913. Hours, Earnings, &c., of Wage-earning Women in the District of Columbia (pp. 68). 119, May 5th, 1913. Working Hours of Women in the Pea Canneries of Wisconsin (pp. 54). 131, August, 15th, 1913. Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1907 to 1912 (pp. 121). [Washington: Government Printing Office].

Hours of Labour, 1907 to 1912 (pp. 121). [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910. Vol. VII.
Agriculture. Reports by States: Nebraska—Wyoming. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 1,013.]

—Massachusetts. A Directory of Massachusetts Manufactures, 1913. Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 227.]

—Fifth Annual Report on the Statistics of Municipal Finances. Vears ending between November 30th, 1910, and April 1st, 1911.

Years ending between November 30th, 1910, and April 1st, 1911. Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics. [Boston: Wright & Potter

Printing Co., State Printers: pp. xxx. + 263.]

—Indiana. First Annual Report of the State Board of Inspection, 1912. Factory inspection, accidents in factories; mines and mining inspection, production, average wages paid, &c. [Indiana-

mining inspection, production, average wages paid, &c. [Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, State Printer: pp. 572.]

France. — Report on Dangerous and Unhealthy Establishments, 1912. Prefecture of Police, Seine Department. [Paris: Imprimerie Chaix: pp. 87.]
—Journal of the Ministry of Labour, August, 1913. Labour disputes and conciliation in 1912; "economic indices" for second quarter of 1913; employment and labour disputes in July. [Paris: Librairie Berger-Levrault: price 2d.]
—Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, August, 1913. Prices of wheat in French towns in July. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

Germany. — Statistical Yearbook of the German Empire, 1913. Prices of commodities, consumption of articles of food and drink, workpeople's insurance, co-operation, unemployment, labour

drink, workpeople's insurance, co-operation, unemployment, labour

exchanges, trade unions and employers' associations, wages agreements, wages of miners, labour disputes, crops, &c. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp. xxxii. + 464 + 100: price 2s.]

—Journal of the German Labour Department, September, 1913.

—Journal of the German Labour Department, September, 1913. Employment in August, scope and methods of official labour statistics in the leading industrial States, labour conditions in workshops of the Imperial Navy and of the Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemburg War Departments, miners' wages in the second quarter of 1913. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d.]
—Forestry Statistics of Wurtemburg for 1911. Contains wages statistics. Wurtemburg Forestry Department. [Stuttgart: Chr. Scheufele: pp. 100.]

statistics. Wurtemburg Forestry Department. [Stuttgarv: On. Scheufele: pp. 100.]

—Statistical Journal of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, August, 1913. Labour exchanges and prices of food in August. [Karls-

—Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemburg, September, 1913. Labour exchanges in 1912, and in August, 1913. [Stutt-

gart : J. Fink.]

gart: J. Fink.]

—Income and Expenditure of 22 Working Class Families of Munich. Dr. Else Conrad. Municipal Statistical Office, 1909.

[Munich: J. Lindauer'sche Buchhandlung (Schopping): pp. 80.]

—Statistics of Magdeburg, 1912. Housing and employment. Municipal Statistical Office. [Magdeburg: R. Zacharias.]

—Statistical Yearbook of German Towns. Nineteenth Year. [Breslau, 1913: Verlag van Wilh. Gottl. Korn: pp. lxvi + 849.]

—Trade and Employment in 1910. (Part I. of "Das Wirtschaftsjahr 1910.") Edited by R. Calwer, 1913. Statistics of production (pig iron, coal), employment, labour disputes, wages, wholesale and retail prices, &c. [Jena: Verlag von Gustav Fischer: pp. 367.]

wholesale and retail prices, de. [cher: pp. 367.]

—Indices of Economic Fluctuations ("Konjunkturkunde").

Wilhelm Vogel, 1913. [Berlin: Verlag für Sprach und Handelswissenschaft S. Simon: pp. 100: price 1s.]

—Bureau of Social Service ("Soziales Museum"). Annual
Report for 1912. [Frankfort-on-Main: Selbstverlag des Sozialen Museums: pp. 52.]

Austria-Hungary.—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, August, 1913. Persons employed and average earnings of adult workers, and average length of shift in the mining industry, 1907-1911; labour exchanges in July. [Vienna: A. Hölder

price, 2d.]
—Journal of the Austrian Statistical Commission, August-September, 1913. Historical account of labour statistics in Austria. By Dr. Victor Mataja. [Brünn: F. Irrgang.]
—Statistical Journal of Hungary. Statistics of factory inspection in Hungary in 1912. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]
—Journal of Workmen's Insurance, September 1st, 1913.
Austrian Ministry of the Interior. [Vienna: k.k. Hof-und

Staats-druckerei. 1

—General Federation of German Co-operative Societies (on Schulze-Delitzsch system) in Austria. Annual Report for 1912, by Karl Wrafe I. (Vienna: Selbstverlag des Allgemeinen Verbandes : pp. 55.]

Italy.—Proceedings of Higher Council of Labour. Eighteenth Session, November, 1912. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Tipografia Nazionale di G. Bertero e C.: pp. 189: price 1s. 8d.]—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, August, 1913. (Monthly series.) Labour disputes in second quarter of 1915; retail prices of food, &c., in June. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, September 1st and 16th, 1913. (Fortnightly series.) Retail prices in July, labour disputes in July and August, laws relating to educational requires

16th, 1913. (Fortnightly series.) Retail prices in July, labour disputes in July and August, laws relating to educational requirements of children employed in factories and workshops. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 5d. each part.]

—Annals of Statistics. Series V., Vol. 5. Proceedings of Higher Council of Statistics, Session of February, 1913. Do., Series V., Vol. 6. Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [Rome, 1913: Fratelli Treves: price 1s. 8d. each part.]

—Italian Journal of Factory Inspection, May-June, 1913. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

—Journal of Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, May 1st and 15th, 1913. Series B. Prices of wheat in April and May. Do. August 23rd, 1913. Series A. [Porne]

in April and May. Do., August 23rd, 1913. Series A. [Rome, 1913: Fratelli Treves: price 1½d.]

—Monthly Bulletin of Credit and Thrift, May-June, 1913.

Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [Rome: Fratelli Treves.]

telli Treves: price 10d.]

—Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, August, 1913. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

Belgium.—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, August 15th, 1913. Unemployment and work of labour exchanges in July, retail prices of food on July 31st; do., August 31st. Labour disputes in July. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d. each part.]

Report for 1911 on the Operation and Effects of the Law of December 31st, 1909, fixing the Hours of Labour in Mines. Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour. [Brussels: L. Narcisse: pp. 245.]

Holland. — Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, August 30th, 1913. Employment and labour disputes in July; price of bread in first half of 1913. [The Hague: Gebroeders

Belinfante: price 1d.]

—Statistics of Holland. No. 191. Contraventions of Labour Laws in 1912. Dutch Government Statistical Office. The Laws in 1912. Dutch Government Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. 48: price 2d.]

-Household Budgets of Seventy Working Class Families in Holland. Report of investigation by Amsterdam "Socials

Democratische Studie-Club," 1913. [Amsterdam: Brochuren-handel der S.D.A.P., Keizersgracht 378: pp. 108.] —Dutch Benevolent Society, Report for 1912. [Stoom-drukkeriji G. Hovens Greve, Steenwijk: pp. 56.]

Switzerland. - Federation of Swiss Labour Exchanges, Report for 1912. [Zurich: Buchdruckerei des Schweizerischen Grütlivereins: pp. 35.]

Norway. — School Children employed in Industry in Christiania. Municipal Statistical Bureau, 1913. [Christiania: pp.

Denmark. - Summary of Principal Statistics relating to Denmark, 1913. Published by the Government Statistical Department. Statistics of wholesale and retail prices; sick, &c., benefit societies; unemployment funds; workmen's insurance; strikes and lockouts; wages and hours of labour; trade unions; agricultural co-operative societies. [Copenhagen: H. H. Thieles: pp.

68: price 1s. 1½d.]

—Journal of the Danish Statistical Office, September, 1913.

Unemployment in June. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-

Unemployment in June. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag.]

—Journal of the Danish Workmen's Insurance Council and of the Unemployment Inspector's Department, September, 1913. New Danish factory law of April 29th, 1913; unemployment in June. [Hellerup: V. L. Faber.]

Spain. — Year-Book of Social Statistics relating to the Province of Catalonia, 1912. "Social Museum" of Barcelona. [Barcelona: Tallers Grafics de Eduard Navas: pp. 165.]

Portugal. — Journal of the Portuguese Labour Department, Vo. 84, 1913. Statistics of work of Industrial Arbitration Courts in 1911. [Coimbra: Impransa da Universidade.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Consular Reports, Annual Series. No. 5187. Switzerland, 1912. Agriculture, population, statistics of the textile and other industries, &c. [Cd. 7048-3: pp. 41: price 2½d.] No. 5191. Kove, 1912. Population and industries, spinning factories, &c. [Cd. 7048-7: pp. 58: price 6d.] No. 5194. Bavaria, 1912. Housing, cost of living, agricultural co-operation, industries, &c. [Cd. 7048-10: pp. 21: price 4½d.] No. 5196. Bilbao, 1912. Emigration, industries, &c. [Cd. 7048-12: pp. 44: price 5½d.] No. 5202. Gothenburg, 1912. Population and industries, agriculture, fisheries, &c. [Cd. 7048-18: pp. 37: price 4½d.] Consular Reports, Annual Series. No. 5187. Switzerland.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1913.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT. STEEL RAILS, &C., FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH.—Cargo let Iron Co., Ltd., 35, Lime St., E.C.

STOVES AND RANGES FOR COASTGUARD STATIONS, &C., IN GREAT BRITAIN (RUNNING CONTRACT).—Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk. Works Services.—Additional Hospital Accommodation, Shotley, A. Gayford, Trinity Works, Ipswich. Engine House, Store and Main Drainage at Cleethorpes, Dennis Gill & Son, Nether Hall Rd., Doncaster. New Watch Room and repairs and internal painting at St. Anthony Point War Signal Station, W. E. Bennett, Bodmin, Cornwall. Receiving Store, Portland, J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent's Ironworks, Bristol. Shed, Workshops, &c., at Calshot, E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Corporation St., Birmingham. Steel Gantry for 150 Ton Traveller, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent's Ironworks Bristol works. Bristol.

ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

ASBESTOS FIBRE SHEETING, COMPRESSED.—Turner Bros., Ltd., Spotland, Rochdale; James Walker & Co., Ltd., Lion Works,

PARAFFIN WAX.—Palmer & Co., Ltd., Victoria

Works, Stratford, E.
CHAMOIS SKINS.—J. S. Deed & Son, Ltd., 91, New Oxford St.,
W.C.; C. F. Stead & Co., Ltd., Leeds; J. McRae & Co., 57, Bermondsey St., S.E.

Bermondsey St., S.E.

CLOTHING, WATERPROOF.—Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; New Pegamoid, Ltd., 134, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

ENAMELS.—Indestructible Paint Co., Ltd., King's House, King

HANDERCHIEFS, BLACK SILK .— J. Smale & Sons, Macclesfield. JAM, APRICOT.—J. Robertson & Sons, Ltd., Catford, S.E.; . & T. Pink, Ltd., Bermondsey, S.E.; Lipton, Ltd., City Rd.,

JEAN, BLUE AND BROWN.-Rylands & Sons, Ltd., 55, Wood

St., E.C.

LEATHER, HIDES, STRAPS, &c.—Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., 239, Long Lane, Bermondsey, S.E.; Jno. Tullis & Son, Ltd., Bridgton, Glasgow; S. E. Norris & Co., Shalwell, E.; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax, Yorks; G. Angus & Co. Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.
PAINT, WHITE LEAD.—Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Cookson & Co., Ltd., Newcastle on-Tyne; Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester.
RED LEAD.—Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester.
SHOES, GYMNASIUM.—North British Rubber Co. Ltd., 2 and 4, East Rd., City Rd., N.; New Liverpool Rubber Co., Ltd., 292, Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool.
TWINES.—Port Glasgow and Newwark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Belfast; Webster Bros. & Co., Stanley Mills, Arbroath.

WAR OFFICE.

ACCUMULATOR, HYDRAULIC.—Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester. BINOCULARS.—Aitchison & Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E.; Ross td., 3, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.; W. Watson & cons, Ltd., High Barnet; Carl Zeiss (London), Ltd., Mill Hill,

N.W.

Boots.—Finedon Co-operative Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Obelisk Hill, Finedon; T. Mabane & Sons, Belgrave Works, Leeds; C. E. Nichols, Raunds; W. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Kettering; St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave.

Bottles, Water.—Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd., Stourport, Worcs.; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd. Bradford St., Birmingham; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

Candles, Sterilizing.—Slack & Brownlow, Gorton, Manchester; Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd., 121, Oxford St., W.

Caps.—S. Hess & Son, Ltd., 44, Bethnal Green Rd., E.; Hobson & Sons, High St., Woolwich; Myers & Co., 222/6, Cambridge Rd., N.E.; S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St., E.

Carts.—Hayes & Son, Scotgate Works, Stamford, Lincs; Stagg & Robson, Ltd., Commercial Vehicle Works, Selby.

Clothing, Messengers, &c. (Term Contract).—G. Glanfield

CLOTHING, MESSENGERS, &C. (TERM CONTRACT).—G. Glanfield & Son, Brick Lane, E., and Osborne Place, E. COATS, INDIA-RUBBER.—Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Leith

COATS, INDIA-RUBBER.—Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Leith Walk, Edinburgh.
DRESSINGS, SURGICAL (TERM CONTRACT).—Cuxson, Gerrard &

Dressings, Surgical (Term Contract).—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Fountain Lane, Oldbury, Birmingham; S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7-12, Aldersgate St., E.C.

Fasteners, Bandolier.—C. Edkins & Sons, Ltd., Friday Bridge Works, Birmingham.

Knives, Clasp.—A. Ibbitt, 23, Carver St., Sheffield.

Lathes.—Drummond Bros., Ltd., Ryde Hill, Guildford.

Medicines (Great Britain) (Term Contract).—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 12 and 16, Coleman St., E.C.

Mills, Incorporating, &c.—Vauxhall & West Engineering Co., Ltd., Luton, Beds.

MILLS, INCORPORATING, &C.—Vauxinan & West Engineering Co., Ltd., Lutón, Beds.
MOPHEADS (TERM CONTRACT).—E. Early & Son, Witney; W. Smith & Co. (Witney), Ltd., Witney.
MUSKETS, FENCING.—Webley & Scott, Ltd., 86, Weaman St.,

PAPER, NON-ABSORBENT.—T. Briggs (Manchester), Ltd., Rich-

mond Hill Works, Salford.

PLANT, WATER-SOFTENING.—Lassen & Hjört, 52, Queen Victoria

SLATES, ROOFING (TERM CONTRACT).—Bingley, Son & Follitt, Ltd., Dinorwic Slate Quarries, Bangor.

WIRE, ELECTRIC.—F. Smith & Co. (incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd.), Anaconda Works, Salford,

Manchester.

Works Services.—Annexes to Married Soldiers' Quarters, Lancaster, R. Ward, 36, Golgotha Rd., Lancaster. Erection of Aeroplane Sheds, Farnborough, W. Harbrow, South Bermondsey Station, S.E. Erection of Barrack Blocks, Gravesend, W. F. Blay, Ltd., Spital Rd., Dartford, Kent. Erection of Dining Room, Inverness, Watson & Sons, 53, Caledonian Rd., Perth. Erection of Guncotton Store, &c., Fleetwood, T. Whittaker & Son, 3, Poulton Rd., Fleetwood. Erection of Gunpowder Magazine, Plumstead, W. P. Goose & Sons, 124, Milton Rd., Gravesend. Erection of Gymnasium, Beggars Bush Barracks, Dublin, J. Dowling, 17, Vernon Avenue, Clontarf. Erection of Magazine, Cardiff, J. Stephens, 58, Brunswick St., Cardiff. Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters, North Aldershot, G. Kemp & Co., Elms Rd., Aldershot. Erection of Medical Store, York, J. W. Maw & Sons, 18, Waverley St., York. Erection of Officers' Quarters, Central Flying School, Upavon, W. E. Chivers & Sons, Sheep St., Devizes. Erection of Officers' Quarters, Kildare, R. L. Warren, Upper Rathmines Rd., Dublin. Excavating Trenches for Cables, Okehampton Camp, Pollard & Co., Taunton. Foundations for Aeroplane Shop, Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnborough, McC. E. Fitt, Oxford Rd., Reading. Installation of Electric Light, Staff College, Camberley, A. V. Gifkins & Co., 68, Victoria St., S.W. Periodical Works Services, Shorncliffe, F. Holdsworth, Saltaire Rd., Shipley. Provision of Regimental Institute, Bulford Camp, J. Crockerell, Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain. Renewing Floors, Marlborough Lines, North Aldershot, E. C. Hughes, Albion Works, Wokingham. Repair and Maintenance of W.D. Buildings at Armagh, J. Langlands & Son, Dungannon; Canterbury, Popkiss & Son, Vauxhall, Canterbury; Dublin (South), W. A. Beck, Newbridge; Dublin (North), J. & R. Thompson, Ltd., Roden St., Belfast. Supply and Erection of Heating Apparatus in Aeroplane Sheds, Netheravon, E. Deane & WORKS SERVICES .- Annexes to Married Soldiers' Quarters, Dungannon; Canterbury, Popkiss & Son, Vauxhall, Canterbury; Dublin (South), W. A. Beck, Newbridge; Dublin (North), J. & R. Thompson, Ltd., Roden St., Belfast. Supply and Erection of Heating Apparatus in Aeroplane Sheds, Netheravon, E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., 3, Monument St., E.C. Supply and Erection of Steelwork for Test House, Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnborough, J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent's Ironworks, Bristol. Water Mains and Drainage, Choulston, Salisbury Plain, W. E. Chivers & Sons, 29, Sheep St., Devizes.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

BARS. MILD STEEL.—Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.

BLASTING POWDER.—Wakefield & Co., nr. Kendall.
BOILER, LOCOMOTIVE.—Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.
BORING AND TURNING MILL.—Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Atlas

Works, Coventry.

Brake Blocks.—National Rail and Tramway Appliances Co.,

td., 12/18, Taylor St., Liverpool.
BRIDGEWORK, STEEL.—J. Westwood & Co., Ltd. Napier Yard,

Buffers.-Gloucester Rly. Carr. and Wagon Co., Ltd.,

BUNGALOW, STEEL, IRON AND TIMBER WORK .- Francis Morton

October, 1913 THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

& Co., Ltd., 17, Victoria St., S.W. BUOYS AND MOORINGS .- Brown, Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., Millwall, E.

BUOY, AUTOMATIC ACETYLENE GAS.—Trinity House, Tower Hill, E.C.

CARRIAGES, THIRD CLASS .- Cravens, Ltd., Darnall, Sheffield. CARRIAGES, SLEEPING.—Birmingham Rly. Carr. and Wagon Co.,

CASING .- Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.

CEILING, FIBROUS PLASTER.—Bromsgrove Guild of Applied Arts, Bromsgrove, Worcester.
CEMENT.—Assoc. Portland Cement Mnfrs., Ltd., 8, Lloyd's

CHASSIS.—Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., South St., Scotstoun,

COUPLERS, A.B.C.—A.B.C. Coupler, Ltd., Queen Anne's Cham-

bers, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.

Druggists' Sundries.—Maw, Son & Sons, 7/12, Aldersgate

DYNAMOS, TRAIN LIGHTING.—Mather & Platt, Ltd., Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR WAGON TURNTABLES.—Craven Bros.,

Ltd., Vauxhall Ironworks, Manchester.

Explosives.—Nobel's Explosives Co., 195, West George St.,

FANS, ELECTRIC.—British Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co.,

Ltd., Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
FUMIGATING AND DISINFECTING MACHINE.—Clayton Fire Extin-

guishing and Disinfecting Co., 22, Craven St., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

Hose Pipes, Vacuum Brake.—G. Spencer Moulton & Co., Ltd., Kingston Mill, Bradford-on-Avon.
Houses, Mosquito Proof.—Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Rose Lane Works, Norwich.

Insulators, &c.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent. Ironwork, Steel, Wrought and Cast.—Horseley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.

LEAD.-Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., 14, Fenchurch St., E.C.

_ Lighters, &c.—Bow McLachlan & Co., Ltd., Thistle Works,

Paisley, N.B.
LINE WIRE, GALVANISED IRON.—Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., 17, Lime St., E.C.

LOCOMOTIVES, TANK.—Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Bridge water Foundry, Patricroft, nr. Manchester. .

LOCOMOTIVES AND TENDERS.—Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Forth Bank Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LOCOMOTIVE SPARES.—Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Forth Bank Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MARBLE AND BRONZE WORK.—Farmer & Brindley, Ltd., 63, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.

MATERIALS FOR WHARF.—Horseley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.

MOTOR CAR.—Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Co., Ltd., Adderley

MOTOR CAR, RAIL.—Drewry Car Co., Ltd., 13, South Place,

MOTOR VAN SPARES.—Halley's Industrial Motors, Ltd., Yoker,

Glasgow.
Oils, Lubricating.—Vacuum Oil Co., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.
PIPES, CAST IRON AND SPECIAL CASTINGS.—Staveley Coal and

Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley Ironworks, nr. Chesterfield.
PIPES, COPPER.—Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak Works,

nr. Birmingham. Poles (Hamilton), Parts of .- F. Morton & Co., Ltd., 17, Victoria St., S.W.

Victoria St., S.W.

Poles, Telegraph.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.
Rails, Steel.—Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Suffolk
House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
Signalling Materials.—Tyer & Co., Ltd., 16, Ashwin St.,

Dalston, N.E.

SLEEPERS AND KEYS, STEEL.—Workington Iron and Steel Co.,
Ltd., 14, Sherbourne Lane, King William St., E.C.

SPRINGS, ELLIPTICAL BEARING.—Ibbotson Bros. & Co., Ltd.,
Globe Steel Works, Sheffield; J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., Newburn
Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

STEELWORK.—Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell Bridge
Works, Motherwell, N.B.

STEEL SPECIALS.—Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.

Id Broad St., E.C.

STEEL, Tool.—J. H. Andrews & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.

SWITCHES AND CROSSINGS.—Darlington Rly. Plant and Foundry

o., Ltd., Bank Top, Darlington.

SWITCHBOARD, TELEPHONE.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wool-

TANK, CAST IRON.—Horseley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.
TANKS, WATER AND COLUMNS.—Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd.,
5, Victoria St., S.W. 5, Victoria St., S.W.

TELEPHONES, &c.—British L.M. Ericsson Mnfg. Co., Ltd.,
Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C.

TUBES, BRASS AND COPPER.—Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Selly
Oak Works, nr. Birmingham.

Tubes, Steel.—Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C. Id Broad St., E.U.
TURNTABLE.—Horseley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.
Tyres, Steel.—Samuel Fox & Co., Ltd., Stocksbridge Works,

Underframes, Steel.—R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wishaw, Glasgow; Cravens, Ltd., Darnall, Sheffield.
VACUUM Brake Fittings.—Consolidated Brake and Engg. Co.,

Ltd., Spencer House, South Place, E.C.; Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd., 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

VARNISH.—Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Finsbury Court, E.C. WAGONS, COVERED GOODS.—Gloucester Rly. Carr. and Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester.

WAGONS, STEAM.—Alley & Maclellan, Ltd., Sentinel Works, Polmadie, Glasgow.

WASTE, COTTON.—W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester; R. Garside, Manchester

WIRE, &C., COPPER.—Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak Works, nr. Birmingham.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

ACCUMULATORS.—Tudor Accumulator Co., Victoria St., S.W. Brake Fittings.—Consolidated Brake, &c., Co., Spencer

House, South Place, E.C.

Bridgework.—Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Wednesbury. Buffers.—G. Turton Platts & Co., Sheffield.
Cable.—London Electric Wire Co., and Smiths, Playhouse

Yard, E.C. CANVAS.—McGregor & Co., 21, Lawrence Lane, E.C.; McKer-

CANVAS.—McGregor & Co., 21, Lawrence Lane, E.C.; McKerrow & Co., 38, Victoria St., S.W.; Baxter Bros. & Co., Dundee. CAPES.—Warne & Co., 29, Gresham St., E.C. CARRIAGES.—Leeds Forge Co., Leeds.

CEMENT.—Associated Portland Cement Manufrs., Ltd., Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; Empire Portland Cement Co., Northfleet.

COMPRESSORS.—Reavell & Co., Ipswich; Belliss & Morcom,

Ledsam St., Birmingham.

COPPER PLATES.—Vivian & Sons, Bond Court House, Wal-

CORD.—E. Spinner & Co., Albert Square, Manchester.
COUPLINGS.—T. Firth & Sons, Sheffield.
CROSSINGS, &C.—R. White & Sons, Widnes; Isca Foundry Co., Newport, Mon.

DYNAMO.—Laurence Scott & Co., Norwich. Fans.—Crompton & Co., Chelmsford.
Fencing.—Anderston Foundry Co., Port Clarence, Middlesbro'Forms.—Waterlow & Sons, 26, Great Winchester St., E.C.
Girders.—Head, Wrightson & Co., Thornaby-on-Tees.
Heating Apparatus.—Benham & Sons, Wigmore St., W.

HEATING APPARATUS.—Bennam & Sons, Wigmore S. IRON WIRE.—Whitecross Co., Warrington.
Jacks.—Holt & Willetts, Cradley Heath.
JOISTS.—Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.
LAMP GLASSES.—Chance Bros. & Co., Birmingham. LIGHTHOUSE TENDER.—W. Beardmore & Co., Glasgow.
MACHINE, RIVETTING.—Fielding & Platt, Gloucester.
Motors.—Lancashire Dynamo, &c., Co., Trafford Park, Man-

Motor-Car. - Austin Motor Co., Birmingham; Clement Talbot,

Motor-Car.—Austin Motor Co., Birmingham; Clement Taloot, Ltd., N. Kensington, W.
OIL ENGINES.—Petters, Ltd., Yeovil.
Paint.—Alexander Fergusson & Co., Maryhill, Glasgow.
Paper.—W. Nash, St. Paul's Cray.
Posts.—F. Morton & Co., Garston, Liverpool.
Ralls and Fishplates.—Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough;
Workington Iron, &c., Co., Workington.
Searchlight Plant.—Lancashire Dynamo, &c., Co., Trafford

Park, Manchester. SCREW COUPLINGS .- Metropolitan C.W. and Finance Co.,

SHIRTS.—E. Milns & Co., Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E., Hine, Barker & Co., Milk St., E.C. SPRINGS.—Willford & Co., Glasgow; Steel, Peech & Tozer,

STEEL SHEETS.-F. Braby & Co., 110, Cannon St., E.C.; Smith & McLean, Gartoosh, Glasgow.

Steel Channel.—Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Brierley

SWITCHBOARDS.—Eckstein, Heap & Co., Broughton, Man-

chester.

Tar.—E. Catchpole & Sons, Rotherhithe.
Tickets.—Waterlow & Son, 26, Great Winchester St., E.C.
Trough Plates.—J. Westwood & Co., Millwall.
Tubes.—Elliott's Metal Co., Selly Oak, Birmingham.
Wheels and Axles.—Hurst, Nelson & Co., Motherwell.
Wire.—Elliott's Metal Co., Selly Oak, Birmingham; R. Johnson & Nephew, Bradford Ironworks, Manchester; W. Bain & Co., Coatbridge.

POST OFFICE.

LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE WAY DUCTS, Bournemouth .-

LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE WAY DUCTS, Bournemouth.—
Grounds & Newton, Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth.
LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE WAY DUCTS, Bromley.—F. G.
Brummell, Dudden Hill Lane, Willesden, N.W.
LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE WAY DUCTS, Cardiff to Newport,
Mon.—W. Dobson, Yeaman Lane, Dundee St., Edinburgh.
LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE WAY DUCTS, Glasgow to Edinburgh (Section I.).—W. Dobson, Yeaman Lane, Edinburgh.
LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE WAY DUCTS, Liverpool to Birmingham (Section I.).—Greig & Matthews, 46, Qn. Victoria St., E.C.
LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE WAY DUCTS, Liverpool to Birmingham (Section V.).—Wyatt Bros., Wayland Works, Whitchurch,
LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE WAY DUCTS, Liverpool to Birmingham (Section VI.).—W. Hodge & Sons, 304, Bristol Rd., Northfield, Birmingham,

LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE WAY DUCTS, London to Brighton (Section II.).—W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

LAYING LINES OF PIPES AND MULTIPLE WAY DUCTS, London to Brighton (Section III.).—Peerless, Dennis & Co., Languey

to Brighton (Section III.).—Peerless, Dennis & Co., Languey Rd., Eastbourne.

Laying Lines of Multiple Way Ducts, London to Brighton (Section IV.).—W. Dobson, Yeaman Lane, Edinburgh.

Laying Lines of Multiple Way Ducts, London to Brighton (Section V.).—W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

Laying Lines of Multiple Way Ducts, Manchester.—Whittaker Ellis, 122, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Laying Lines of Multiple Way Ducts, Newcastle-on-Tyne to South Shields.—W. Dobson, Yeaman Lane, Edinburgh.

Laying Lines of Multiple Way Ducts, Newcastle-on-Tyne to Sunderland.—E. Weatherley, Villa Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Laying Lines of Multiple Way Ducts, Wilmslow to Rusholme.—W. Irwin & Co., Ltd., Burley Rd., Leeds.

Laying Lines of Pipes, Milnsbridge (Huddersfield).—J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.

Manufacturing, Supplying, Drawing in and Jointing a Cable between Liverpool and Birmingham.—The British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk St.,

Manufacturing, Supplying, Drawing in and Jointing a Cable between London and Birmingham.—The Western Electric

Cable Between London and Birmingham.—The Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.

Telephone Exchange Equipment, Aberdeen.—The Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.

Telephone Exchange Equipment, Accrington.—The Automatic Telephone Manufg. Co., Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk St., E.C.

Telephone Exchange Equipment, Brixton.—The Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.

Telephone Exchange Equipment, Chester.—The Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.

Telephone Exchange Equipment, Dudley.—The Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.

Telephone Exchange Equipment, Grimsby.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.

Telephone Exchange Equipment, Lowestoft.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.

Telephone Exchange Equipment, Portsmouth.—The Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.

Telephone Exchange Equipment, Romford.—The British

Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bernox House, St., W.C.

Telephone Exchange Equipment, Romford.—The British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 5, Chancery Lane, E.C. Telephone Exchange Equipment, Stockport.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, S.W.

Apparatus, Telephonic.—Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire; British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Silburn, N.W.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Leyton, E.; Phænix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., Cricklewood, N.W.; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

Apparatus, Testing.—Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., Chiswick, W.

W. *
LE, TELEGRAPHIC.—Callenders Cable & Construction Co.,

wick, W.
Cable, Telegraphic.—Callenders Cable & College Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.
Cable, Telephonic.—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby and Prescot; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.; Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.
Insulators.—J. Bourne & Son, Denby, Derbyshire; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

Ltd. Tipton, Staffs; Ham, Baker & Nut. Co.,

On-Trent.

IRONWORK.—Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Langley, Birmingham; Portland Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Birmingham; C. Richards & Sons, Darlaston.

LAMPS, METALLIC FILAMENT.—Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Brook Green, W.

LININGS, TRIMMINGS, &C., FOR UNIFORM CLOTHING.—Cawthra, J., & Co., Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

SLATES.—Bingley, Son & Follit, Ltd., Millbank Slate Wharf, S.W.

Tents, Jointers.—Berthon Boat Co., Ltd., Romsey, Hants. Troughing, Fireclay.—Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax. Waste, Cotton.—W. C. Jones, Ltd., Collyhurst Mills, Man-

WIRE, BRONZE.—T. Bolton & Sons, Oakamoor, Staffs; Shrop-ire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop. WIRE, GALVANIZED IRON.—Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions.—J. Allen & Sons (Ivybridge), Ltd., Stowford Mill, Ivybridge; J. Batchelor & Sons, Ltd., Little Chart, near Ashford; Brown, Stewart & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; A. Cowan & Son, Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Tamworth; R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd., Stoneclough; J. B. Green & Son, Maidstone; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele, Cullompton; W. S. Hodgkinson & Co., Wells, Somerset; C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent; Hyde Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd., Broomstair Mills, Denton; Ilford Paper Mills, Ltd., Ilford; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; A. E. Reed & Co., Ltd., Riverside Mills, Dartford; R. Sommerville & Co., Creech Works, Taunton; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; R. & W. H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Watson, Linwood, Renfrewshire; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Buckland Mills, Dover; J. Wild & Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe; J. W.

Watson, Linwood, Renfrewshire; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Buckland Mills, Dover; J. Wild & Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe; J. W. Marshall & Co., Bolton.

Printing, Binding, &c.—Binding 700 Memo Books, printing, binding, &c., 2,000 books "S, 1308," supplying 1,000 Portfolios 16 in. by 10½ in. by 2½ in., Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery Avenue, E.C. Binding 10,000 ciphering books, printing, binding, 2,000 Cash Books, Penny Bank, Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd., 77, St. John St., E.C. Binding 24,000 Rifle and Field Exercises for H.M. Fleet, J. Adams, 76-78, Grays Inn Rd., W.C.; Davison, Clarke & Co., Ltd., 16-20, Underwood St., N. Printing, binding, &c., 35,000 Army Book 153, supplying 35,000 covers for ditto, 500 Portfolios, 8,000 Portfolios, Army, Book 234, 7,000 Army Form B. 2067a, Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.; printing, binding, &c., 2,500 books T.E. No. 520, 5,000 books T.E. No. 518, 5,000 books T.E. No. 519, 1,500 Penny Bank Ledgers, 1,000 Guard Books for "General Entry," 15,000 Regd. Parcel Post Delivery Receipt Books, McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Printing, binding, &c., 5,000 Army Form B 2067a, J Truscott & Son, Ltd., Tonbridge. Printing Home Office Circulars, J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., Suffolk Lane, E.C. Printing Insurance Contribution Cards, Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., and Hayes; C. Straker & Sons, Ltd., 5-9, Bishopsgate Avenue, E.C. Supplying complete, with Metal Fittings, 2,000 Cases, Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., 4, Lambert Hill, E.C. Supplying 65,000 cps. Royal Naval Calendar, 1914, A. S. Mitchell, Classic Colour Press, Katesgrove, Reading. Supplying 50,000 copies Recruiting Poster, Stokers, Gale & Polden, Ltd., Aldershot.

Stores.—Pins, Perkins & Marmont, Ltd., Frogmarsh Mills, Stores.—Pins, Perkins & Marmont, Ltd., Frogmarsh Mills,

STORES .- Pins, Perkins & Marmont, Ltd., Frogmarsh Mills, Woodchester, Stroud.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

BUILDING WORKS.—Birmingham Central Telephone Exchange: Alterations, Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd., 56, Victoria St., S.W. Bolton New Temporary Sorting Office: Erection, John Harrison & Co., Station Works, Denmark Rd., Camberwell, S.E. British Museum: Redrainage Works, Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., 35, Red Lion Square, W.C. Buckingham Palace, Servants' Quarters: Alterations, John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Horseferry Rd., S.W. New General Post Office, East: Excavation of Site, N. Fortescue & Sons, Ltd., 215, Mare St., Hackney, N.E. Houses of Parliament: Redrainage Works, Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., 35, Red Lion Square, W.C. Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh: Setting back of front of Laboratory, Colin Macandrew, Laurieston Gardens, Edinburgh. Royal Mews, Pimlico, S.W.: Partial Reconstruction of Married Quarters, Dove Bros., Ltd., 4, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

Engineering Works.—Cardiff: Supply of Engineering Labour in Daywork, Fred Price & Co., Ltd., St. John's Square, Cardiff. Miscellandous.—Supply of Incandescent Electric Lamps, Dick, Kerr & Co., Ltd., Abchurch Yard, Cannon St., E.C.; Maxim Lamp Works, Ltd., Maxim Works, Canonbury Rd., Highgate, N.; Pope's Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., Hythe Rd., Willesden, N.W. Insertion of Advertisements in London and Provincial Papers, J. G. King & Son, 10, Bolt Court, Fleet St., E.C.

Wood Block Flooring.—Huddersfield New Post Office, E. B. Burgess & Co., 6, Castle St., Liverpool.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

CLEARING AND FENCING A SITE AT IXWORTH PLACE, S.W.—J. J. Baptiste, 241, Brighton Rd., Croydon.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS TO SUPERINTENDENTS' CARTS.—

Marchant & Fletcher, Brook Mews North, Paddington, W.

PRISON COMMISSION: HOME OFFICE.

FLOUR AND WHOLEMEAL.—R. Baxendell & Son, Bee Mills, Sandhills Lane, Liverpool; G. T. Cox & Sons, Ltd., 9 and 10, St. Mary at Hill, E.C.; T. Denne & Sons, Canterbury; A. & W. Evans, Ltd., Soar Lane Mills, Leicester; Hills & Partridge, Aylesbury; North Shore Mill Co., Ltd., 85, Boundary St., Liverpool; J. Reynolds & Co., Ltd., Albert Flour Mills, Gloucester; H. O. Short & Sons, Berwick-on-Tweed; Unwin Sowter, Sowter Rd., Derby.

PRISON COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND. FLOUR.-J. & R. Snodgrass, 92, Washington St., Glasgow.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS: IRELAND. COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS: IRELAND.

BUILDING WORKS.—Belfarsad National School, co. Mayo, erection, P. Corrigan, Ballinsally, Dugort, co. Mayo; Cliffoney National School, co. Sligo, erection, J. Hannon, Mullaghmore, co. Sligo; Drumclugh National School, co. Cork, erection, W. J. Murphy, New St., Bantry, co. Cork; Spa Lodge, Phœnix Park, co. Dublin, alterations and additions, J. P. & W. Somers, Robin Hood House, Clondalkin, co. Dublin; Stracarne National School, co. Leitrim, erection, F. J. McAvinia, Ballinamore, co. Leitrim; Westport Post Office, co. Mayo, extension, R. O'Donnell, South Mall, Westport, co. Mayo.

Letterkenny Railway, Sleepers.—Chas. Calder & Co., Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased, eithe directly or through any bookseller, from WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter Lane, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. PONSONEY, LTD., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies, in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. FISHER UNWIN, London, W.C. Printed by WYMAN & SONS, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.—Price 1d.—October, 1913.