Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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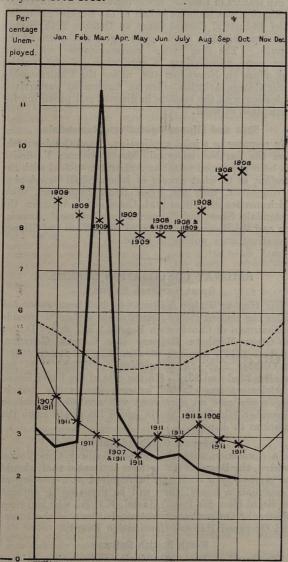
NOVEMBER, 1912.

PRICE ONE PENNY

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT in October continued good. It was better than a year ago and slightly better than last month. There was an improvement in the iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding, textile, glass, and printing trades. On the other hand, there was a seasonal decline in the building and brickmaking trades. The upward movement in wages continued.

Compared with a year ago, all the principal industries showed an improvement, which was most marked in the pig-iron, iron and steel, engineering, tinplate, textile, boot and shoe, glass and brick trades.

In the 383 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 885,100, making returns, 17,822 (or 2.0 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of October, 1912, compared with 2.1 per cent. at the end of September, 1912, and 2.8 per cent. at the end of October, 1911.

Returns from firms employing 440,218 workpeople in the week ended October 26th, 1912, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in wages taking effect in October affected 525,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of nearly £25,000 per week. All the changes were increases except one, affecting 6,250 blast-furnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The most important of these increases affected 417,600 coal miners in Cumberland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands, North Wales, Bristol, and Somerset; 17,000 ironstone miners, limestone quarrymen, and blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham; 20,000 iron workers in the Midlands; 5,750 workpeople in steel works in West Scotland; and 35,000 jute operatives at Dundee.

Trade Disputes.— The number of disputes beginning in October was 72, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 36,312 as compared with 27,918 in September, 1912, and 58,528 in October, 1911. The estimated number of working days lost by disputes during the month was 301,000 as compared with 284,400 in the previous month, and 444,600 in the corresponding month of last year.

Conciliation and Arbitration. — Cases reported during the month include tinplate workers in South Wales and Gloucestershire, shoe and slipper operatives at Rossendale, and cap makers in East London. Further appointments were made in connection with the revised railway conciliation scheme, and in certain cases awards were issued by chairmen of railway conciliation boards. Decisions were arrived at with regard to matters arising out of the awards under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act for West Yorkshire and South Wales, including Monmouthshire.

EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR OCTOBER.

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This Summary is based on 2,840 Returns from Employers, relating to 1,294,034 workpeople, and 3,068 from Trade Unions relating to 885,100 members.)

I TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as com- pared with a			
eich	reporting.	Oct., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Building	72,672	3.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1		
Coal Mining*	164,254	0.6	- 0.1	- 0.3		
Iron and Steel	32,164	2.1	+ 0.4	- 3.0		
Engineering	205,176	1.8	- 0.2	- 1.3		
Shipbuilding	71,446	4.0	- 0.1	- 0.5		
Miscellaneous Metal	30,446	1.3	- 0.1	- 0.1		
Textiles*:—	00,110		9			
Cotton	80.815	1.6	- 0.3	- 1.0		
Woollen and Wor-	7,862	2.0	+ 0.2	- 1.9		
sted	,,002					
Other	47.071	1.1	- 0.1	- 0.5		
Paper, Printing and	62,643	4.1	- 1.2	- 0.7		
Bookbinding.	02,010					
Furnishing and Wood-	44,658	2.4	- 0.3	- 0.1		
working.	1,000					
Clothing	53,489	1.7	+ 0.1	- 1.1		
Leather	3,111	3.3	- 0.2	- 1.7		
Glass	977	0.4	- 0.1	- 0.2		
Pottery	6,207	0.4		- 0.3		
Mahaaaa	2,109	5.0	- 1.0	- 0.7		
Tobacco	2,100					
Total	885,100	2.0	- 0.1	- 0.8		

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

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A THE CONTRACT	Workpeople included	October,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- as compared with a			
Trade.	in the Returns for Oct., 1912.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
A 1010 Residence	18 1 1938 1817 B. B	Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.		
Coal Mining	675,577	5.58	+ 0.03	+ 0.02		
Iron ,,	16,746	5.89	- 0.05	+ 0.04		
Shale ",	3,574	5.81	- 0.02	+ 0.10		
4007 70 30 w	10019 19000 10000 10000 10000	No. of Furnaces	No.	No.		
Pig Iron	24,000	in Blast. 327	+ 1	+ 44		
Iron and Steel	104,619	Shifts Worked (One Week). 591,600	Per cent. + 0.6	Per cent. + 8.0		
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	29,300	Mills Working. 586	+ 3	+ 16		

11. 12 75 W 1997	Numbe	r Emplo	oyed.	Wages Paid.			
Trade.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. ((+) or (-) on a	
	26th Oct., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th Oct., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
A STATE OF S	100.041	. 0.1	1 1.1	£ 100 057	0.0	06 300	
Cotton	122,941	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	126,257	- 0.2	+ 4.8	
Woollen	28,046	+ 0.7	+ 2.0	27,970	+ 1.0	+ 4.5	
Worsted	42,644	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	33,577	+ 0.4	+ 5.0	
Linen	44,194		+ 0.0	27,967	+ 1.4	+ 6.8	
Jute	14,771	- 0.4	+ 1.5	11,699	+ 3.8	+ 8.1	
Hosiery	18,460	+ 1.2	+ 2.8	15,533	+ 1.6	+ 6.0	
Lace	6,282	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	6,533	+ 2.8	+ 7.5	
Other Textiles	17,037	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	13,632	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	31,531	+ 0.6	+ 3.1	37,305	- 0.0	+ 4.0	
Boot and Shoe	70,150	- 0.0	+ 5.0	69,852	+ 0.2	+ 8.1	
Shirt and Collar	6,302	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	4,111	- 0.8	- 1.7	
Pottery	18,495	+ 0.7	+ 2.1	18,773	+ 0.3	+ 4.8	
Glass	8,121	- 0.1	+ 9.5	10,416	+ 1.0	+ 14.4	
D . 1	11,244	- 3.0	+ 0.9	13,195	- 5.9	+ 7.2	
Brick	,	1		10,100		+ 12	
A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	-	2000	1	-	-	T. LOT SOLE	
Total	440,218	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	416,825	+ 0.2	+ 5.7	

NOTE,-For further details see articles on pp. 462-475.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRA TION PROCEEDINGS.

Tinplate Workers, South Wales and Gloucestershire.

On the 27th September joint application was made for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration to deal with a matter upon which the South Wales Tinplate Conciliation Board were unable to agree. The matter in dispute consisted in a claim by the men:-

"That the employers shall be responsible for any payment made by Shearers to Bundlers for present assistance."

This question was considered at meetings of the Conciliation Board in June, and, no decision being arrived at, was referred, in accordance with the regulations of the Board, to a Joint Committee consisting of three employers and three workmen. The committee were unable to agree on the matter, and the Conciliation Board thereupon decided to refer the difference to a Court of Arbitration. Mr. David Colville was nominated by the employers and Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., by the workpeople, and these gentlemen selected Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C., from the panel of chairmen. A Court was accordingly thus appointed, and commenced its sitting on 12th November.

Cap Makers, London, E.

A strike having commenced on October 8th at a firm of cap makers in London, involving about 60 workpeople, application was made on behalf of the workpeople to the Chief Industrial Commissioner on October 29th, asking that steps might be taken to arrange a settlement of the dispute. The firm were communicated with, and after some negotiations a conference of the parties took place on November 4th, under the Chairmanship of Sir George Askwith, when an Agreement was arrived at dealing with the matters in dispute and providing for resumption of work.

Shoe and Slipper Operatives, Rossendale.

In response to a joint application, dated October 18th, from the parties concerned, Mr. Alderman T. Smith has been appointed to act as Arbitrator to deal with the question as to what grades of labour shall be adopted in connection with the Press Room Statement, upon which matter the Board of Conciliation between the Rossendale Shoe and Slipper Manufacturers' Association and the Rossendale Union of Boot, Shoe and Slipper Operatives were unable to agree.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME. Great Northern Railway.

His Honour Judge Austin, who had been appointed under the revised railway conciliation system to preside as Chairman of Conciliation Boards "B" and "D" of the Great Northern Railway (see LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1912), presided at a meeting of Board "B' on October 21st and at meetings of Board "D" on October 22nd and 23rd. In the case of the latter Board a settlement was effected between the parties, but in the former case no agreement was arrived at, and on November 4th Judge Austin issued his award upon the questions in dispute.

Liverpool Overhead Railway.

In connection with the revised Railway Conciliation Scheme, the Board of Trade have intimated that, should the services of a chairman be required at a meeting of a conciliation board, they will be prepared to appoint the Right Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., who had been selected by the parties, to act as chairman of the Liverpool Overhead Railway Conciliation Board.

North British Railway.

The Board of Trade have during the month appointed Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., to preside as chairman at further meetings of Conciliation Boards Nos. I., II. and VII. of the North British Railway to deal with various matters on which the Boards are unable to agree.

In the course of the month Sheriff Mackenzie issued Awards in connection with Board No. I. (see LABOUR GAZETTE for August, p. 332) and Board No. II. on questions relating to the hours of duty and overtime, Sunday duty, and rates of wages of signalmen and passenger guards, respectively.

COAL MINES (MINIMUM WAGE) ACT, 1912. West Yorkshire Joint District Board. Supplementary Award.*

Whereas a Joint District Board for the District of West Yorkshire has been constituted for the purposes of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, and was duly recognised by the Board of Trade on the 9th day of May, 1912;

And whereas I have been appointed Chairman of the said Joint District Board;

And whereas on the 10th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, district rules and rates under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act were finally settled and brought into operation;

And whereas differences have arisen at the said Joint District Board between the representatives of the employers and the workmen as to the interpretation to be put upon some of the said rules and have been referred to me as Chairman to determine as provided by the

And whereas the representatives of the said Joint District Board were unable to agree among themselves as to a Chairman to settle any differences which might arise under Rule 8, and in default of agreement it is provided that such chairman should be nominated by myself;

And whereas for the purpose if possible of determining such differences, I, at the request of the said Joint District Board, convened two meetings of the Board, which were held at Leeds on the 13th of September and the 14th of October, 1912, when the matters in difference between the parties were discussed between the representatives of either side, and were finally left for my determination:

Now I, as Chairman of the said District Board, do

Now I, as Chairman of the said District Board, do adjust and determine these differences as follows:—

1. A question was raised by the miners' representatives as to the validity of Rule 7, paragraph (b), which provides that "in ascertaining the earnings of coal getters or other workmen paid by the piece, the amount to be deducted for trammers and fillers shall be the amount of daily wage actually paid, but not exceeding 1s. more than the minimum wage paid for that class." This rule, though carried by my casting vote, was the outcome of much discussion between the representatives on either side and follows in terms a similar rule adopted in the South Yorkshire District. As originally framed by the miners' representatives, this rule stopped at the words "actually paid," while the employers suggested the following rule:—

In ascertaining the earnings of a workman paid according to tonnage or other contract rates, who employ other workmen and pay them out of his gross earnings, only the minimum wage applicable to such other workmen shall be deducted from his gross earnings.

I expressed myself unable to support either rule as framed, but suggested the South Yorkshire rule as a fair compromise between the parties, and on the owners' representatives, after some consideration, agreeing to adopt this suggestion and putting it in the form of a definite proposition, it was carried as hereinbefore stated. This rule deals with a difficult question in some of its aspects—namely, piecework—and in my opinion in no way contravenes the provisions of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, and so far as it goes, seems to me to operate in favour of the employed rather than of the employer.

travenes the provisions of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, and so far as it goes, seems to me to operate in favour of the employed rather than of the employer.

2. A further question was raised as to whether the rules for the West Yorkshire District were retrospective, so as to date back to the time when the minimum wage rate had to be reckoned from. These rules, it is true, were not framed so as to become operative until a considerable time after the passing of the Act already referred to, but in my opinion they are retrospective, and the safeguards provided by them should be taken into account in considering what is the amount of any back payments which the workman is entitled to under the provisions of the Statute. To decide otherwise would, as it seems to me, involve conse-To decide otherwise would, as it seems to me, involve consequences which I cannot bring myself to believe the legislature

quences which I cannot bring myself to believe the legislature ever seriously contemplated.

3. On the question of whether "explosives" should be deducted, in considering what is the minimum wage which a workman is entitled to receive, I cannot feel any difficulty at all. My opinion is quite clear that no such deduction can be permitted. The use of these explosives under certain circumstances is certainly not for the advantage of one party only. And even if it were, the minimum wage settled under the rule ceases to be a minimum wage at all if such a deduction as is suggested was allowed to be made.

† For full text of the rules and rates see "Labour Gazette" for June, p. 219.

4. A further question dealt with class 5, and gave rise to lengthy arguments on both sides. The question which was discussed was whether "boys" who were within the definition of class 5 and were employed as "hurriers," doing, in some cases, a certain amount of filling between times, were "trammers and fillers" within class 2, the result of which, in many cases, would be to more than double the amount of the minimum wage rate. It needs no figures to see what the consequences of such a construction of the rule would be in the collieries, which, though it would operate largely in favour of one particular class, would assuredly at the same time cause discontent and a sense of inequality of treatment among other classes of workmen. Still to deterinequality of treatment among other classes of workmen. Still, however serious the consequences might be, one has still to determine whether these "boys," though "boys" under class 5, are to be paid as if they were included in class 2. But class 2 "trammers and fillers" was, in my opinion, never intended by the rules to embrace "boys" as specified in class 5, even though employed as "hurriers." In a sense, both classes no doubt "tram," but the "tramming" is of a different kind altogether in either class. "Trammers and fillers," as defined by class 2, may not be so numerous as in South Yorkshire, but are yet to be found in parts of the West Yorkshire District, where the tubs or corves are of quite a different capacity to those ordinarily used by "hurriers." I have only to add in connection with this matter that any other conclusion than the one at which I have arrived would, in my judgment, distinctly violate the provisions contained in the latter part of Section 2 (subsection 1) of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act.

I wish to add a few words connected with this matter, which.

I wish to add a few words connected with this matter, which, though foreign to any question relating to the interpretation of the rules, was the subject of some complaint at the meetings over which I have had the honour to preside. Many speakers seemed to express views consistent only with the theory that the minimum wage is equivalent to the maximum wage, which it was never intended to be. That many boys earn beyond what has been frequently stated to be only a minimum wage, I am confident, but it was said that in some cases employers had reduced wages to the minimum rate, and had even gone so far as to pay members of class 5 below the rate applicable to them. I can scarcely bring myself to believe that upon thorough investigation such instances could be proved to exist, unless in accordance with the safeguards provided by the rules. Otherwise such a proceeding would appear to be not only contrary to the provise contained in Section 2 (1) of the Statute, but also a direct violation of the district rules. But, as I have had more than once to point out, though I have no power to enforce the rules, a tribunal exists which can and would remove these grievances if upon investigation they should turn out to be well founded. I wish to add a few words connected with this matter, which,

founded.

5. A question has been raised as to who are included in the term "Leading bye workmen" in class 3, who are defined to be "those in charge of pit bottom or otherwise entrusted with superintendence." A difficulty, it is said, arises as to who should be included as "leading bye workmen" within the latter part of this class as being "entrusted with superintendence." The discussion before me proved to be an interesting one, and certainly had the effect of removing, at all events, some misapprehension in the minds of the miners' representatives. It was apprehended that the result of the Act and the rules framed thereunder might be to diminish seriously the number of "leadwas apprehended that the result of the Act and the rules framed thereunder might be to diminish seriously the number of "leading bye workmen" and to result in the appointment of "deputies" to take their place, but any fear on this head has been removed by the undertaking given on behalf of the employers, that no "deputies" should be appointed, nor apparently could they be. Any misgiving also that existing leading bye workmen who are set temporarily to such work as for the time being might disentitle them to their minimum wage as "leading bye workmen" has also been removed by the undertaking of the being light disentitie them to their minimum wage as "teading bye workmen" has also been removed by the undertaking of the owners' representatives. "Leading bye workmen" who have been employed as such prior to the Statute will also, by agreement, continue to be so regarded and paid accordingly; indeed, I do not, as at present advised, see how it could be otherwise, I do not, as at present advised, see how it could be otherwise, having regard to the statutory provisions. Such cases will not, I hope, be the subject of much controversy, having regard to what has transpired before me, and I do not understand that, as yet, there has been any real difficulty in determining who are or who are not included in this class. Common sense and a desire to do what is fair and just ought to prevent any such difficulty in the future. But to give a close definition of the words "entrusted with superintendence," so as to embrace every possible case, appears to me impossible, and I am not going to attempt it. There are cases which, to some extent, depend upon the particular facts of a particular case. I must content myself with a few general observations. Superintendence in its ordinary the particular facts of a particular case. I must content myself with a few general observations. Superintendence in its ordinary sense is to oversee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority. A workman in charge of a gang would clearly be a "leading bye workman." So, also, in my opinion, would be a workman whose duty it was to direct men where they had to go and what work they had to do, and who, it may be presumed, has some special skill and knowledge. It follows that a leading bye workman may exist where only two are employed. But the fact that one of two men at the same work happens to receive a higher wage than the other, or to be older than the other, does not of itself constitute him a leading bye workman. He may, or may not, be such, according to the circumstances of ther, does not of itself constitute him a leading bye workman. He may, or may not, be such, according to the circumstances of the particular case. Nor does a workman working by himself, even at skilled work, make himself by reason of such work a "leading bye workman," because the element of superintendence is wanting. But, as already pointed out, a workman ordinarily employed at superintending, but sometimes engaged in doing work by himself, would not on that account, apart from the

owners' admission, lose his position as a leading bye workman. It is not practicable to give a definition which will include every case that may arise, but the Committee or independent chairman will, I think, have little difficulty in deciding where the dividing line should be drawn in case of dispute. And if the rule is found not to be broad enough to include a particular class who would failly to be included within its provisions, it is onen to

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

found not to be broad enough to include a particular class who ought fairly to be included within its provisions, it is open to either side to re-open the matter at no very distant period.

6. I have appointed Mr. C. M. Atkinson, Stipendiary Magistrate for Leeds, to act as chairman under Rule 8 upon the terms agreed in case his services should at any time be required. It is unfortunate for me that his name should have appeared on the panel of either side, inasmuch as I had previously made up my wind that in case it should be incumbent upon me to appoint panel of either side, inasmuch as I had previously made up my mind that in case it should be incumbent upon me to appoint a chairman, it would be impossible for me to select a more trustworthy gentleman. Mr. Atkinson is, I know, esteemed very highly among all classes at Leeds and elsewhere, and is a thoroughly broad-minded man, and I am confident that both by employers and employed alike his fitness for the position will be cordially recognised. For the present, at all events, I do not consider that it will be either necessary or advisable to appoint any second chairman; it will be more prudent to await the course of events before taking any further steps in this matter. In conclusion, let me say that though no construction of the rule is involved, but procedure only, I am glad to be assured that proper committees have now been appointed by both sides to deal with disputes as, and when, they arise, inasmuch as it is essential they should be dealt with without any unnecessary delay. Some friction, however, seems to have arisen by the omission, as it is said, to furnish proper particulars of the cases which, in ordinary course, would have to come before by the omission, as it is said, to furnish proper particulars of the cases which, in ordinary course, would have to come before the committees. In such cases, as well as in cases which come before the chairman, I cannot see how it is practicable for either tribunal to act until they are made acquainted with the particular colliery where the grievance arises and the name of the workman who seeks their assistance Without such particulars are furnished, delay and much waste of time and money must inevitably result. Coalowners should also impress upon the managers and other officials at the mines that a workman has, for his own protection, an absolute right to avail himself of the procedure provided in officials at the mines that a workman has, for his own protection, an absolute right to avail himself of the procedure provided in Rule 8; for if any such consequences followed as were foreshadowed during the discussions before me, they could only produce unrest and ill-feeling at the pits such as no colliery proprietor could view with equanimity.

(Signed)

R. H. Amphlett,

Chairman of the Joint District Board.

23rd October, 1912.

Joint District Board for South Wales, including Monmouth.

VISCOUNT ST. ALDWYN'S AWARD.*

Instructions agreed to by a joint sub-committee of owners' and workmen's representatives in reference to questions arising under Viscount St. Aldwyn's award.

Rule 7.—(3) In ascertaining the earnings of a workman upon Rule 7.—(3) In ascertaining the earnings of a workman upon piecework he shall not deduct from his gross earnings for the purpose of ascertaining his average earnings more than the actual wages paid his helper, and in no case shall the amount paid to the helper (except with the consent of the management) be more than 6d. per day plus percentage above the minimum rate payable, thus the amount to be deducted could not exceed 3s. 4d. plus 6d., that is 3s. 10d., plus percentage.

Rule 5.—In cases where workmen are working as partners on shares and pooling their earnings, the operation of this rule must apply to each individual workman, and the non-compliance by one or more of the partners must not disqualify the remaining partners if they have complied with the Rule.

the remaining partners if they have complied with the Rule.

Class 1.—(1) Where two or more colliers work as partners on

Class 1.—(1) Where two or more colliers work as partners on piecework on equal shares and pool their earnings, each shall be deemed to be in charge of a working place.

Rule 4.—Verbal notice shall be given the workman forthwith by the official in charge of the district of any failure to comply with this Rule, stating specifically the nature thereof.

Rule 5.—The notice under this Rule to be given by the workman to the official in charge of the district shall be a verbal notice, but must state specifically the cause or causes that prevent him earning a sum equal to the minimum rate.

Hauliers' Rate.—In all cases where prior to the award the night hauliers were paid the same rate as the day hauliers, the minimum applicable to day hauliers shall apply to both.

Rule 5.—Where the employers require the medical examination of a workman under Rule 5, reasonable notice shall be given to the workman, who may have his own medical man present.

Workmen employed at the pit bottom who any time during the shift are employed in loading or unloading the cage are to be classed as hitchers for the purposes of the Minimum Wage Award.

Clippens should be classed as shacklers

Clippers should be classed as shacklers.

DECISIONS OF VISCOUNT ST. ALDWYN ON QUESTIONS REFERRED TO HIM ARISING UNDER THE AWARD.

The following were agreed to by a Joint Sub-Committee of Owners' and Workmen's representatives on October 25th, 1912, as embodying the above decisions:— As to the rate to be paid a collier having worked more than

* For the full text of the award for South Wales and Monmouthshire, see "Labour Gazette" for July, p. 280.

seven days in three months away from his working place—i.e., whether the 4s. 7d. rate must be paid for the whole number of days worked, or only for the number of days exceeding the

If a collier is taken away from his working place for more than seven days in three months he must be paid his full minimum rate for the total number of days, including

the first seven days. If, however, the days are seven or less he will be paid the minimum day wage rate applicable. What rate should be paid to workmen who receive a bonus turn—viz., should it be the old rate or the Minimum Rate under the Award? The Award does not deal with these bonuses beyond

The Award does not deal with these bonuses beyond preserving the workmen's right to be paid the same.

Bonus turns will be payable at the old rate in force at the colliery previous to the Minimum Wage Act, and not at the minimum rate.

Is the custom at a colliery in regard to ceasing work early on account of a fatal accident over-ridden by Rule 6 of the Award?

Rule 6 over-rides previous customs in regard to the payment to workmen ceasing work early owing to accidents over which the management have no control and which cause an interruption of work during the shift.

As to what two weeks should be selected under Rule 7 (1) for the purpose of ascertaining the average earnings of the

The week preceding the week in which the workman notifies the official in charge of the district of his inability to earn piecework wages must be taken in for the purpose of ascertaining the average. In cases in which there is no preceding week the subsequent week must be taken in for the same purpose. No week must be used more than once for the purpose

Percentage payable on the minimum rates.

All minimum rates are subject to the full percentage payable under the Conciliation Board Agreement from time to time.

(Signed) W. GASCOYNE DALZIEL, THOMAS RICHARDS, Joint Secretaries.

October 26th, 1912.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1911.

THE nineteenth annual report* on changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom, dealing with the year 1911, and containing comparative statistics for the years 1902-10, has just been issued by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.

Rates of Wages.

The changes in wages dealt with are those which occurred in recognised rates of wages for the same kind of work performed under the same conditions. No account is taken of changes in earnings resulting from variations in the quantity or quality of the work done, or of changes in the pay of individuals due to promotion or increments under a fixed scale.

The slight upward movement in wages which commenced in 1910 was maintained, on the whole, during 1911; but although the changes in the second half of the year showed a stronger upward tendency than those of the first half, the movement did not at any time become very marked. At the end of 1911, however, the general level of wages was higher than at the end of any year since 1893, except 1907 and 1908.

The number of workpeople reported to the Department as affected by changes in rates of wages during the year 1911 was 916,366.† Of these, 507,207 received increases amounting to £46,247 per week, and 399,362 sustained decreases amounting to £11,669 per week, whilst the remaining 9,797 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 increase of £34,578 per week

There were net increases in every group of trades with the exception of mining and pig iron manufacture, in which cases the downward tendency in the prices of coal and pig iron continued to affect wages adversely; the decline in these trades, however, was small. 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.

Groups of Tr	No. of Workpeople affected.	Net Amount of Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) per week.			
Building Trades Coal Mining Other Mining (Iron, &c.) Quarrying Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades Textile Trades Clothing Trades Dock and Waterside Labour Other Transport Trades*. Printing, &c., Trades Glass, Brick, &c., Trades Other Trades† Employees of Public Authoriti				16,891 390,793 10,309 6,914 15,962 43,593 142,140 67,344 9,914 19,351 3,152 54,345 45,400 4,904 14,475 24,981 45,888	£ + 1,609 - 9,553 - 392 + 199 - 505 + 1,795 + 8,476 + 7,346 + 1,530 + 1,094 + 237 + 6,236 + 1,464 + 2,161 + 3,148
	Tota	ıl	 	916,366	+ 34,578

The proportion of the total number employed in the groups of trades mentioned in the above table who were affected by changes in wages in 1911 was 9.3 per cent. In the coal mining industry the proportion affected was 37.8

An examination of the net results of the changes in wages per week in each of the years 1896-1911 shows that in 1896-1900, 1906-07 and 1910-11 wages rose, while in 1901-5 and 1908-09 they fell. Over the whole period there was a net increase in weekly wages amounting to £388,563. Every group of trades contributed wards this increase, but £158,420, or nearly half the total amount, was accounted for by the coal mining industry.

Of the 916,366 workpeople whose wages were changed in 1911, 57.0 per cent. had their changes arranged by conciliation, mediation, or arbitration; changes affecting 5.9 per cent. (mainly workpeople employed in the pig iron and iron and steel industries) took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining changes, affecting 37.1 per cent. of the total number of workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. For 16.3 per cent. of the total number of workpeople affected, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. This proportion was higher than in any other of the ten years (1902-1911) dealt with in the Report.

By far the most important feature of the changes in wages in 1911 were the increases affecting the various classes of transport workers. Although rates of wages in these trades, as in most other industries, showed some slight upward tendency during the first half of the year 1911, no very marked movement of wages occurred before the end of June. In the middle of that month, however, commenced the first of a series of great disputes in the transport trades which, during the ensuing months, involved, amongst others, 120,000 seamen, dock labourers, &c., at most of the principal ports, 145,000 workers on the principal railways, 77,000 carters, dock labourers, &c., in London, and 48,000 dock labourers and other transport workers at Liverpool. In the revised conditions of employment which, in most cases, followed upon the settlement of these disputes, advances in wages were obtained to an extent unprecedented in these trades during any year since records of changes were first systematically collected by the Department (1893). From the preceding Table it will be seen that in the trades in question nearly 100,000 workpeople received increases amounting to £15,500 per week. In addition, 10,000 tramwaymen and other transport workers employed by Local Authorities had their wages increased during the year by £500 per week. These figures, however, do not by any means represent the whole of the increases in the transport trades, since they exclude those affecting seamen and railway servants. Although the number of such workpeople whose wages were changed cannot be stated, it is evident from details given below that the total increases in the transport trades were sufficient to outweigh those which occurred in all the other groups of trades.

The strike of seamen which occurred at the principal ports of the United Kingdom about the middle of 1911 was followed by a general rise in rates, at nearly all ports, of 10s. per month (2s. 6d. per week on weekly boats). As there had already been advances earlier in the year at certain ports, the total increase in 1911 was, in some cases, as much as 15s. to 30s. per month. The average monthly rates for men shipped at the principal ports during the whole of the year 1911 (each man being counted as often as he entered into an engagement) thus showed increases, over the corresponding averages for 1910, amounting to 7s. 6d. for able seamen on steamships, 7s. 3d. for firemen and trimmers, and 7s. 11d. for able seamen on sailing vessels.

The following summary reveals the exceptional amount of these increases as compared with the changes in wages during preceding years:-

		n Steam- ips.		en and mers.	A. B.'s on Sailing Vessels.		
Year.	Average Monthly Rate.*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).		Increase (+) or Decrease(-)	Average Monthly Rate.*	Increase (+) or De- crease(-).	
1902 1903 1904 1906 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910	s d. 81 2 81 1 80 6 80 5 80 7 82 3 82 7 80 8 81 5 88 11	s d. - 1 4 - 0 1 - 0 7 - 0 1 + 0 2 + 1 8 + 0 4 - 1 11 + 0 9 + 7 6	s. d. 85 10 85 6 85 2 85 1 85 4 86 7 88 2 86 8 87 6 94 9	s. d. - 1 4 - 0 4 - 0 1 + 0 3 + 1 3 + 1 7 - 1 6 + 0 10 + 7 3	s. d. 60 1 60 3 60 2 60 2 60 2 60 3 62 0 62 1 61 8 61 0 68 11	s. d. - 0 4 + 0 2 - 0 1 + 0 1 + 1 9 + 0 1 - 0 5 - 0 8 + 7 11	
Net Increase in ten years.	-	+65	_	+ 7 7	-	+86	

The precise effect of changes in the rates of wages of railway servants cannot be stated from information available to the Department, as the numbers of workpeople affected are not known. The following Table, however, compiled from information supplied by the principal railway companies, shows the average earnings of workpeople employed on those railways in one week in December in each of the years 1902-1911.

Year.					Number employed in the selected week in December.	Average we kly earnings per head.†
1902 1903 1904 1905 1906		::	::	 	449,068 448,944 446,197 449,923	s. d. 24 111 24 104 25 014 25 31
1907 1908 1909 1910 1911			::	 Ares	458,679 479,314 459,763 459,968 463,520 472,843	25 5 25 9 ¹ / ₄ 25 0 25 4 ¹ / ₄ 25 9 26 8 ¹ / ₄

Towards the end of 1911 concessions of increased wages were granted by many of the important railway companies to their employees, and to these, in part, is due the increase in the average earnings, which, as shown by the Table above, were 11½d. per week higher than in the selected week of 1910. As the figures quoted, however, are average actual earnings, not rates of pay, and would be affected by changes in the amount of overtime worked and the like, some caution is necessary in drawing inferences from this comparison as regards general changes in the average weekly rates of pay of railway servants.

The following Table shows the averages for various parts of the United Kingdom separately. It will be seen that the earnings in the selected week of 1911 were higher than in 1910 by 1s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d. in England and Wales, by 4d. in Scotland, and by $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. in Ireland. As compared with 1000 pared with 1902, earnings were 1s. 11d. higher in England and Wales, 43d. higher in Scotland, and 1s. 61d. higher in Ireland.

^{*} Cd. 6471. Price 8d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.
† 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.

^{*} In addition to food.

f In comparing the figures in this Table it has to be remembered that it coludes only three years of good trade and employment—viz., 1906, 1907 and

ear.	Average week	ly Earnings of Railway	SOL VALUE.
ear.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
902	25 5½ 25 4½ 25 7	23 0¾ 22 11	19 3¼ 19 5
904	25 7 25 10¼	23 0½ 23 2¼	19 1½ 19 2¾ 19 9½
906 907 908	25 5½ 25 4½ 25 7 25 10½ 25 11½ 26 4½ 25 6½ 25 10½ 26 3½ 26 3½	23 034 22 11 23 034 23 234 23 3 23 4 22 634 23 234	19 8¼ 19 8¼
909	25 10½ 26 3½ 27 4¼	23 2½ 23 1½ 23 5½	19 11 20 7 20 93/4

The earnings stated above are cash earnings, no addition having been made on account of the cost of uniform and other allowances in kind.

In other transport trades the changes in wages affected 99,745 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of £15.513 per week. The following Table shows how this amount was distributed among the various occupa-

Occupations.		Number of workpeople affected.	Net amount of increase per week.
Dock and Waterside Labourers Carters	: ::	 54,345 45,049 351	£ 9,277 6,216 20
Total		 99,745	15,513

The above figures do not include transport workers employed by local authorities. The number of such workers whose wages were changed in 1911 was 9,754, the net increase being £515 per week.

The principal changes in the occupations shown affected 20,000 dock labourers in London and 7,000 at Glasgow, all of whom received an increase of 1d. per hour; 12,800 corn, coal and fish porters, scalers, crane drivers, &c., in London, who received advances estimated at about 4s. per week; and 35,000 carters, horsekeepers, stablemen and vanguards in London, whose wages were raised to uniform rates. Amongst other transport workers who received advances were dock labourers at Bristol, Gloucester, Goole, Hull, Manchester, Plymouth, on the Tyne, and at Belfast, and carters at Birkenhead, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Sunderland, Newcastle, Dundee, and Glasgow.

Hours of Labour.

The changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in 1911 affected 155,407 workpeople, of whom 4.351 had their aggregate working time increased, and 151,056 had it reduced, the net effect of the changes being a reduction of 715,459 hours in the weekly working time of the workpeople affected. The most important changes were reductions in the hours of labour of transport workers and of printing trades operatives, especially in London.

COST OF LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND.

On August 30th, 1912, the Commission appointed to inquire into the question of the cost of living in New Zealand, and the necessity or expediency of legislation with respect thereto, presented their Report.

The Commission arrive at the conclusion that the cost of living has increased by at least 16 per cent. between the quinquennial period 1894-8 and 1911.

They point out, however, that in considering changes in the cost of living it is necessary to distinguish between those which are due to a raising or lowering of the standard of living, and those which result from movements in the prices of the goods and services required for maintaining a uniform standard of living. The Commission have endeavoured to measure changes in the cost of living due to the latter cause only, and have, therefore, assumed a fixed standard of requirements in the matter of food, rent, clothing, fuel and lighting, household necessaries, domestic service, and education, etc. It is estimated that the relative importance of these items is as follows:-Rent, 20.31 per cent.; food, 34.13 per cent.; clothing, 13.89 per cent.;

fuel and lighting, 5.22 per cent.; other items, 26.45 per cent. For families of more than four persons, and having incomes of less than £143 a year (55s. a week), the proportion of the cost of food rises to 39 per cent., and of rent to 22:49 per cent. In this connection the Commission point out that the reduction in the size of families has tended to reduce the relative expenditure on food, in which the increase of prices has been most marked. This would, therefore, cause the increase of 16 per cent. recorded above to be slightly too high.

As regards the various items of the cost of living, the results of the inquiry are as follows:—Rent has increased by about 20 per cent. during the last fifteen years for houses of the same style and quality. The cost of food has risen very much more than the average level of prices, wholesale prices, weighted according to the relative importance in consumption of the commodities, having increased over 21 per cent. between the triennial period 1894-6 and 1911. Clothing has increased about 20 per cent.; but the rise in the case of the cheaper qualities of boots has been as high as 66 per cent., partly owing, it is stated, to the raising of the Customs tariff in 1907. Fuel has increased about 5 per cent.; but lighting has decreased by about 27 per cent. The cost of domestic service has at least doubled during the

As distinguished from the rise of 16 per cent. for the whole country, it is estimated that the cost of living in Auckland rose about 23 per cent. between the tri-ennial periods 1894-1896 and 1908-1910.

The following "family budget" is given showing estimated weekly expenditure for a family in this town at the two periods:

Items of Expenditure.	1894-6.	1908-10.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).
Rent	8. d. 7 11½ 1 9½ 3 11 4 0¾ 2 3¾ 4 7¾ 6 10 3 0 2 1	8. d. 12 0 2 2½ 4 7½ 5 1½ 6 1½ 8 2½ 3 1 2 2	Per Cent. + 50·8 + 22·1 + 17·6 + 25·6 - 7·2 + 31·8 + 20·1 + 2·8 + 4·0
THE RESERVE	36 71/4	45 7½	+ 24.6

"Miscellaneous" items amounted to 13s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1908-10; no similar estimate can be given for 1894-6.

This estimate, showing a slightly larger increase (24.6 per cent.) than that of the estimate made by the Commission, was made by Professor Segar, of the University College, Auckland. The Commission were, however, of opinion that his estimated increase of rent was somewhat too high, and that the actual increase at Auckland for houses of similar quality might be more accurately estimated at about 45 per cent.

The rise in rents is attributed to the increased cost of building, caused by the higher prices paid for material and labour, and the more exacting requirements of the local authorities; to a rise in the value of building lots; to the increased burden of rates; and to the increased cost of new roads. There is said to be a scarcity (and consequent dearness) of working-class house-property, owing to the unprofitableness of this class of investment; the outgoings for vacancies, loss of rent, sanitation, legal expenses, rates, and incidental repairs were estimated by one of the witnesses at from one-fourth to one-third of

The Commission incidentally point out that the rise in prices has in one respect tended to the benefit of New Zealand, as compared with other countries, in that the prices of exports have risen by about 40 per cent., while the prices of imports have risen by only about 3 or 4

The Commission strongly emphasise the fact that the standard of living has risen very markedly during the past twenty years. This has been accompanied by a rising marriage rate, a falling birth rate with a consequent diminution in the average size of families, and a falling bankruptcy rate. The Commission consider, however, that

the "rise in wages has been sufficient, not only to preserve the old standard of living at the increased prices, but to add considerably to the comforts and common luxuries consumed. During the last two years the accelerated rise in the prices of food has made it more difficult to maintain this higher standard.

The following are the principal causes, in the order of their importance, to which the Commission attribute the rise in prices .-

in prices:—

(i.) Increased supply of money, both gold and credit, and the increased velocity of the circulation of each.

(ii.) Increased cost of production, and increased demand for food-stuffs, both in New Zealand and abroad.

(iii.) Rural depopulation abroad and slackened rate of production of food-stuffs in countries like the United States, which have hitherto exported a large proportion of the

amount produced.

(iv.) Local combinations, monopolies, and trusts.

Other causes suggested are the decreased natural fertility and natural resources of the soil abroad, such as is suggested in New Zealand by the increased cost of manuring and timber-getting; increased cost of distribution; extravagant living, as evidenced by excessive devotion to luxury, sport and unwise recreations; wasteful domestic methods; increased taxation, both local and national; the operation of protective tariffs and trusts abroad in raising the first costs of imported articles; the protective tariff in New Zealand, especially in its incidence on necessaries; deficient education in all departments. Finally, it is suggested that it has recently become increasingly difficult to maintain the higher standard of life that has been introduced during the period under review.

The following are the principal recommendations of the

(i.) Improvement of New Zealand statistics. (ii.) Improvement of New Zealand statistics.
(iii.) Improvement of education in all departments, general, technical, domestic, and agricultural. A course of "simple descriptive economics" to be included in the syllabus of the primary schools, and a more systematic course in the secondary schools.

(iii.) Increased stringency of legislation regarding commercial trusts.

mercial trusts,

(iv.) Establishment of a permanent Board of Industrial and Social Investigation.

(v.) Abolition of Customs duties on all foodstuffs and the most important commodities used by the primary producers; or, failing this, the reduction of certain duties and the abolition of others.

(vi.) A land policy directed to breaking down the land monopoly in town and country; a system of taxation of

(vi.) A land policy directed to breaking down the land monopoly in town and country; a system of taxation of land values is suggested. (Half the members of the Commission, however, make reservations to this recommendation.) The Commission also recommend the provision of small holdings, the extension of village settlements, and the passing of a Compulsory Utilization of Lands Act; improved means of communication in country districts, &c.

(vii.) A systematic and energetic policy of immigration.

(viii.) Improved transport, including abolition of differential rates on railways, the investigation of the whole question of maritime transport, and the introduction of motor-trains, as in Europe, America and Australia, for the purpose of encouraging city workers to live in rural and suburban districts, and thereby reduce the rentals paid in the cities.

the cities.

(ix.) Establishment of municipal markets; question of municipal bread and milk supply to be investigated.

(x.) Enforcement of purity and correct weight and measure of all food-stuffs retailed to the public.

TRADE UNIONS IN HUNGARY IN 1911.

According to statistics published in Volkswirtschafthe Mitteilungen aus Ungarn (the monthly journal of e Hungarian Ministry of Commerce) the aggregate embership of the Social-Democratic trade unions ewerkschaften) in Hungary increased from 86,178 at end of 1910 to 95,180 at the end of 1911—a gain of per cent. In the following Table the total memberp of these unions is shown for each of the past ten

Year.	Total Membership.	Year.	Total Membership
1902	15 270	1907	130,120
1903	41,138	1908	102,054
1904	53,169	1909	85,286
1905	71,173	1910	86,178
1906	129,332	1911	95,180

The drop in membership after the year 1907 is stated to have been due partly to economic causes and partly to the dissolution by the Government of certain organisations, including the union of railway workers.

The membership for 1911 includes 5,731 females (6 per cent. of the total) as compared with 5,577 (6.5 per

cent.) in the preceding year.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

More than half the members of the unions in 1911, viz., 54,339, were employed in Budapest or its immediate neighbourhood.

Among the industries represented the building trades were numerically strongest, with 22,592 members, the metal trades (18,184), the printing and bookbinding trades (15,515), and the woodworking trades (10,880)

coming next in order of importance.

During 1911 the total income of the unions amounted to £84,053, including subscriptions of members £66,186. The total amount expended during the year came to £73,629, including unemployed benefit £10,757, travelling benefit £1,395, special grants £917, funeral benefit £1,280, sick benefit £10,977, support of widows and orphans £5,458, legal defence £1,307, educational objects £947, libraries £610, trade union journals £2,067, rent of premises £5,295, cost of administration £7,050, and propaganda £2,311.

At the end of the year the total funds of the unions

were estimated at £102,748.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.

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

There has been plenty of work lately for farm labourers, railway navvies, and mechanics, but the demand for more hands has now ceased for this year; the demand for female servants both in towns and on farms continues always. The strike of tailors at Toronto con-

Australia.

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

New South Wales. - In Sydney and suburbs the building (except stonemasons), furniture, clothing and boot trades have been fairly well employed, and competent men in these trades and strong railway labourers can get work. Miners at Broken Hill and Newcastle are very busy. There is a good demand for female servants and for tailoresses (factory). In country districts there is a good demand for farm labourers and lads.

Victoria.—There is a good opening for farmers, farm labourers, female servants, and female operatives in factories. There has been a limited demand for bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, cabinet-makers, chair-makers, upholsterers, and capable navvies; but no de-

mand in the engineering trades.

South Australia.—The building trades continue to be very active. There is a fair demand for competent joiners and bench hands. Plasterers are in very strong demand, and good men can command up to 15s. per day. Bricklayers, brickmakers, galvanised iron workers, plumbers, and masons (wallers) are in fair request. Stone cutters quiet. The demand for painters has improved. The engineering trades generally, with the exception of boilermakers, tinsmiths and sheet metal workers, for whom there has lately been a very strong demand, are * Handbooks (with maps) on the different British Dominions Oversea may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office at a penny each post free.

rather quiet; the supply being equal to the demand. Experienced farm-hands and married couples are

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Western Australia.—There is a good demand for farmers, farm labourers, dairymen, fencers, cleaners, orchardists, and female servants; but not much demand for more mechanics, except some sanitary plumbers for sewerage works.

Tasmania.—There is a scarcity of general labourers for the construction of tramways in new districts, and for other public works; and of miners at Queenstown.

New Zealand.

Very few competent mechanics are out of work, but there does not appear to be any special demand for more men. There is a good demand for farm labourers and dairy hands from October to March; also at all times for domestic servants, for dressmakers, and for women in the woollen and hosiery mills, and in the tailoring, biscuit, confectionery, printing and laundry establishments.

Union of South Africa.

Employment in the building trades at Johannesburg continues brisk; bricklayers and stonemasons are well employed; but carpenters are always plentiful, and many plasterers, and men in the engineering trades are idle; practical miners can get work. At Pretoria there is no demand. At Cape Town there is a limited demand for competent plumbers, plasterers, and tailors (coat hands); many factory bootmakers are unemployed. At Durban, skilled plumbers and plasterers are scarce, but bricklayers and tailors are plentiful. Women should apply to the South African Colonization Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

LABOUR ABROAD.

[Note.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 453-454 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 September.—In the building trades the proportion out of work in September was less than in the previous month and considerably less than a year ago. Employment continued good in the metal trades, and in the printing trades showed no change from a The improvement in the textile trades month ago. The improvement in the textue traues reported in the previous month was not maintained, and there was increased unemployment in the Nord department. The improvement in the skin and leather trades, checked in August, was resumed in September, and the proportion of workpeople unemployed was only half that of September, 1911. As usual in September, vineyard workers in the south of France were very busy; the vintage was in full swing, and all were occupied. In some districts woodmen found employment in agriculture pending re-engagement for work in the forests: there was therefore less unemployment than in August. Gardeners in the Paris district continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 725 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 206,236. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department. 4.5 per cent. of the members were unemployed in September, as compared with 5.5 per cent. in the previous month and 6.5 per cent, in September, 1911.+

* Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department), + These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 453-454. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

Coal Mining in September.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground was 5.97 in September, this percentage being the same as in the previous month, compared with 5.69 in September, 1911. Taking surface and underground workers together, 83.7 per cent. worked full time (6 days or over per week) and 11.25 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 88.30 and 11.25, and in September, 1911, 80.2

Labour Disputes in September .- Seventy-six labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in September, as compared with 81 in the previous month and 112* in September, 1911. In 67 of the new disputes 7,611 workpeople took part, as compared with 8,830 who took part in 78 disputes in the previous month, and 13,223 who took part in 88 disputes in September, 1911.

The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were transport (16 disputes), textile (13), metal (13), building (9), and mining (7). Of 65 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 10 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 31 wholly in favour of the employers, while 24 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in September. - Twentyone cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during September, the initiative being taken in 6 cases by the workpeople, in one by both parties, and in 14 by a Justice of the Peace. In 5 cases the offer of intervention was declined—on four occasions by the employers and in one case by both parties. Committees of conciliation were formed in 16 cases, resulting in the settlement directly of 7 disputes (a collective agreement being signed in each case) and indirectly of 2 disputes.

GERMANY.

Employment in September .- According to the Reichsarbeitsblatt the state of the labour market in September was on the whole satisfactory, and in the majority of trades showed an improvement compared with a year ago.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 51 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 2,147,946. Omitting branches which failed to make returns the membership covered was 2,081,333, of whom 31,582, or 1.5 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of September, as against 1.7 per cent. at the end both of the previous month and of September, 1911. Particulars for each of the principal unions that contributed to make up these aggregate percentages are given below:-

Union.	Member- ship reported on at end of	Percentage of Member- ship returned as un- employed at end of month.‡			
	September, 1912.	Sept., 1912.	August, 1912.	Sept., 1911.	
All Unions making Returns	2,081,333	1.5	1.7	1.7	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS: Miners Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Engineers and Metal Workers. (Hirsch-Duncker) Metal Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Christian) Boot and Shoe Makers Transport Workers Printers Bookbinders. Woodworkers Bakers Brewery and Corn Mill Workers Tobacco Workers (Freebotte of trade) Factory Workers (Freebotte of trade) State and Municipal Workers	118,680 543,092 27,360 41,806 138,306 37,869 45,028 220,472 66,057 32,981 194,315 27 683 46 022 35,779 199,151 50,038	0·1 1·3 0·5 0·9 0·6 0·5 1·4 0·9 7·4 2·3 2.4 1·1 2·2 0·9 0·4	0·1 1·2 · 1·8 · 0·6 0·9 0·8 1·7 1·3 6·6 2·8 1·9 2·0 0·4	0·1 1·2 2·2 0·6 1·0 1·4 1·8 2·9 6·1 2·2 1·5 6·3 1·4 2·0 0·3	

The number of days lost owing to unemployment during the third quarter of 1912 by members of trade unions making returns was calculated to be 1.1 per cent. of the possible working days, this proportion being the same as in the previous quarter and also as in the third quarter of 1911.

* Revised figure.
† The journal of the German Labour Department.
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 463-454. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

According to returns furnished from the employers' side, employment during September was for the most part good and at times even plentiful.

In the coal mining industry employment was brisk in the Ruhr district and in Upper and Lower Silesia, in consequence of the cool weather. For the same reason there was an improvement in employment in lignite mining in Central Germany. Mines in Niederlausitz (Western Silesia) were also well employed. Blast furnaces were so busy that they could not quite keep pace with orders. The metal and general engineering pace with orders. The metal and general engineering trades and the electrical, potash, and chemical trades were busy on the whole. In the textile trades—particularly as regards spinning mills—the depression formerly prevailing gave way to satisfactory conditions of employment. Employment was good in the paper trades. In most districts there was full employ: ment in the building trades.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in September.—Returns relating to unemployment among their members in September were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with 57,022 members entitled to benefit. The percentage of these out of work during the month was 2.4, as compared with 2.5 in the preceding month, and 1.9 in September, 1911.† This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the four (or five) weeks in the month under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the number of members entitled to benefit gives the percentage.

The following Table shows the percentage unemployed and the average working days lost per week by each member unemployed in September, as compared with the previous month and with September last year:-

	Number of Members	Pe	rcenta	ge ed.†	Average Days lost per Week.		
Group of Trades.	entitled to Benefit in Sept., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Aug., 1912.	Sept., 1911.	Sept., 1912.	Aug., 1912.	Sept., 1911.
All Unions and Municipal Unem- ployment Funds making returns.	57,022	2.4	2.5	1.9	5.7	5.8;	5.6
PRINCIPAL TRADES: Diamond Workers Printing Trades Building Trades: Bricklayers and Masons Painters Carpenters Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Trades Tob icco Workers	10,466 6,397 11,166 9,81 2,101 5,356 2,175 6,748 2,633 7,258	9·0‡ 1·0 1·8 0·7 5·0 1·3 0·0 0·5	9·9‡ 0·9 1·5 1·2 1·7 1·3 0·0 0·3 0·3 0·7	3·2‡ 1·3 3·3 2·7 6·0 2·4 0·0 0·7 0·4 1·6	6 01 6·0 4·9 3·7 5·3 4·6 0·0 6·7 4·8 4·7	6·0‡ 5·9 4·8 3·6 5·2 4·6 0·0 5·7 5·1 5·4	6·0‡ 5·9 5·0 4·8 5·4 4·8 0·0 5·7 5·2 5·3

BELGIUM. §

Employment in September.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department 1·1 per cent. of the 70,082 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of September, as compared with 1.2 per cent. in the previous month, and 1.9 per cent. in September, 1911.† The above figures exclude returns relating to some 3,700 diamond workers at Antwerp, who were still experiencing an exceptional amount of unemployment, although the proportion out of work fell from 10 or 11 to 7.5 per cent.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Exemptions from Law on Sunday Rest in Austria .-H.M. Ambassador at Vienna, in a despatch dated October 17th, transmits a copy of an Order issued on September 18th, 1912, by the Austrian Minister of Commerce with regard to Sunday labour in various industries. This Order, which supersedes one of 1895 on

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 453-454. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.
§ Revue du Travau (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

the same subject, gives a schedule of the industries in which Sunday labour is permitted, together with an explanation in each case of the extent of such permission and of the hours of rest which must be subsequently given to those employees who have been engaged in Sunday labour.

DENMARK.*

Employment in August.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office 3.6 per cent. of the 96,200 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 3.5 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 5.2 per cent. a year ago. † The average number of days lost through unemployment during August was 0.9 per member of the unions reporting, as compared with 0.8 per member a month ago, and 1.1 in August, 1911.

SWEDEN.

Employment in the Period November, 1911, to June, 1912.—The statistics given below relating to unemployment among members of trade unions making returns to the Swedish Labour Department are compiled from Sociala Meddelanden (the journal of that Department). They are in continuation of those given on p. 93 of the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1912, and include the latest data available. The percentage of members unemployed on the first day of each month during the period from November, 1911, to June, 1912,

	Percentage Unemployed on first day of Month.									
	Nov., 1911.	Dec., 1911.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1912.	Mar., 1912.	Apr., 1912.	May.,	Ji n ? 1912.		
All Unions making										
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:	4.3	4.4	8.5	11.1	8.4	6.5	5.2	3.7		
Stonecutters	3.8	2.5	8.2	11:5		00				
Bricklayers and masons	13.6	16.9	38.8	63.4	7·1 55·7	2·8 30·7	2.7	2.2		
Metal smelters	4.3	2.9	5.7	6.4	5.6	3.5	2.2	2.0		
Metal workers	3.2	3.3	4.1	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.1		
Tinplate workers	86	11.0	12.7	17.2	19.3	20.1	2.7	3.5		
Boot and shoe makers Brewers	2.6	2.2	6.2	6.8	1.3	0.6	0.8	3-5		
Tobacco workers	1.2	0.7	5.4	1·0 39·5	2.8	20	8.0	0.5		
Sawyers	10.6	24.6	25.7	27.6	27.6	26.8	1.2	9.3		
Woodworkers	6.2	5.5	8.4	13.8	14.1	10.6	6.3	2.8		
Factory workers	İ	1.7	1	13.1	12.0	9.3	13.1	9.1		
Municipal workers	1.7	1.7	5.4	2.8	5.1	1.9	2.0	0.8		

The membership on which the above percentages for all unions are based varied from 43,067 (in January, 1912), to 55,163 (in May). The metal workers formed the largest group included in this total, their aggregate membership varying from 14,485 (in February) to 17,680 (in May).

NORWAY.§

Employment in September .- The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of September in certain Trade Unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for September,

	м	lembersh	ip.	Un Un	Percentage nemployed. †		
Group of Trades.	Sept., 30th, 1912.	Aug. 31st, 1912.	Sept., 30th, 1911.	Sept., 30th, 1912.	Aug. 31st, 1912.	S pt., 30th, 1911.	
Bricklayers and Masons Carpenters, &c Painters Iron & other Metal Workers Boot and Shoemakers Printers Bookbinders Wood Pulp & Paper Makers Bakers Cabinet Makers	695 1,598 437 7,497 695 1,984 474 1,354 400 542	670 1,532 422 7,726 659 1,986 461 1,364 389 534	559 1,229 260 6,765 584 1,868 416 1,402 351 512	12 01 05 10 16 	0·9 	2.7 1.5 0.7 0.5 2.3 0.5 0.7 5.1	
Total	15,676	15,743	13,946	1.0	0.8	1.2	

Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Stati-tical Office).
 † These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 455-454. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

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UNITED STATES. New York State.

Employment, January to June, 1912.—The Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labour for September contains statistics of unemployment in the State based upon returns received from 185 representative trade unions. The membership of such unions reporting and the proportion returned as unemployed in each of the first six months of the year owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability—e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, or weather conditions—are shown in the following table:—

	Month.		Membership Reporting in 1912.	Percentage reported unemployed at end of month owing to causes other than disputes or disability.*			
					1912.	1911.	
January Februar March April May June		::	 	112,645 112,732 112,794 111,982 112,642 113,104	24·4 16·1 17·4 11·9 18·5 21·0	24·9 22·9 24·1 19·6 24·0 17·7	

The following table classifies the particulars given for the end of June, 1912, according to groups of trades, corresponding percentages for the previous month and for June, 1911, being added for comparison:—

Group of Trades,	Member- ship reporting at end	Percentage reported unemployed at end of mouth owing to causes other than disputes or disability at end of *			
, a tile of many of the Land	of June, 1912.	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.	
Building, Stoneworking, etc. Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding Clothing. Transport Printing, Book-binding, etc Woodworking and Furniture Food, Drink and Tobacco Hotels and Restaurants Stationary Enginemen Public Employment Other	30,744 7,400 30,639 17,123 7,117 2,888 6,760 1,536 2,984 2,556 3,357	13·6 8·9 51·9 4·5 3·1 17·8 8·3 2·6 1·6	18·0 9·0 38·0 6·3 1·8 17·0 9·1 3·0 1·9 	26·1 12·4 20·7 16·2 1·2 16·6 6·3 1·7 1·1	
Total	113,104	21.0	18.5	17:7	

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Warning to Intending Emigrants.

In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated October 9th, H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires suggests the expediency of giving the utmost publicity to warnings issued by the Emigrants' Information Office to persons in the United Kingdom intending to emigrate to the Argentine. The warnings in question were published in supplements to circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office, dated May 14th, 1912, and October 11th, 1912, respectively, and read as follows:—

(May 14th, 1912) "In view of inquiries received as to emigration to the Argentine Republic, the Emigrants' Information Office desire to warn intending emigrants that they will find in that country laws, language, climate, money, and conditions of life and work all differing from those to which they have been accustomed. These disadvantages are of special importance in the case of unskilled emigrants, but they are a serious handicap to any emigrant going out in search of employment."

(October 11th, 1912) "Since the warning issued by the Emigrants' Information Office, information has reached the Committee from various quarters with regard to unemployment and consequent destitution among immigrants in the Argentine Republic. Persons arriving in the Argentine, especially clerks and unskilled labourers, without a competent knowledge of Spanish, or with insufficient funds, are likely to find themselves in a serious position, and intending emigrants are strongly advised to communicate with the Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., before booking their passages."

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

DURING OCTOBER.

COAL MINING.

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

Returns relating to 1,260 pits, employing 675,577

Returns relating to 1,260 pits, employing 675,577 workpeople, showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended October 26th, 1912, was 5.58, compared with 5.55 a month ago, and 5.56 a year ago.

Of the 675,577 workpeople covered by the returns, 637,522 (or 94.4 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended October 26th, 1912; while 529,598 (or 78.4 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more. The highest averages were in North Wales (5.89 days), Cumberland (5.85 days), and South Yorkshire (5.84 days); and the lowest average was in West Scotland (5.19 days).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked per week during the fortnight ended October 26th, 1912, together with the figures for corresponding periods in September, 1912, and October, 1911. Collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppage of work are excluded from the figures:—

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in Oct., 1912, at the				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in October, 1912, as compared with a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Sept. 28th, 1912.	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester and Salop Gloucester and Somerset North Wales South Wales and Mon	47,797 120,328 6,827 80,374 27,690 60,035 46,368 38,509 30,667 8,462 7,370 12,130 131,886	Days. 5-50 5-85 5-84 5-39 5-57 5-28 5-62 5-64 5-30 5-89 5-78	Days. 5:44 5:50 5:68 5:71 5:54 5:48 5:33 5:26 5:71 6:31 6:50 6:93 5:77	Days. 5:42 5:46 5:67 5:74 5:63 5:57 5:40 5:54 5:46 5:22 5:90 5:81	Days. + 0.06 + 0.17 + 0.13 - 0.10 - 0.09 + 0.24 + 0.02 - 0.09 + 0.33 - 0.20 - 0.04 + 0.01	Days. + 0.08 + 0.04 + 0.18 + 0.10 - 0.19 - 0.19 - 0.02 + 0.03 + 0.18 + 0.08 - 0.01 - 0.03	
ENGLAND AND WALES	618,443	5.60	5.57	5.58	+ 0.03	+ 0.02	
SCOTLAND. West Scotland	24,364 3,333 28,881 56,578 556 675,577	5·19 5·48 5·40 5·32 5·54 5·58	5·15 5·41 5·44 5·32 5·56 5·55	5·23 5·49 5·45 5·36 5·37 5·56	+ 0.04 + 0.07 - 0.04 - 0.02 + 0.03	- 0.04 - 0.01 - 0.05 - 0.04 + 0.17 + 0.02	

In Northumberland and Durham employment continued good, and was rather better than a year ago; in Cumberland and in South Yorkshire it was good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. In West Yorkshire and in Lancashire and Cheshire employment was fairly good, but showed a decline on a month ago and a year ago. In Derbyshire employment was good, and showed a considerable improvement on a month ago and a year ago; in Nottingham and Leicester it continued fairly good. In Staffordshire employment was good, but showed a decline on a month ago; it was good in Warwick, Worcester, and Salop, and better than both a month ago and a year ago; it was fairly good in Gloucester and Somerset, but not so good as a month ago. In North Wales employment continued very good, but was not quite so good as a month ago; it showed little change in South Wales, where it was good. Employment in West Scotland and in the Lothians showed some improvement on a month ago; but in Fife there was a slight decline.

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

November, 1912.

Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in Oct., 1912, at the Collieries	worked	ge number I per weel is in Forti ended	k by the	Dec. (Oct.,	(+) or (-) in , 1912,
	included in the Table.	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Sept. 28th, 1912.	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	6.845 34,725 45,188 84,928 261,386 242,505 675,577	Days. 5·37 5·63 5·41 5·41 5·68 5·56	Days. 5·62 5·68 5·42 5·36 5·63 5·53	Days. 5·76 5·49 5·50 5·37 5·65 5·56	Days 0.25 - 0.05 - 0.01 + 0.05 + 0.05 + 0.03	Days 0.39 + 0.14 - 0.09 + 0.04 + 0.03

Compared with both a month ago and a year ago, there was a decline at pits producing anthracite coal; but pits producing all other classes of coal showed little change.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during October, 1912, amounted to 7,058,442 tons, or 757,831 tons more than in September, 1912, and 1,182,575 tons more than in October, 1911.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in iron mines, and was about the same as a year ago. It continued fairly good in shale mines, and was better than a year ago. It continued fair generally in tin mines, and good in lead mines. In and about quarries employment was good on the whole, but was slack at some of the North Wales quarries.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended October 26th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.89, as compared with 5.94 a month ago, and 5.85 a year ago.

The following Table shows the average number of days worked per week during the fortnight ended October 26th, 1912, together with the figures for corresponding periods in September, 1912, and October, 1911:—

Districts.	Work- people	Average worke Mines in	d per we	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct. 1912, on a		
Districts	employed in Oct., 1912.	October 26th, 1912.	Sept. 28th, 1912.	October 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	7,712 5,489	Days. 5.94 5.86	Days. 6.00 5.87	Days. 5.86 5.86	Days. - 0.06 - 0.01	Days. + 0.08
Scotland	1,047 2,498	5.52 5.93	5·82 5·96	5·80 5·85	- 0·30 - 0·03	- 0.28 + 0.08
All Districts	16,746	5.89	5.94	5.85	- 0.05	+ 0.04

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 99.6 per cent. worked 11 days or more during the fortnight ended October 26th; a month ago all the workpeople included in the Returns worked 11 days, while the corresponding percentage for a year ago was 94.3.

Shale Mining.—According to the Returns received there were 3,574 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended October 26th, who worked on an average 5.81 days per week, compared with 3,650 workpeople in September, who worked 5.83 days, and 3,397 workpeople in October, 1911, who worked 5.71 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment was fair, on the whole, in Cornwall, and about the same as a year ago. It continued good in the Camborne and Redruth district, and dull, but rather better than a month ago, in the Calstock district.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued good in Weardale, in the Matlock district, and in North Wales, and was generally about the same as a year ago.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales was fair at some quarries and slack at others. It continued good at Delabole (Cornwall).

Granite.—Employment continued good in Leicestershire and fairly good in the Aberdeen district. It was also fairly good in Cornwall and at Princetown (Devon), and showed an improvement on a month ago in the Penryn district.

Limestone.—In Cumberland employment was good and much better than a year ago. In the Weardale district it was fair. Employment was good in North Wales and about the same as a year ago. In the Plymouth district it was moderate.

Other Stone.—Employment continued good in chert quarries at Bakewell, where overtime was worked, and was good in road-material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district. It was generally good at Barnsley and Normanton. In sandstone quarries it continued fairly good in North Wales and bad in Forfarshire. Employment continued fair in freestone quarries on the Tyne, and good in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale.

Settmaking, etc.—Employment with settmakers continued good in the West of Scotland and fair in the Aberdeen district. It continued good in Leicestershire and in the Clee Hill district. Monumental masons in the Aberdeen district continued well employed.

China Clay.—Employment continued good in the St. Austell and Lee Moor districts.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during October continued good, and was better than a year ago.

The returns show that 327 furnaces were in blast at the end of October, compared with 326 at the end of September, 1912, and 283 at the end of October, 1911. During October three furnaces were relit (one each in the Cleveland district, in Cumberland and in Lanarkshire) and two were blown out (in Cumberland and Lanarkshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the end of October, 1912, was about 24,000, an increase of 14.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces returned as in blast at the end of October, 1912, together with the increase as compared with a month ago and a year ago:—

District	Number of the Return	f Furnaces, i rns, in Blast	Increase in Oct. as compared with		
District.	Oct., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES-					
Cleveland	88	87	78	1	10
Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S. W. Yorks.	30	30	25		5
Derby & Nottingham	40	12 40	10		2
Leicester, Lincoln.					7
and Northampton	31	31	28		3
Stafford & Worcester	35	35*	34		1
S. Wales&Monmouth Other districts	12	12*	5 5		7
Guier districts	5	5	5		
England & Wales	253	252*	218	1	35
Scotland	74	74	65		9
Total	327	326*	283	1	44

The Imports of iron ore in October, 1912, amounted to 583,237 tons, or 26,761 tons less than in September, 1912, but 141,358 tons more than in October, 1911.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in October, 1912, amounted to 123,960 tons, or 22,595 tons more than in September, 1912, and 27,943 tons more than in October, 1911.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good during October. It showed a slight improvement on a month ago, and was much better than a year ago. According to returns from employers relating to 104,619 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked)

* Revised figures.

These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 453-454. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

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

during the week ended October 26th, 1912, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. on a month ago, and of 8 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked in the week ended October 28th, 1912, was about 591,600, or 3,400 more than a month ago, and 44,000 more than a year ago.

	Wo	rkpeop	le.		ge Numberorked per	
Stone (s ame al market)	Week ended Oct.		(+) or -) on a	Week ended Oct.	Inc. (-	+) or) on a
	26th, 1912.	Sth, Month Vear		26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.						
IRON: Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging	9,256 3,309 447 2,022	- 3 - 9 - 12 - 241	- 67 + 4	5·39 5·22 5·54 5·93	- 0.03 - 0.07 - 0.05 - 0.05	+ 0.15 + 0.04 + 0.59 + 0.02
Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	692	- 241 - 7 + 27	+ 69	5.62 5.72	- 0.12	+ 0.01 + 0.17
Total, Iron	17,734	- 245	+ 1,012	5.47	- 0.05	+ 0.14
STEEL: Open Hearth Melting Fur-	10,007	+ 121	+ 728	5.88	- 0.01	
naces Crucible Furnaces	545	+ 1	5 - 9	5.67	+ 0.14	+ 0.41 + 0.24
Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing	1,839 18,023 3,814	- 58 + 188 + 110	+ 1,140 + 462	5·25 5·52 5·59	- 0·02 + 0·04	+ 0.05
Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	9,923 9,276 8,817	+ 120 + 330 + 4	695	5·83 5·82 5·98	+ 0.02	- 0.01 + 0.01 + 0.04
Total, Steel	62,244	+ 87		5.73	- 0.01	+ 0.02
IRON or STEEL (not dis-						
tinguished): Rolling Mills	12,406	- 3		5·34 5·74	- 0.03	- 0·03 + 0·08
Forging and Pressing	543 833	-	5 + 39	5.84	1	- 0.01
Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	3,955 6,904	+ 12 + 10		5·91 5·81	+ 0.01	+ 0.03
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	24,641	+ 18	9 + 1,772	5.59	- 0.01	
Grand Total	104,619	+ 81	4 + 7,095	5.65	- 0.03	+ 0.04
Districts.			057	E.00	- 0.04	+ 0.06
Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham	12,183 8,906 21,101	- 14 + 23	7 + 1,839	5.58	- 0·07 + 0·02 - 0·01	- 0.07 + 0.06 + 0.09
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	4,756		5 + 227 $ 6 + 778$		+ 0.02	+ 0.03
Cumberland, Lancs, & Ches. Staffordshire Other Midland Counties	9,372 5,292 13,509	+ 12	2 + 264	5·55 5·67	- 0.04 - 0.01 - 0.01	- 0·01 + 0·08 + 0·02
Total, England and Wales	85,323	+ 70				
Scotland	19,296	+ 10	8 + 1,038	5 66	- 0.01	+ 0.04
Total	104,619		4 + 7,09	5 5.65	- 0.02	+ 0.04

Compared with a month ago the volume of employment showed an improvement in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, at Sheffield and Rotherham, and in "Other Midland Counties," and a slight decline in Cleveland and in Wales; the other districts showed little change on the whole. There was a decline at iron forges and foundries and at Bessemer converters, and an improvement in most of the other steel departments. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 814 (0.8 per cent.), while the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0.02 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago the volume of employment showed an increase in every district; the increase was greatest in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire; in "Other Midland Counties;" at Sheffield and Rotherham; and in Wales and Monmouth. Iron and steel forges and foundries, open hearth melting furnaces and steel rolling mills were the departments chiefly affected by the increase; at iron rolling mills there was a slight decrease. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 7,095 (7·3 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0·04 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during October, 1912, amounted to 190,432 tons, or 9,391 tons more than in September, 1912, and 45,478 tons more than in October, 1911.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during October, 1912, amounted to 300,048 tons, or 80 tons less than September, 1912, but 36,625 tons more than October, 1911.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good, and was better than a year ago. There was still a demand for more millmen. At the end of October 513 tinplate mills were in operation, an increase of two compared with a month ago and of eleven compared with a year ago. The steel sheet mills working numbered 73 in October, 1912, compared with 72 in the previous month and 68 in October, 1911.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 29,300 workpeople.

The following table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of October, 1912, together with the increase or decrease on a month ago and a year ago:—

	Numbe	r of Works	open	Number of	Number of Mills in operation				
	At end of	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	Oct., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
l'inplate Works Steel Sheet Works	81 10	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	513 73	+ 2 + 1	+ 11 + 5			
Total	91			586	+ 3	+ 16			

in Lan Could	October,	Sept.,	October,	Inc. (+) or in Oct., 19	Dec. (-) 212, on a	
100 g 10 1010 10 12	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
a transfer to the last	1 7	inned Pla	stes and Tr	inned Sheet	8.	
To United States	3,481 2,480 4,201 5,246 3,032 1,075	Tons. 267 5,747 3,391 2,143 2,827 4,836 1,335 332 18,447	Tons. 532 4,399 3,381 3,259 3,802 1,842 2,370 1,358 17,546 38,489	Tons. - 13 - 417 + 90 + 337 + 1,374 + 410 + 1,697 + 743 + 1,933 + 6,154	Tons 27 + 93 + 10 - 77 + 39 + 3,40 + 66 - 2,83 + 6,99	
Total California		Black P	lates for I	inning.		
Total	7,720	5,010	4,928	+ 2,710	+ 2,79	

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was rather better than a year ago. It was very good on the South Coast, on the Clyde, and at Belfast, but was quiet on the Thames and still slack in ship-repairing yards on the Bristol Channel.

Trade Unions with a membership of 71,446 reported

Trade Unions with a membership of 71,446 reported 4:0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 4:1 per cent. a month ago and 4:5 per cent. a year ago.

Compared with a month ago, the most marked changes in the percentage unemployed were a decrease on the Humber and an increase at Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen.

Compared with a year ago, the most marked changes were a decrease on the North-East Coast and an increase at Bristol Channel ports.

District.	No. of Mem- bers * of Unions	retu	rcenta rned as yed at	Un-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1912, on a		
DISTICT.		at end of Oct., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde Dundee, Leith and Aberd Belfast Other Districts United Kingdom	deen	10,905 5,706 5,801 2,916 4,756 4,958 2,867 5,342 17.813 2,588 3,931 71,446	4·2 2·7 4·0 4·3 8·8 1·7 17·2 5·1 2·2 6·0 0·6 1·7	3.9 3.8 2.4 7.5 7.6 1.3 18.1 6.4 2.2 2.8 1.9 1.6	5·7 5·4 6·5 4·9 7·6 3·5 14·4 5·8 1·2 6·0 0·4 2·6	+ 0·3 - 1·1 + 1·6 - 3·2 + 1·2 + 0·4 - 0·9 - 1·3 + 3·2 - 1·3 + 0·1 - 0·1	- 15 - 27 - 25 - 06 + 12 - 18 + 28 - 10 + 10 + 02 - 09 - 05

• Exclusive of Superannuated Member

Employment continued good with rivetters, caulkers and platers on the Tyne, and was very good with ship-wrights, much overtime being worked. On the Wear also employment continued good, shipsmiths being reported as especially busy. On both rivers employment on repair work was fairly good. Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district was good generally, except on repair work, on which it was bad, and worse than a month ago.

On the Humber employment was fair on the whole and better than a month ago.

Employment was quiet on the Thames, and showed a decline on both a month ago and a year ago. It continued good on the Medway. On the South Coast it was still very good, and better than a year ago. At the Bristol Channel ports employment on repair work comtinued slack, and was worse than a year ago.

Employment on the Mersey was reported as good with shipwrights and moderate with boilermakers, &c., repair work still being slack. At Barrow employment continued good, and overtime was worked.

tinued good, and overtime was worked.

On the Clyde employment continued very good; overtime was reported as general with shipwrights, and a limited amount of overtime was worked by boilermakers, &c., in various yards. On the East Coast of Scotland employment was fair on the whole, but showed a decline

at Leith. It continued very good at Belfast, and showed an improvement on a month ago.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued very good, with much overtime, and was better than in October, 1911.

Returns from Trade Unions, with a net membership of 205,176, show a percentage unemployed at the end of October of 1.8, as compared with 2.0 at the end of September and with 3.1 at the end of October, 1911. Compared with September there was a slight increase in the percentage unemployed in five districts and a decrease in nine districts. Compared with last year there was a decrease in the percentage unemployed in every district; the improvement was most marked in the East of Scotland and in the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of	retu	ercents rned as yed at	Un-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1912, on a			
era patrola betrough	Oct., 1912.	Oct., 1912	Sept., 1912	0c*., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
North-East Coast Manchester and Liverpool District	16,629 21,532	2:3	2·6 2·1	3·3 2·5	- 0·3 - 0·4	- 1·0 - 0·8		
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,234	4.0	3.1	6.0	+ 0.9	- 2.0		
West Riding Towns	14,197	1.4	2.0	3-4	- 06	- 2.0		
Hull and Lincolnshire District Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	5,030 9,143	1.4	1.8	36	- 0.4 - 0.9	- 22 - 3.7		
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	5,015	14	1.6	3.1	- 0.2	- 1.7		
London and neighbouring District	12,463	2.0	1.7	2.4	+ 0.3	- 0.4		
South Coast	5,180 7,295	1·0 3·6	0·7 3·4	19	+ 0.3	- 0.9 - 0.2		
Glasgow and District East of Scotland	19,707 4,318 3,977	2·0 2·9 2·0	2·1 2·6 3·5	2·7 7·9 3·5	- 0·1 + 0·3 - 1·5	- 0.7 - 5.0		
Other Districts	6,670	0.9	1.0	15	- 0.1	- 1·5 - 0·6		
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	205,176	1.8	2.0	3.1	- 0.2	- 1.3		

On the North-East Coast employment was generally described as good, or very good, with much overtime. Short time was still reported in the railway shops at Gateshead.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued good generally, with much overtime. There was, however, some short time at Bolton and Oldham. At Crewe employment was reported as better than at any time for more than two years.

In Yorkshire employment continued good. At Sheffield overtime was reported in every department; and at Leeds, where there was also much overtime, employment was, if anything, better than in the previous

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

month. There was a decline in some branches at Lincoln, orders having been cancelled owing to the War.

In the Midland Counties employment continued good generally; it was better than in September and much better than last year. The cycle trade was good at Birmingham, Coventry and Nottingham, but showed some decline at Wolverhampton. In other branches at Nottingham there was some tendency to decline; and bobbin makers and carriage straighteners reported work as very slack. Employment in the Potteries was good, with much overtime.

Employment continued good in the Eastern Counties, with overtime in several towns.

Employment in London was good, and not much changed from last month; at Erith it was very good, with overtime general.

Employment at Southampton and Bristol was fairly good, but not quite so good as a month ago. It was fairly good at Swindon. At Cardiff and Newport a considerable number of men were out of employment.

Employment in Scotland was reported as good or very good, with some overtime, and at Dundee there was an improvement as compared with the previous month. Brassfounders in the East of Scotland, however, reported some short time.

Employment was good at Belfast and Dublin.

The Imports of machinery in October, 1912, amounted to £649,994, or £160,982 more than in September, 1912, and £219,113 more than in October, 1911.

The Exports of machinery in October, 1912, amounted to £3,445,870, or £571,204 more than in September, 1912, and £537,435 more than in October, 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 30,446 members reported 1'3 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, 1912, compared with 1'4 per cent. in the previous month and in October, 1911.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment with brassworkers at Birmingham was very good, in other districts it was good; considerable overtime was reported. With bedstead workers at Birmingham employment was fair, and better there a month are

and better than a month ago.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment in these trades continued good; at Black Heath and Halesowen it was very good.

Wire.—Employment, on the whole, was very good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. With wire-drawers at Manchester, however, employment was slack

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—With lock, latch and key-makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall employment, though still good, showed a decline on the previous month. It was fair with galvanised iron workers at Wolverhampton and at West Bromwich. With hollow-ware turners at Wolverhampton, however, it was slack

Stoves, Grates, &c.—In England employment was reported as moderate on general work, and good on gas stoves; it was fair at Bolton, Wigan, Sheffield and Rotherham. At Falkirk employment was good, but a considerable number of men were working only five days a week

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment at Birmingham in the edge-tool trade was reported as good. In the cutlery and tool trades at Sheffield it was good, with some overtime, except with wool shear-makers, who reported some short time. At Wednesbury employment with edge-tool makers was fair, and not so good as a month ago. At Walsall employment was very good in the buckle and cart-gear trades; it continued moderate, on the whole, in the harness and saddlery furniture trades, and fair with bit and stirrup workers. At Redditch it continued quiet with fish-hook makers, in the needle trade employment was fairly good, with overtime. Employment in the watch trade at Coventry was still quiet.

Tubes .- At Birmingham employment with brass and copper tube makers continued good, and overtime was general; in the bedstead tube branch it was quiet. In South Staffordshire it was good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago.

Chains, Anchors, Springs.—At Cradley employment was very good with chain makers; with anchorsmiths it was good, and better than a month ago. Employment with chainmakers and anchorsmiths in the Tyne and Wear districts was fairly good. It was good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley. Employment was fairly good with spring makers at West Bromwich.

Sheet Metal Workers .- With ironplate, tinplate and sheet metal workers employment continued fairly good generally, and about the same as a year ago. It was very good in the ironplate trade at Dudley, Bilston, Darlaston, Walsall, and Wolverhampton. With tinplate workers at Oldham employment was fair, and not as good as a month ago or a year ago; short time was general. Employment with zinc workers in London continued fair.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.-At Birmingham employment with electroplate workers, silversmiths, and jewellers was good, with some overtime, and better than a month ago; with Britannia metal workers it continued fair. In London employment with goldsmiths and jewellers was reported as good, and better than a month

Imports and Exports.

The following Table shows the imports and exports of cutlery and hardware for the months specified :-

Sept., 1912.	Oe*., 1911.		
		Month ago.	Year ago.
		£ + 6,833 + 11,096	£ + 3,088 + 9,874
35 80,858 341 257,295	88.399 256,623	+ 10.877 + 24,346	+ 3,336 + 25,018 + 39,431
	789 12,956 190 104,094 735 80,858 641 257,295	789 17,956 16,701 190 104,094 105,316 735 80,858 88.399 341 257,295 256,623	12,956

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in both the spinning and weaving branches, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 122,941 workpeople in the week ended October 26th, 1912, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

ASSA AN MATERIAL	W	orkpeop	le	Earnings.			
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Week ended Oct.) or Dec. on a			or Dec.	
TOTAL AND SEE	26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing	16,020 28,010 54,319 9,477 15,115	Per cent. + 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.2 - 0.1	Per cent. + 1.0 + 1.0 + 0.7 + 1.6 + 2.2	£ 14,807 27,579 55,478 12,055 16 338	Per cent 0.2 + 0.6 - 0.7 - 0.2 + 0.3	Per cent. + 1.5 + 1.8 + 6.8 + 3.9 + 6.9	
Total	122,941	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	126,257	- 0.2	+ 4.8	
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	6,413 6,437 14,738 16,539 8,984 11,550 16 659 14 585 9,993 5,347 4,828 6 868	- 0.8 - 1.0 + 0.4 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.5	+ 0.0 + 2.1 + 1.4 + 1.3 + 3.7 - 1.6 + 1.5 - 0.1 + 0.1 + 7.0 + 0.6 - 0.1	6,720 6,393 16,148 15,899 9,293 11,423 18,011 18,459 8,774 4,514 4,893 5,730	- 0·1 - 0·9 + 0·2 + 0·1 - 0·0 - 0·9 - 0·1 - 0·4 - 0·7 - 0·4 + 1·1 - 0·4	+ 19 + 23 + 17 + 66 + 79 + 49 + 39 + 822 + 26	
Total	122,941	+ 0.1	+ 1:1	126 257	- 0.2	+ 4.8	

Compared with a month ago there was little change in any of the departments either in the number employed or in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was a slight increase in the wages paid in the preparing and spinning departments, and an increase of nearly 7 per cent. in the weaving branch. In the Oldham district employment was very good

in the spinning department, and good in the weaving branch; in every section it was better than a year ago. In the Bolton district employment continued good, and showed an improvement compared with a year ago. In the Bury, Manchester and Preston districts employment was considerably better than a year ago. In the Blackburn and Burnley districts there was little change compared with a month ago; employment was good, and better than a year ago.

Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.

	Oct., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Oct., 1	Dec. (-) in 912, on a	
Valle Lane very land of the	000., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Middling American:	Pence per 1b.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb	
Monthly average of Daily Quota-	6.25	- 0.41	+ 0.89	
Highest Price on any one day	6.50	- 0.32	+ 0.75	
Lowest ", " " Good Fair Egyptian :	6.05	- 0.32	+ 0.93	
Monthly average of Daily Quota- tions	9.44	- 0.06	+ 0.31	
Highest Price on any one day	9·63 9·31	+ 0.06	+ 0·19 + 0·37	

The visible supply of American Cotton for the United Kingdom on November 8th, 1912, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,030,870 bales, as compared with 732,730 bales on November 10th, 1911.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Description of Cotton.	October,	Sept., October, 1912.		October,	Inc. (+) o in Oct.,	r Dec. (-) 1912, on a
Description of Cotton.	1912.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 279,966 8,685 6,909 17,124 16,493	Bales. 206,759 7,728 6,008 11,876 9,724 242,095	Bales. 303,405 21,641 3,844 20,415 17,631	Bales. + 73,207 + 957 + 901 + 5,248 + 6,769 + 87,082	Bales 23,439 - 12,956 + 3,065 - 3,291 - 1,138	

Exports of Cotton Goods.

The Table below shows the quantities of cotton yarn and thread and cotton piece goods exported during the months mentioned

Description.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (±) in Oct., 1912, on a		
Description	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 18,011 4,504	1,000 lbs. 15,270 3,730	1,000 lbs. 18,361 3,503	1,000 lbs. + 2,741 + 774	1,000 lbs. - 350 + 1,001	
Total	22,515	19,000	21,864	+ 3,515	+ 651	
Cotton Thread for Sewing	2,188	1,731	2 275	+ 457	- 87	
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds. 220,241 202,062 115,405 128,478	1,000 yds. 178,720 164,855 104,387 121,660	1,000 yds. 210,683 191,075 121,884 139,863	1,000 yds. + 41,521 + 37,207 + 11,018 + 6,818	1,000 yds. + 9,558 + 10,987 - 6,479 - 11,385	
Total	666,186	569,622	663,505	+ 96,564	+ 2,681	
		1	I see and			

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a

Returns from firms employing 28,046 workpeople in the week ended October 26th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	7	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	
	Week ended Oct.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct.	Inc. ((+) or -) on a
	26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting	736 5,857 11,847 7,962 1,644 28,046	Per cent. + 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 1.3 + 1.0 + 0.7	Per. cent. - 0·7 + 2·8 + 0·8 + 3·7 + 1·2 + 2·0	£ 772 5,763 11,261 8,515 1,659 27,970	Per. cent. - 3·6 + 1·9 + 0·2 + 1·4 + 2·7 + 1·0	Per cent. + 3:3 + 5:8 + 3:6 + 5:4 + 2:2 + 4:5
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	4,365 2,871 4,754 2,293	+ 0.7 + 0.6 + 0.1 - 0.8	+ 1·7 + 4·5 + 2·6 + 3·0	5,131 2,859 5,267 2,393	+ 1·1 - 0·4 + 2·4 + 3·1	+ 5·3 + 6·9 + 6·2 + 5·9
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	14,283 7,426 6,337	+ 0·3 + 1·2 + 1·0	+ 2·7 + 1·2 + 1·4	15,650 7,084 5,236	+ 1.6 - 0.7 + 1.5	+ 6·0 + 6·1
Total	28,046	+ 0.7	+ 2.0	27,970	+ 1.0	+ 4.5

November, 1912.

n the Huddersfield and Leeds districts employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; over-time and night work were reported. In the Dewsbury and Batley district both the spinning and weaving departments showed an improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago.

Worsted Trade.
EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a

Returns from firms employing 42,644 workpeople in the week ended October 26th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

		Workpeople.			Earnings.			
	Week ended Oct. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		ended Dec. (-) on a ended		ended Dec. (-) on a ended		Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a
4 4 7 4 7	26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified Total	5,361 22,226 8,524 4,737 1,796	Per cent 2.5 + 0.3 + 1.5 + 0.7 + 4.5 - 0.4	Per cent. + 1·2 + 0·9 + 2·7 - 1·2 + 8·0 + 1·3	£ 5,904 13,445 7,820 4,935 1,473 33,577	Per cent 4.5 + 1.4 + 0.9 + 1.7 + 4.7 - 0.4	Per cent. + 7·1 + 4·8 + 5·2 + 2.4 + 6·0 + 5·0		
Bradford Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Hallfax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding Total, West Riding	21,651 6,503 3,897 4,193 2,717 38,961	- 0·1 + 0·9 - 0·1 + 3·0 - 0·3	+ 1.9 - 0.7 + 0.6 + 5.0 - 2.2	17,362 5,121 2,892 3,742 1,857	- 1·1 + 1·2 + 1·0 + 4·5 + 1·5	+ 5·8 + 3·7 + 8·7 + 2·4 + 2·2		
Other Districts	3,683	+ 0.3 + 1.1 + 0.4	+ 1.4 + 1.1 + 1.3	30,974 2,603 33,577	+ 0.3 + 1.8 + 0.4	+ 5·1 + 3·6 + 5·0		

In the Bradford district employment with woolsorters and combers showed a decline compared with a month ago; in the other branches it continued good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. In the Keighley and Huddersfield districts employment on the whole was better than a month ago and a year ago, but there was a slight decline in the weaving branch in both districts compared with October, 1911. In the Halifax district employment continued good, and was better than a year ago Imports and Exports.

Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)

The state of the s	O.t., Sept., Oct.,	in Oct.,	1912, on a		
一位工程及设计的	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports and Ex	ports of	Raw Woo	I (SHEEP C	R LAMRS)	
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	33,406 4,829	31.357 6.166	26,471 3,030	+ 2,049 - 1,337	+ 6,935 + 1,799
Wool 1,000 lbs.	29,420	9,003	25,860	+ 20,412	+ 3,560
Yarn: British a	and Irish	Manufact	ures Expo	rted.	, 0,000
Woollen . 1,000 lbs. Worsted . , , Alpaca and Mohair,	503 5,443 1,532	497 4.203 1,150	557 5,132 1,288	+ 6 + 1,240 + 382	- 54 + 311 + 244
Total, Yaru "	7,478.	5,850	6,977	+ 1,628	+ 501
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted ,,	8,010 5,902	9,067 5,873	7,615 6,027	- 1,057 + 29	+ 395 - 125
Total Piece Goods ,,	13.912	14,940	13,642	- 1.028	+ 270

Prices of Raw Wool.

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

And the Land of the land		Oct., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Oct., 1911.
60's Super Rotany tone	-	Pence per lb. 11½ 14½ 14½ 275%	Pence per lb. 10¾ 14½ 27¼	Pence per lb. 97/8 13 261/4
40's Crossbred tops		11, 11¼ 14¾, 15 27¼, 28	10½, 11 14¼, 14¾ 27¼	10, 9¾ 13¼, 12¾ 26½, 26

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good and much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 44,194 workpeople in the week ended October 26th, 1912, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was no change in the number employed, and an increase of 6.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	Workpeople.			Earnings	
	Week ended Oct.) or Dec. on a	Week ended Oct.	Inc. (+)	or Dec.
	26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	5,857 10,473 15,324 6,876 5,664	Per cent 0.1 - 0.5 - 0.8 + 2.1 - 0.6	Per cent. + 0.6 - 1.2 - 1.1 + 3.1 + 1.1	£ 3,401 5,415 10,116 5,570 3,465	Per cent 0.7 - 0.7 + 0.3 + 1.9 + 1.2	Per cent. + 8·2 + 7·1 + 3·7 + 6·7 + 14·8
Total	44,194	- 0.2	+ 0.0	27,967	+ 1.4	+ 6.8
Districts. Belfast	17,848 12,805	+ 0.3 + 0.1	+ 2.6 - 0.6	11.439 7,443	+ 0·5 + 1·3	+12.6 + 4.4
Total, Ireland	30,653	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	18,882	+ 0.9	+ 9.3
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	6,476 6,315	- 0.9 - 1.1	- 2·1	4,384 4,239	- 1.5 + 0·1	+ 0.9 + 4.5
Total, Scotland	12,791	- 1.0	- 2.5	8,623	- 0.7	+ 26
England	750	- 1.2	- 6.3	462	+ 3.1	- 7.4
United Kingdom	44,194	- 0.2	+ 0.0	27,967	+ 1.4	+ 6.8

In the Belfast district employment was good and much better than a year ago. In other parts of Ireland there was also an improvement compared with a year ago. In Fifeshire there was a slight decline compared with a month ago, and little change compared with a year ago. In both Ireland and Scotland a scarcity of women workers, principally weavers, was reported.

Imports and Exports.

The imports of flax and the exports of linen yarn and linen piece goods are shown below for the months speci-

Description.	Oct., 1912.	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. in Oct., 1912, or		
		1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Fiax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons Exports: Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	2,218 13,925 178,903	2,467 13,154 173,395	2,198 15,032 175,482	- 249 + 771 + 5,508	+ 20 - 1,107 + 3,421	

JUTE TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 14,771 workpeople in the week ended October 26th, 1912, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the

The State of	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
100 mg - 100	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended Oct.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing	3,290 4,143 5,214 1,438 686 14,771	Per cent 1:3 + 0:4 - 0:2 - 1:7 + 1:0 - 0:4	Per cent. + 0.8 + 0.7 + 2.9 + 1.3 - 0.6 + 1.5	£ 2,474 2,893 4,160 1,597 575 11,699	Per cent. + 3·7 + 4·4 + 3·5 + 3·1 + 6·3	Per cent. + 8.7 + 9.3 + 8.1 + 5.1 + 8.1

Compared with a month ago there was little change in the number employed in any of the departments; the wages paid showed a general increase. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of nearly 3.0 per cent. in the number employed in the weaving department, and the wages paid showed an increase of 8.7 per cent. in the preparing department, 9.3 per cent. in the spinning department, and 8.1 per cent. in the weaving department. Of the 14,771 workpeople included in the returns for October, 12,736 (or 86.2 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district. scarcity of both spinners and weavers was reported.

Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the quantities of imported jute and of British and Irish exports of jute yarn and manufactured goods for the months stated:

	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (in Oct., 1912, on	
Description.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Jute tons	51,329	8,472	33,562	+ 42,857	+ 17,767
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs. Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	46,961 166,779	37,994 134,041	41,158 151,581	+ 8,967 + 32,738	+ 5,803 + 15,198

HOSIERY TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 18,460 workpeople in the week ended October 26th showed an increase of 1.2 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 an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 6.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.			
District.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on			
	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	7,786 2,543 4,782 2,541 808	Per cent. + 1·1 + 0·7 + 1·2 + 1·8 + 1·8	Per cent. + 0.8 + 3.7 + 2.8 + 4.7 + 13.8	£ 6,852 2,152 3,930 2,062 537	Per cent. + 2·2 - 0·6 + 6·6 - 2·9	Per cent. + 4.1 + 4.2 + 7.2 + 9.7 + 15.7		
Total, United Kingdom	18,460	+ 1.2	+ 2.8	15,533	+ 1.6	+ 6.0		

At Leicester employment was good, slightly better than a month ago and better than a year ago. At Hinckley employment was good in the seamless hose department and fair in the cotton goods branch; at Loughborough it was, on the whole, fair. With power frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment was good, and better than a year ago; some overtime was reported: with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fairly good. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year

Imports and Exports.

hosiery imported and exported during the months stated :-

Sect Africa Agent	October.	Sept.	October,	Inc. (+) in Oct., 1	or Dec. (-) 912, on a
Description.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
C-44	£ 51,271 178,495	£ 43,443 197,096	£ 46,833 211,252	£ + 7,828 - 18,601	£ + 4,438 - 32,757
Clathan	. 182,671 57,095	194,750 54,925	168,298 55,677	- 12,079 + 2,170	+ 14,373 + 1,418

LACE TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 6,282 workpeople in the week ended October 26th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	18301	Earnings.	
_	ended Dec. (-) on a en		Week ended Oct.	Inc. (-		
	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Levers	1,468 2,581 1,564 301 368	Per cent. + 0.7 + 0.8 + 0.1 + 1.0 + 1.9	Per cent. + 11·0 + 0·5 - 4·2 - 7·7 - 6·0	£ 2,047 2,706 1,274 238 268	Per cent. + 3.5 + 0.6 + 4.0 + 3.9 + 15.0	Per cent. + 16.8 + 6.5 + 6.5 + 3.1
Total	6,282	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	6,533	+ 2.8	+ 7:
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland	1,571 1,118 1,829 1,764	+ 2·1 - 0·6 + 0·9	- 1·1 + 8·8 - 0·4 - 1·3	1,576 1,600 1,583 1,774	+ 4.9 + 0.4 + 3.1 + 3.0	+ 7.6 + 17.6 + 3.6 + 3.6
Total	6,282	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	6,533	+ 2.8	+ 7:

At Nottingham employment in the curtain branch continued good, and was better than a year ago; in the levers and plain net sections short time was reported, but there was an improvement in the levers branch compared with a year ago. In the Long Eaton district employment continued fairly good, and was much better than a year ago. In the West of England employment showed a further slight improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago. In the curtain branch in Scotland employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the values of cotton and silk lace imported and exported for the months stated:—

ne meurola		October,	Sept.,	October,	Inc. (+) o in Oct., 1	or Dec. (- 1912, on a
Description	n.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cill- Tara	: :	£ 174,074 22,697	£ 185,418 24,643	£ 179,221 5,550	£ - 11,344 - 1,946	£ - 5,147 + 17,147
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	: ::	320,914 2,896	302,471 2,751	367,470 8,589	+ 18,443 + 145	- 46,556 - 5,693

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good. Compared with a year ago there was some decline in the throwing and spinning branches, and an improvement in the weaving

Returns from firms employing 8,916 workpeople in the week ended 26th October, 1912, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number 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 Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the values of woollen and cotton

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The Table below shows the values of woollen and cotton

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.			
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week		Per cent 1.0 - 8.0 - 2.5 + 1.7 + 4.0 + 1.6 + 6.4		
	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Month ago.			
Branches. Throwing	916 2,554 3,916 715 815	Per cent 1.5 - 0.6 + 1.0 + 0.4 + 0.9	Per cent 10.6 - 4.9 + 2.5 + 1.6 - 3.1	£ 401 2,031 2,740 619 605	cent. - 1.0 - 0.9 + 1.7 + 1.6	cent. - 8:0 - 2:0 + 4:0 + 6:4		
Total	8,916	+ 0.2	- 1.8	6,396	+ 0.8	+ 0%		
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	3,306	- 1.0	- 0.4	2,706	- 1.3	+ 0.4		
Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	963 2,905 1,742	+ 0.5 + 0.9 + 1.3	- 2·4 - 4·8 + 1·2	718 1,870 1,102	- 1·5 + 3·9 + 2·1	- 3·1 + 2·1 + 0·1		
Total	8,916	+ 0.2	- 1.8	6,396	+ 0.8	+ 04		

November, 1912.

Employment with throwsters and spinners was fair at Macclesfield and Leek, though some short time was reported in the latter town; at Congleton employment was good. At Macclesfield power loom weavers reported employment bad; hand loom weavers working in factories reported it as good and better than a month ago; and "outside" hand loom weavers as fair. At Leek employment with trimming weavers was fair; at Congleton it was moderate. In the Bradford district employment was fairly good generally. In the Eastern Counties employment was, on the whole, good and better than a month ago. At Dublin it continued fair.

Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the quantities of raw and manufactured silk imported and exported for the months

Description.	Oct,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) o in Oct., 1	r Dec. (- 912, on a
Double Pilon.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Thrown Silk 1 Spun Silk Yarn 1	bs 138,948 bs 47,794 bs 58,270 ds 6,878,769	157,486 43,565 39,545 5,953,554	120,812 44,356 52,858 7,110,729	- 18,538 + 4,228 + 18,725 + 925,215	+ 18,136 + 3,436 + 5,416 - 231,966
Spun Silk Yarn 1	bs 7,285 bs 66,232 ds 431,719	5,686 66,501 437,306	6,528 132,890 503,610	+ 1599 - 269 - 5,587	+ 75' - 66,65' - 71,89

CARPET TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 8,121 workpeople, and paying £7,236 in wages, in the week ended October 26th, 1912, showed practically no change, either in the number employed or in the wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district power loom weavers reported some decline in employment. In the West Riding of Yorkshire there was little change, and in Scotland employment continued good.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

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

Returns from firms employing 31,531 workpeople in the week ended October 26th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and no change in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	0	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
tendent harry a court	Week) or Dec. on a	Week) or Dec. on a
	26th Oct., 1912.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	26th Oct., 1912.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
Trades:— Bleaching — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	3,785 768 16,236 10,347 395 31,531	Per cent 0.4 + 0.1 + 0.7 + 1.0 + 0.3 + 0.6	Per cent. + 4·3 + 2·7 + 3·2 + 2·6 + 1·0 + 3·1	£ 3,971 970 20,876 11,039 449 37,305	Per cent 0.5 - 1.4 + 0.0 + 0.2 - 0.9	Per cent. + 7.4 + 2.4 + 2.9 + 5.1 + 8.5 + 4.0
Districts: Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts	14,051 10,160 3,694 802 2,824	+ 0.6 - 0.0 + 3.1 - 0.4 + 0.5	+ 3·2 + 2·7 + 1·8 + 10·3 + 3·9	18,264 12,075 3,302 625 3,039	+ 0.9 - 2.5 + 3.5 + 0.6 + 0.9	+ 2.6 + 5.5 + 2.9 + 8.1 + 7.5
Total	31,531	+ 0.6	+ 3.1	37,305	- 0.0	+ 4.0

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Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was good, but not quite so good as a month ago. At Basford, Bulwell, and Dundee employment continued good.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. With calico printers in Derbyshire it was good. In Scotland employment was fairly good with engravers and calico printers, and fair with block printers.

Dyeing .- Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in the West Riding continued good and was better than a year ago; about a third of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and rather less than a third worked overtime. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment continued good and was better than a year ago, but there was a decline in Lancashire compared with a month ago. With silk dyers employment was reported as good at Macclesfield, fair at Leek, and slack at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was good.

Trimming, Finishing, etc.—At Leicester employment with hosiery trimmers, etc., showed a further improvement compared with a month ago; at Hinckley and Loughborough it continued good; at Basford it was fair. With calender workers at Dundee employment was fair.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,111, reported 3.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, 1912, compared with 3.5 per cent. at the end of September, 1912, and 5.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1911.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, &c.-With skinners employment was reported as good at Leeds, fair at Birmingham, and slack in London. With curriers employment continued good at Doncaster and Glasgow, and was very good at Dundee; it was fair at Leeds, and showed some improvement on a month ago; it continued moderate at Birmingham and bad in London. Employment with grounders and skinners showed little change from a month ago. With general leather workers employment was fairly good at Manchester, and continued fair at Bolton, Bury, and Wigan.

Saddle and Harness Makers .- At Walsall employment with brown saddlers and harness makers continued fair; with gig saddlers, bridle cutters and horse collar makers it was quiet. In London it showed little change with brown saddlers. At Birmingham it was quiet with saddlers and with harness and collar makers. At Edinburgh and Leith and Glasgow employment was reported as fair generally. At Dublin it was slack with saddlers.

Miscellaneous .- With portmanteau makers employment continued fair in London and at Manchester. Fancy leather workers reported employment as good in London; at Birmingham it was fairly good; at Manchester it was fair, but not so good as a month ago.

Imports and Exports.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Table below gives particulars of the hides, skins and leather imported, and of the various sorts of leather manufactures exported during the months stated:

	October,			Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Oct., 1912, on a		
Description.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry cwts. Ditto, wet cwts.	62,094 88,418	56,317 77,066	37,505 55,085	+ 5,777 + 11,352	+ 24,589 + 33,333	
Total Hides, dry and wet cwts.	150,512	133,383	92,590	+ 17,129	+ 57,922	
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins "(value) £	994.512 253,598	890,544 281,507	815,676 210,521	+ 103,968 - 27,909	+ 178,836 + 43,077	
Leather* cwts.	137,686	119,794	117,994	+ 17,892	+ 19,692	
Exports: Leather cwts. Gloves . doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Saddlery and Harness £ (value)	22,141 25,991 4,000 51,278	18,686 31,179 3,884 47,130	18,723 28,192 3,554 58,324	+ 3,455 - 5,188 + 116 + 4,148	+ 3.418 - 2,201 + 446 - 7,046	
Other Sorts (value) £	81,592	78,447	69,013	+ 3,145	+ 12,579	

HAT TRADE.
EMPLOYMENT during October in the silk hat trade continued moderate, and was better than a year ago.

In the felt hat trade employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of October was 0.6, compared with 0.4 a month ago and 1.8 a year ago. Employment was reported as good at Denton, at Stockport and in Warwickshire; some overtime was worked in all the principal centres.

Imports and Exports.

1912 1912 1911	minis sellen best big	October,	Sept.,	October.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Oct., 1912, on a		
Hats, Feltdozens 42,231 50,370 22,161 8.139 + 2	Description.					Year ago.	
Exports: Hats, Felt, 62.165 68,714 55,217 - 6,549 + , Straw, 46,593 42,425 17,688 + 4,168 -	Hats, Feltdozens ,, Straw, ,, Other sorts ,,	13,190 74,135	3,488 89,924	2,149 31,672	+ 9,702 - 15,789	+ 20,070 + 11,041 + 42,463 + 73,574	
Total, 126,163 125,342 119,058 + 811 +	Exports: Hats, Felt, Straw,	62.165 46,593 17,395	68,714 42,425 14,203	55,217 46,682 17,159	- 6,549 + 4,168 + 3,182	+ 6,948 - 89	

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE. EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was better than

Returns from firms employing 70,150 workpeople in the week ended October 26th showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.1 per cent.

in the amount of wa	iges pa	aid.						
	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.			
District	Week ended Oct.	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week ended Oct.	ended Dec. (-			
erresista de la	26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
England & Wales.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
London	2,722 13,336 3,312	+ 0.9 + 0.2 + 0.5	+ 5·1 + 5·0 + 5·3	3,031 14,282 3,186	+ 0.9 - 0.8 + 3.5	+ 5·9 + 11·2 + 5·4		
Northampton Country District	12,362 9,499	- 1·0 + 0·7	+ 3·7 + 8·9	12,503 9,365	- 1·8 + 3·6	+ 7·8 + 9·9		
Kettering Stafford & District Norwich & District Bristol & District Bristol & District Leds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	4,019 2,873 4,699 1,456 1,788 2,374 3,273 1,007 3,464	+ 0·3 + 0·6 - 0·3 - 2·8 + 0·7 - 0·1 - 0·2 + 1·6 - 0·1	+ 49 +11·4 + 6·5 - 1·6 + 2·5 + 1·4 + 1·1 + 31·6 + 1·9	4,143 2,854 4,118 1,360 1,825 2,278 3,198 836 2,987	- 0·0 + 0·7 - 0·2 - 1·9 + 1·5 - 1·4 + 1·8 + 1·8 - 0·2	+ 8·5 + 18·6 + 8·9 - 1·9 + 6·0 - 1·1 + 3·4 + 39·3 + 3·7		
ENGLAND & WALES	66,184	- 0.0	+ 5.3	65,966	+ 0.2	+ 8.4		
SCOTLAND	3,555 411	+ 0.0	+ 0.4 + 0.7	3,620 266	+ 1.0	+ 3.8		
United Kingdom _	70,150	- 00	+ 5.0	69,852	+ 0.2	+ 8.1		

^{*} includes hides tauned, towed and curried, or in any way dressed, and goat and sheep skins tanned or dressed as leather.

At Leicester employment was reported as moderate with lasters and finishers, and fair with clickers and pressmen; a good deal of short time was reported, but there was an improvement compared with a year ago. At Northampton and Kettering employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago, but there was a slight decline at Northampton compared with a month ago. With army bootmakers in Northamptonshire employment was good. At Norwich employment on the whole was fairly good, and better than a year ago. At Bristol and Leeds there was a slight decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. At Kingswood employment was good, and much overtime was reported. In Scotland employment continued good, and was slightly better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The Table below shows the quantity and value of the various descriptions of boots and shoes imported and exported during the months mentioned.

	October,	Sept.	October.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1912, on a		
THE RESTRICTION OF THE	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports (less re-exports) : Leather doz. pairs value & Rubber doz. pairs value & Other married doz. pairs value &	27,188 87,919 7,914 8,890 12,539 12,363	20,308 71,429 10,591 11,821 16,665 14,071	18,054 70,081 11,110 15,093 16,559 13,382	+ 6,880 + 16,490 - 2,677 - 2,931 - 4,126 - 1,708	+ 9,134 + 17,838 - 3,196 - 6,203 - 4,020 - 1,019	
$ \begin{array}{cccc} \textbf{Exports}(\textbf{British \& Irish}) \\ \textbf{Leather} & & doz. \ pairs \\ , & & value \ \pounds \\ \textbf{Rubber} & & doz. \ pairs \\ & value \ \pounds \\ \textbf{Other materials } & doz. \ pairs \\ , & value \ \pounds \\ \end{array} $	142,514 407,906 11,685 12,255 10,260 9,377	125,999 375,119 14,743 14,779 14,010 12,719	108,898 334,559 14,958 14,384 18,308 15,203	+ 16,515 + 32,787 - 3,058 - 2,524 - 3,750 - 3,342	+ 33,616 + 73,347 - 3,273 - 2,129 - 8,048 - 5,826	

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.-Employment during October showed the usual seasonal improvement, and was better than a year

Returns from firms paying £13,483 to their work-people during the four weeks ended 26th October showed an increase of 24.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and of 6.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was on the whole moderate, and not so good as a month ago and a year ago.

Leeds.—Returns from firms employing 9,883 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended October 26th, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, compared with a month ago, and of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment in this branch was fair. The Jewish operatives reported employment as good.

Other Centres .- At Bristol and Manchester employment continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago. At Norwich it was good. At Glasgow employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in October 1912, were valued at £398,168 as compared with £406,281 in September, 1912, and £339,531 in October, 1911; and the Exports for the same months at £762,976, £787,118 and £676,184 respectively.

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, blouse, &c., trades employment was fair. Employment, generally, was fair in the shirt and collar trade, and in

Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 2,022 dressmakers, in the week ended October 26th, showed an increase of 4.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 3·1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,129 workpeople in the week ended October 26th, showed an increase of 4·1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 10.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades firms in London employing 3,223 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended October 26th, showed a decrease of 4.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

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 1,988 workpeople in the week ended October 26th showed a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment was fair.

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

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and

collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 6,302 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,345 in wages in the week ended October 26th, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2.0 per cent. compared with a year

ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,442 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended October 26th, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 0.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING TRADES.

PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 18,046 workpeople in the last week of the month showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago and an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	last week of Oct., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland Southern Counties	5,292 1,155 6,036 4,805	Per cent. + 0·2 + 1·7 + 0·3 + 0·5	Per cent. + 1.7 + 3.0 - 0.1 - 0.2	
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	17,288 758	+ 0·4 - 0·8	+ 0.6	
Total	18,046	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,891 members had 0.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, the same percentage as a month ago. For October, 1911, the percentage was 1.2. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 530 members had 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of October as compared with 4.3 per cent, in September and 4.7 per cent.

The Imports of paper in October, 1912, were valued at £665,861, as compared with £656,784 in September, 1912, and £570,228 in October, 1911; and the Exports

for the same months were valued at £336,276, £340,955, and £309,937 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment was fair generally and better than a month ago and a year ago.

London.—Employment was fairly good and better than a month and a year ago.

Other Centres.—With letterpress printers employment was fairly good generally and better than a month ago and a year ago. It was slack, however, at Dublin. With lithographic printers employment was good at Man-chester and Birmingham and slack at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin.

Districts	No. of Members of Unions	embers at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	at end of Oct., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
London	21.580 5,710	6·1 2·3	8·3 3·0	7·2 3·3	- 2·2 - 0·7	- 1.1		
Lancs. and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	7,337 2,514	4·0 2·0	4·4 3·1	4·4 2·1	- 0·4 - 1·1	- 0.4		
West Midlands S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	2,710 3,930	3·9 2·1	5·3 3·1	4·8 2·2	- 1·4 - 1·0			
Scotland	5,381 2,514	3.7 6.8	3·8 7·8	3·3 7·0	- 0·1 - 1·0	+ 0.4		
United Kingdom	51,676	4-5	5.9	5.2	- 1.4	- 0.7		

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was fairly good generally, better than a month ago, and rather better than a year ago. At Dublin, however, it continued slack.

100 702		No. of Members of Unions	Percen	tage Uner at end of	nployed	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
29192200100		at end of Oct.,1912.	Oct., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	 	3,412 3,134	2·5 2·7	3·2 3·2	2·3 3·4	- 0·7 - 0·5	+ 0.2
United Kingdom	 	6,546	2.6	3.2	2.9	- 0.6	- 0.3

BUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole during October. It showed a seasonal decline compared with September, but was better than a year ago.

Day-day in Oct. Month Year ago. Pay-day in Oct. Year Ye	District	No. paid on last	Dec. ((+) or -) on a	No. paid on last	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a
London			Month		in Oct.,		
Northern Counties & Vorks 4,430 + 4,89 + 325 5,884 + 229 + 77		Т		n.	L	abourers	
Scotland	Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	3,084 4,430 3,953 4,897	- 10 + 89 - 239 - 261	+ 90 + 325 + 338 + 177	2,444 3,884 3,267 3,278	+ 16 + 229 - 136 - 96	+ 37 + 77 + 72 + 38
Lads and Boys Total	England and Wales	25,500	- 1,655	+ 821	19,459	- 548	+ 2,77
Lads and Boys. Lads and Boys. Total. Lindon Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts England and Wales 2,799 + 36 - 142 England	Incloud						
London	United Kingdom	29,358	- 1,828	+ 534	22,331	- 691	+ 2,61
Northern Counties & Yorks	intrademon . Transpl	Lads and Boys,			Total.		
TI-14-3 IV. 1 7-000	Northern Counties & Yorka. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts England and Wales Sootland Tabland	466 864 407 578 61 2,799 772	+ 2 + 30 + 11 - 4 + 36 - 5	- 50 - 21 + 5 - 18 - 5 - 142 - 69	5,994 9,178 7,627 8,843 1,431 47,758	+ 8 + 348 - 364 - 357 - 217 - 2,167 - 276	+ 41 + 1,070 + 1,071 + 547 - 26 + 3,453
	United Kingdom	3,670		- 212			

Returns received from 902 firms, employing 55,359 workpeople at the end of October, show that in the case of skilled tradesmen there was a decrease in the total number employed of 5.9 per cent. compared with

a month ago, and an increase of 1.9 per cent. compared with a year ago; while in the case of labourers there was a decrease of 3.0 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 13.2 per cent. compared

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of October was 2.8, as compared with 2.6 a month ago, and 2.7 a year ago. With bricklayers, masons, plasterers, and painters employment was reported as worse than a month ago, and better than a year ago.

For London the Trade Union returns show that the percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed was 5.6, as compared with 4.4 a month ago and 3.7 a year ago. Employment was generally fair in London, but

with plasterers it was slack. In the Tyne district employment continued to improve with carpenters; with plasterers it was still slack,

but better than a month ago. At Sunderland brick-layers and carpenters reported an improvement. At Leeds employment improved with carpenters; with plasterers it remained slack. At Sheffield employment generally continued to improve. With plumbers employment was slack at Hull and Liverpool, but at Blackburn an improvement was reported. With painters at Stockport, Warrington, and Preston employment was

At Nottingham employment was slack with bricklayers, painters and plumbers. At Burton it was quiet generally, but improved with painters. Employment was slack with masons at Oxford and Cambridge, with plumbers at Birmingham and with plasterers at

At Plymouth employment improved with painters and plasterers; with labourers it was dull. At Bristol it improved with bricklayers, but was slack with carpenters and plumbers. It was slack with bricklayers and carpenters at Brighton, with carpenters, painters, and plasterers at Bath, with bricklayers at Newport, and with plasterers at Cardiff.

At Dundee employment was dull generally, except with slaters, who reported an improvement. With masons at Edinburgh and Aberdeen and with plumbers at Dublin employment was slack. It improved with plasterers at Dublin and at Belfast.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good in these trades, and was a little better than a month ago; it was very good in the coachbuilding trades. Trade Unions with a membership of 44,658 reported 2.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, compared with 2.7 per cent. at the end of September and 2.5 per cent. in October, 1911.

Furnishing Trades.

In these trades employment was fair in October, and showed very little change compared with a month ago or a year ago. Trade Unions reported 3.2 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 3.3 per cent. both a month ago and

Employment was good generally at Sheffield, Glasgow, and Dublin, and with upholsterers at Liverpool. It was quiet at Hull, and with cabinet makers at Nottingham.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in October, 1912, were valued at £36,480, as compared with £38,470 in September, 1912, and £34,656 in October, 1911; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £151,911, £134,166 and £157,564 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, and better than in September. Trade Unions reported 2.4 per cent. of their membership as unemployed at the end of October, compared with 3.8 per cent. a month ago and 3.4 per cent. a year ago. In London, employment was good in the majority of cases reported upon; at Hull and Sheffield it was also good, but it was quiet at New- £283,100, and £316,553 respectively. castle and dull at Liverpool.

apartally in the test	Im	ports.	2010		N. 13-
And soot oils at reduced Theban deer	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,		+) or -) in 12, on a
Description.	1912. 1912.		1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads. 426,477 874,517	Loads. 489,356 894,682	Loads. 445,920 734,707	Loads. - 62,879 - 20,165	Loads. - 19,443 + 139,810
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 10,826	£ 16,646	18,923	- £ 5,820	- £,097

Coopers.

EMPLOYMENT in October was fairly good, but showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. At Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Belfast it was reported as good, and at Burton-on-Trent as dull.

Coachbuilding.
EMPLOYMENT continued very good on the whole during October. Trade Unions reported 1.7 per cent. of their membership unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 1.5 per cent. a month ago and 1.9 per cent. a year ago. Employment was reported as moderate at Belfast and Liverpool, fair in London and at Coventry and Wolverhampton, quiet at Saltley (Birmingham), and bad at Dublin.

Miscellaneous. Brushmaking.—Employment was fairly good on the whole. Trade Unions reported 20 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 3.3 per cent. a month ago, and 1.8 per cent. a

The Imports of brushes and brooms in October, 1912, were valued at £36,917, as compared with £33,736 in September, 1912, and £37,160 in October, 1911; the Exports for the same months were valued at £23,374, £23,083, and £24,105 respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment continued moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths; in London, it was reported as excellent for the time of year. Packing case makers were well employed at Glasgow, and fairly so in London and at Bolton. Cane and wicker workers reported employment as moderate at Basford (Notts.). With skip and basket makers it was fair at Oldham.

POTTERY TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 18,495 workpeople in the week ended October 26th showed an increase of 0.7 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 an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.8 per cent, in the amount of wages paid.

ar Elling margarity	W	orkpeopl	е.	i	Carnings.	Sods.
The contract of the state of	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,236 11,433 3,826	Per cent. + 0.8 + 0.7 + 0.7	Per cent. + 4.6 + 1.9 + 0.9	£ 3,754 11,400 3,624	Per cent 1.0 + 0.7 + 0.4	Per cent. + 8.0 + 2.9 + 7.7
Total	18,495	+ 0.7	+ 2.1	18,778	+ 0.3	+ 4.8
Districts:— Potteries — Other Districts —	13,782 4,713	+ 0.8 + 0.4	+ 2·4 + 1·3	13,389 5,389	+ 0.6	+ 4.3 + 6.0
Total	18,495	+ 0.7	+ 2.1	18,778	+ 0.3	+ 4.8

Employment continued good in the Potteries, and was better than a year ago. At Bristol and in the West of England employment was fairly good on the whole. In Scotland it continued good, and was better than a year ago. With clay tobacco pipe makers employment at Manchester continued good, whilst at Glasgow it was good, and better than both a month and a year ago.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in October, 1912, were valued at £83,235, as compared with £76,373 in September, 1912, and £82,738 in October, 1911; the Exports for the same months were valued at £348,018,

BRICK TRADE.

November, 1912.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair, but showed a seasonal decline on the previous month. It was, however, better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 11,244 workpeople in the week ended October 26th showed a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid

	V	Vorkpe	ple.			Earnings,		
Districts.	Week ended Oct. (-) or Dec. (-) on a		Week		(nc.(+) or ec. (-) on a			
	26th, 1912.	Montiago.			Oct. 26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	2,982	Per cent.	C	Per ent. 3.9	£ 3,696	Per cent.	Per cent. + 12.2	
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,806	- 0.0	3 -	0.8	4,286	- 3.5	+ 4.4	
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	2,881	- 7:3	3 +	0.6	3,519	- 11.4	+ 8.5	
Scotland Other Districts	775 800	- 6.9		5·4 4·5	887 807	- 5.5 - 13.2	+ 5.2	
Total	11,244	- 3.0	+	0.9	13,195	- 5.9	+ 7.2	

Employment generally continued good in the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, and Lancashire and Cheshire, and was much better than a year ago. In the Midland and Eastern Counties employment showed a decline on the previous month, but in the Peterborough and Stourbridge districts it was good. At Nottingham, how ever, employment was slack, and short time was general. Employment in the Southern and South-Western counties, though still fair on the whole, showed a considerable decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In the Medway district there was seasonal slackness. In North Wales employment was good in the Buckley district, but quiet in the Wrexham and Ruabon districts. It continued fairly good in Scotland, and although not so good as in the previous month, was better than a year ago.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during October was good, and rather better than in the previous month. It was better than a year ago, especially with glass bottle makers.

Returns from firms employing 8,121 workpeople in the week ended October 26th showed practically no change in the number employed, and an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 9.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 14.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	1883
or the law years of	Week ended Oct.	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
lons de vinouers pere	26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct 26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Glass Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches	5,678 1,819 624 8,121	Per cent 0·3 + 0·1 + 1·5 - 0·1	Per cent. + 13·4 + 1·1 + 1·6 + 9·5	£ 7.525 2,171 720 10,416	Per cent. + 0.7 + 1.2 + 1.0 + 1.0	Per cent. + 19·7 + 2·5 + 2·9 + 14·4
Districts. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worestershire and Warwickshire Scotland Other parts of the United Kingdom	857 4,475 828 950 649 362	+ 6·1 - 1·6 + 0·7 + 0·3 + 0·9 - 0·6	+ 16·4 + 12·9 + 1·7 + 1·2 + 3·8 + 6·8	1.020 6,002 1,017 1,194 812 371	- 2·8 + 2·0 - 2·7 + 0·5 + 2·3 - 1·6	+ 4.0 + 21.8 + 10.8 + 0.9 + 8.8 + 6.0
Total	8,121	- 0.1	+ 9.5	10,416	+ 1.01	+ 14.4

Employment with glass bottle makers was good at Leeds and fair at Castleford, Mexborough and Wakefield. It was good at St. Helens, Bristol and in the North of England and Scotland. At St. Helens employment continued moderate with sheet glass flatteners;

with sheet glass cutters it was fair, and better than a year ago. At Birmingham employment with flint glass makers and cutters was fair; with plate glass bevellers and silverers it was good. At Wordsley and Stourbridge employment was good with flint glass makers, and very good, with overtime, with cutters. Pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear reported it as fair, but with short time still worked. With glass blowers in London it continued fair, but was not quite so good as a vear ago.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the quantities of the various descriptions of glass imported and exported during the months stated .-

Description.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1912, on a		
	1912. 1912.		1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
mports:	ewts.	cwts.	ewts.	cwts.	ewts.	
Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	113,534	109,828	113,215	+ 3,706	+ 319	
Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna-	32.0 97 77.050	31,023 73,265	32,450 75,702	+ 1,074 + 3,785	- 353	
mental, &c.	Total Total				+ 1,348	
Manufactures, other sorts		299	1,007	- 113	- 821	
Bottles	gross. 145,030	gross. 135,256	gross. 131,066	gross. + 9.774	gross. + 13,964	
Exports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts	
Plate	29,657	16,800	21.883	+ 12 857	+ 7,774	
Manufactures, other sorts	8,218 69,753	8,388 56,494	8,804 73,285	- 170 + 13,259	- 586	
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	- 3,532 gross.	
Bottles	110,568	101,783	103.306	+ 8,785	+ 7.262	

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

Agricultural employment was generally regular until the latter part of the month, when in certain districts rain caused loss of time to labourers outside the ordinary farm staff. Such extra men were otherwise in fairly good demand, farm work being somewhat backward; and in a number of districts, particularly in the Midland Counties, the supply of men was below require-

Northern Counties .- Men outside the regular farm staff were in fairly good demand in these counties, though employment was interrupted through rain on a few days towards the end of the month in some districts. The principal kinds of work for which they were wanted were potato-lifting, getting up roots, threshing, hedge-trimming, and carting manure; there was also harvest work to be done in several districts, where such work had been prolonged into October. The supply of men was usually equal to the demand, but was below requirements in several districts in Lancashire. and in the Doncaster (Yorkshire) Rural District, while a surplus was reported in the Malton and Patrington (Yorkshire) Rural Districts.

Midland Counties.—There was generally a good demand for extra labour for work on the potato and root crops, and threshing and clearing up arrears on the hay and corn harvests, and in a number of districts an insufficient supply of men was reported. Such districts included parts of the Blyth-and-Cuckney (Nottinghamshire), Hinckley (Leicestershire), Blore Heath, Cannock, Stone, and Tamworth (Staffordshire), Market Drayton (Shropshire), Droitwich, Evesham, and Pershore (Worcestershire), Monks Kirby and Southam (Warwickshire), Banbury (Oxfordshire), Buntingford (Hertfordshire), and Bedford and Eaton Socon (Bedfordshire) Rural Districts. A scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in the Belper (Derbyshire), Upton-on-Severn (Worcestershire), Wellingborough (Northamptonshire), and Banbury (Oxfordshire) Rural Districts.

Eastern Counties. - Extra labourers in these counties were generally in regular employment, being in demand for such work as threshing, raising potatoes and roots, hedging, and ditching. Some scarcity of such men was reported in parts of the Ely (Cambridgeshire), Bourne, Grimsby and Sleaford (Lincolnshire),

and East and West Flegg, Erpingham, Swaffham, and Thetford (Norfolk) Rural Districts; in the Colchester (Essex) Rural District a surplus was reported.

Southern and South-Western Counties. - Rain caused extra labourers to lose a little time in the latter part of the month in some districts; otherwise such men were in fairly good demand in most districts. The supply was generally about equal to the demand, though some scarcity was reported in parts of the Eltham (Kent), Guildford (Surrey), Hereford, Newton Abbot (Devon), and Camelford (Cornwall) Rural Districts tricts. A scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in the Godstone and Guildford (Surrey), Petworth (Sussex), Chippenham (Wiltshire), Dursley and Stow-on-the-Wold (Gloucestershire), Axminster (Devonshire), and West Penwith (Cornwall) Rural Districts.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fair in London, and fairly good at Liverpool and other ports.

London.*—Employment was fair generally. Sales and deliveries of wool caused some activity in the early part of the month at London Docks. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended October 26th, 1912, was 15,647, an increase of 2.7 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 6.8 per cent. as compared with October, 1911.

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.*							
		In Docks.						
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	of London Authority or through By Ship- owners, &c. Tota		At 102 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.			
Week ended Oct. 5th " " " 12th " " 19th " " 26th		2,496 2,044 2,922 2,911	8,889 7,719 8,436 8,593	6,877 7,000 7,544 7,535	15,766 14,719 15,980 16,128			
Average for 4 weeks ended Oct. 26th, 1912	} 5,815	2,593	8,408	7,239	15,647			
Average for Sept. 1912	5,857	2,775	8,632	6,600	15,232			
" Oct. 1911	5,202	2,193	7,395	7,255	14,650			

During October, 1912, the maximum number employed was on the 24th (16,972), and the minimum number on the 12th (13,269). During October, 1911, the maximum number occurred on the 12th (15,558) and the minimum number on the 21st (13,727).

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,582 in October, 1912, as compared with 1,398 in the previous month, and 1,115 in October, 1911.

Liverpool.—Employment with dock labourers was good, and some overtime was worked; with quay and railway carters it was fairly good. Generally there was an improvement on a month ago, and but little change compared with a year ago.

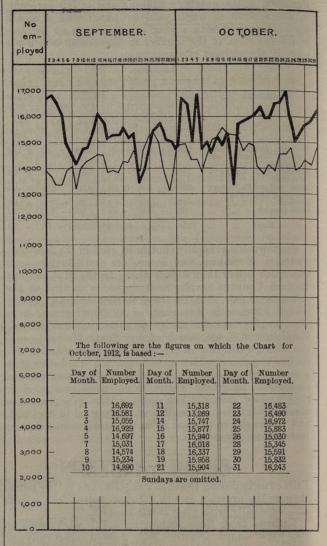
Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear continued fair on the whole with dock and riverside labourers, and good with trimmers and teemers; it showed little change compared with a year ago. It continued good at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. Employment with dock labourers and coal porters was fair at Hull and fairly good at Grimsby and Goole. It was good at Yarmouth and Lowestoft and fair at Harwich and Parkeston. At Gravesend it was slack, and at Plymouth fair. At Bristol employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago, but about the same as a year ago; at Gloucester it was good, and better than a month ago. At the South Wales ports employment was fair generally, and showed an improvement compared with a year ago. At Glasgow employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. At Greenock it was slack. At Leith and Grangemouth employment was good, and better than a month ago. At Dundee it was brisk, the jute import season having commenced. At

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

Belfast and Londonderry employment was slack, and showed some decline compared with a year ago.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 102 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of September and October, 1912. The corresponding curve for September and October 1911, is also given for comparison.

The thick curve applies to 1912, and the thin curve to 1911.1



FISHING INDUSTRY.

The fish (other than shell-fish) landed in England and Wales during October, 1912, showed an increase in both quantity and value compared with October, 1911; that landed in Scotland, a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value; and that landed in Ireland a decrease both in quantity and value. The total quantity of shellfish landed showed an increase.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in October, 1912, and 1911:-

			Que	antity.	Va	Value.				
			Oct., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1912.	Oct., 1911.				
Fish (other England Scotland Ireland	than Shell):	1::	Cwts. 3,808,847 253,437 51,942	Cwts. 2,851,994 366,890 54,125	£ 1,406,142 155,063 20,879	£ 1,235,759 150,798 21,194				
Shell Fish	Total _		4,114,226	3,273,009	1,582,084 36,826	1,407,751 35,396				
	Total Value		-	-	1,618,910	1,443,147				

Employment at the principal ports was good on the whole, and about the same as a year ago.

At Grimsby it was good with fishermen, fairly good with fish dock labourers, and moderate with fish curers. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was good with all classes, and better than a year ago at each of the

ports. Employment at Aberdeen was good with fishermen and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Fraserburgh it was moderate with fishermen, bad with fish dock labourers, and good with fish curers. Employment at Peterhead was good with fishermen and fish curers, and fair with fish dock labourers. At Macduff it was moderate generally. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were only moderately successful, being hindered by stormy weather during the latter half of the month.

November, 1912.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN OCTOBER.

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 October 49,072 seamen,* of whom 4,294 (8.8 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with October, 1911, there was a net increase of 3,618 in the total number shipped. The most marked increases were at Southampton, Cardiff and Liverpool.

During the ten months ended October, 1912, the total number of seamen shipped was 453,460, an increase of 10,427 on the total for the corresponding period of 1911. There were large increases at Southampton, Liverpool and London; at the Tyne ports and Glasgow there were decreases.

Lascars are not included in the figures.

			Num	ber of Se	amen* sh	ipped in			
Principal Ports			Octob	er,	Ter	Ten months ended October,			
	1911.	1911. 1912. Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in 1912.		1011	1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1912.			
ENGLAND & WA East Coast. Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	LES.	2,589 311 472 1,270 31	2,540 460 334 1,371 83	- 49 + 149 - 138 + 101 + 52	27,777 3,650 4,001 12,689 1,238	25,620 4,232 4,072 13,525 1,115	- 2,157 + 582 + 71 + 836 - 123		
Bristol Channel. Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardiff‡ Swansea	1::1	1,512 726 3,578 343	1,429 928 4,476 400	- 83 + 202 + 898 + 57	12,484 8,951 37,689 4,461	12,801 8,404 38,035 3,756	+ 317 - 547 + 346 - 705		
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	1:1	17,317 8,794 3,208	17,851 8,913 4,790	+ 534 + 119 + 1,582	162,586 76,503 40,187	167,245 79,065 45,767	+ 4,659 + 2,562 + 5,580		
SCOTLAND. Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil Grangemouth Glasgow	and	280 190 4,421	319 123 4,755	+ 39 - 67 + 334	3,878 2,546 42,047	3,817 2,508	- 61 - 38		
Dublin Belfast	1 1 1	80 332	127 173	+ 47 - 159	557 1,789	732 1,512	+ 175 - 277		
Total _	-	45,454	49,072	+ 3,618	443,033	453,460	+10,427		

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.-Unemployment.

APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.S

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 an application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :-

228. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of swords and

DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

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-

'It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate ingagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Applications Nos. 1-227 were published in the Labour Gazettes for April, May, June, July, August, September, and October.

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

1123. Workmen employed by a firm of flax spinners, and engaged in turning plain wooden rollers for their machinery.

1124. Workmen employed in businesses carrying on any insured trade, and engaged wholly or mainly in setting out the work in detail, from the architect's or draughtsman's drawings, on boards, paper or other material, or in making working sketches from the drawings for the use of the workmen, and not engaged wholly or winter as emerging foremen.

mainly as supervising foremen.

1125. Workmen described as smiths and strikers, and engaged in smithing and finishing stern frames for ships.

1130. Workmen engaged in the construction or repair of house

1131. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in scaling and covering ships' boilers, scaling, redleading or painting ships' hulls, bulkheads, tanks and double bottoms. (Application 224.)

This decision overrules decision No. 398 ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for July) so far as it relates to the scaling of

1132. A workman described as a locomotive crane driver, and engaged wholly or mainly in loading or unloading materials on a wharf siding forming part of a mechanical engineering estab-

1133. Workmen engaged in making and assembling gas

governors.

1135. Workmen employed by a firm of coach and motor axle and ironwork manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in turning, screwing, polishing, and fitting hub bushes and oil caps for attaching to the wheels of vehicles and revolving upon the

for attaching to the wheels of vehicles and revolving upon the axles.

1137. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in casting, in any metal, essential parts of cycles, motor cycles, or other vehicles.

1139. Workmen engaged in making metal patterns, being for the use of iron, steel, brass, or other foundries which are engaged wholly or mainly in making castings for use as parts of the products of a mechanical engineering establishment.

1140. Workmen employed by a firm of hatters' machinists, and engaged wholly or mainly in making cast iron hat curling frames and dishes. (Application 226.)

1141. Workmen employed in a mechanical engineering establishment or in a vehicle constructing or repairing establishment, and engaged wholly or mainly in repairing and screwing couplings and chains as part of the work of making or of repairing vehicles, cranes and machinery.

1144. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in painting signal boxes.

boxes.

1145. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in forming new roads or streets, or constructing or making up partially formed streets or roads to the satisfaction of a local authority, in such a manner that a local authority would be willing to adopt them as highways repairable by the inhabitants at large.

1146. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making or repairing wire netting looms.

1148. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in applying relief decoration in composition or carton-pierre to buildings, ships, or vehicles.

vehicles.

1153. Workmen employed by a firm of steel ball makers, and engaged in counting and packing steel balls for bearings.

The term "workmen" includes women and boys and girls over 16 years of age as well as men.

1155. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in stamping and cutting out metal jointing rings and metal discs for metallic valves in pumps.

1155. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in stamping and cutting out metal jointing rings and metal discs for metallic valves in pumps.

1156. Workmen, including women, engaged in the work of upholsterers and machinists in connection with the manufacture, decoration or repair of perambulators.

1157. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in building upon the site constructional work such as emergency stairs, bandstands, verandahs and porches, or the preparation of the material for such on the site or in a constructional yard or shop.

1159. Workmen described as fitters and mechanics, and engaged wholly or mainly in planing and shaping boxes or dies for hand or power brick presses, and in fitting same to the presses.

Note.—Decision No. 396 ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for July) relates to wooden boxes not forming part of machinery.

1160. A workman described as an inspector employed in a mechanical engineering establishment wholly or mainly in testing materials with straight edge and other gauges.

1161. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in mechanical engineering workshops in repairs to signal apparatus, or in substantial repairs to signal mechanism in the signal boxes.

This decision supersedes decision No. 946 ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for September).

1163. Tube benders employed in a mechanical engineering establishment.

establishment.

1165. Workmen engaged in making hand-power burring, screwing, mortising and similar machines.

1166. Workmen described as masons, and engaged in constructing: (1) Sheds for the use of men dressing slates in quarries; (2) safety sheds for use during blasting operations.

1167. Workmen employed in an ironfoundry, and engaged in fling up iron patterns.

filing up iron patterns.

1168. Workmen employed at a pipe foundry, and described as casters or moulders, coremakers, dressers, testers, gaugers, measurers, coaters or dippers, rollers, stackers, shippers, weighmen, cranemen, sand or loam wheelers, loam grinders, foundry and general labourers.

A.—The Umpire has decided that contributions are payable in respect of:—

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1169. Turners and other machinists engaged wholly or mainly in producing ebonite or vulcanised fibre parts for use as parts of the products of a mechanical engineering establishment.

1171. Carpenters and joiners engaged in keeping in repair and fixing portable floor structures which form coverings over public baths

baths.
1172. Workmen described as pewterers, and plumbers, and engaged wholly or mainly in bars and similar premises in: (1) Covering bar sinks with pewter or block tin; or (2) fixing lead beer piping or block tin piping in connection with beer engines.
1174. Workmen described as mechanics and their assistants, and wholly or mainly in requiring sewing machines.

engaged wholly or mainly in repairing sewing machines.

1178. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of mechanically-actuated petrol air gas apparatus.

1180. Workmen employed by manufacturers of hosiery machinery, and described as needle squarers.

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

1122. Drivers and steersmen of steam motor launches used mainly for carrying officials and workmen to and from South-

ampton docks.

1126. Workmen engaged in repairing and fixing automatic gas

controllers for lighting and extinguishing street gas lamps.

1127. Workmen engaged in cutting wood for piling boards for use in malleable iron works, or in making wood plugs for protecting the ends of iron tubes during transport.

1128. A workman described as a sheet metal worker, and engaged wholly or mainly in making and repairing petrol gas governors.

generators.
1129. Workmen employed by a firm of automobile agents, and engaged solely in testing completed cars, not at the manufacturers' works, and not engaged in making alterations or repairs of the

same. 1134. Workmen engaged in making lead accumulator boxes, or

lead linings for accumulator boxes.

1136. Workmen engaged in making plaster patterns for use in connection with the casting of zinc blocks required in the

1138. Workmen engaged in making metal patterns (other than cast iron patterns), not being for the use of iron, steel, brass or other foundries which are engaged wholly or mainly in making castings for use as parts of the products of a mechanical engineer-

ing establishment.

1147. Workmen employed in a separate establishment and not in a department of a locomotive or wagon building works or of a mechanical engineering establishment, and engaged wholly or mainly in making chain couplings for railway carriages or other

This decision does not cover the case of workmen engaged wholly or mainly in repairing or renewing chains and couplings in connection with vehicles, cranes, or machinery. (See decision

A 1141 above.)

1149. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making up at the works relief decoration in composition or carton-pierre.

1150. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in wiring electroliers and similar electrical fittings, and not engaged in the installation

and similar electrical nitings, and not engaged in the installation or fixing of same.

1151. Workmen engaged in making wood pulleys with a laminated bent rim, unless intended for use in the shipbuilding trade.

1152. Joiners and their labourers engaged wholly or mainly in making sleeper revetments and trestles for supporting gas explosion tubes, and other similar work, and not being engaged wholly or mainly in the construction and repair of buildings.

1158. Workmen described as smiths, and engaged in making ironwork for basket makers, coopers or seedsmen.

ironwork for basket-makers, coopers or seedsmen.

1162. Workmen described as signal fitters, signal chargemen linesmen and under linesmen, and engaged in maintaining the rodding and wires between the signal boxes and the points and signals, oiling the locking frames, and keeping them in working

order.

This decision supersedes decision No. 251 ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for July).

1164. Workmen employed in making ornamental wrought iron

work.

1170. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making ebonite or vulcanised fibre parts of scientific instruments, telephones or electric light fittings.

1176. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in painting figures, letters and limiting marks on pressure gauge dials. (Application 62)

1177. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in grinding and polishing glass plates used for water gauge protectors and water level indicators. (Application 62.)

1179. A workman engaged wholly or mainly in repairing tubes used in Axminster carpet weaving.

CORRECTION. Decision No. 1072 ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for October) should read as follows:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAY-ABLE in respect of:—

1072. Workmen engaged in running gas pines from a manufacture.

1072. Workmen engaged in running gas pipes from a gas company's services in the basement of a block of tenements to the various rooms in the tenements.

NOTE .- WHERE NO REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO AN APPLICATION, THE QUESTION HAS BEEN DECIDED BY THE UMPIRE, WITHOUT NOTICE, AS A MATTER NOT ADMITTING OF REASONABLE DOUBT, IN ACCORDANCE

WITH PARAGRAPH (2) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UMPIRE) REGULATIONS.

DECISIONS RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL WORKMEN WHICH RAISE NO QUESTION OF GENERAL INTEREST, OR WHICH MERELY APPLY A PRINCIPLE LAID DOWN IN A PREVIOUS DECISION, ARE NOT

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

Accident Arising out of, and in the course of, Employment: Sailor Returning to Ship.

Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906,

Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, is only payable where personal injury is caused by accident arising out of, and in the course of, the employment.

A ship was anchored three-quarters of a mile from shore. A party of sailors went ashore by permission to spend the evening in the town. It was nearly midnight when they started to return to their ship, and they missed the last trip of the regular boat running between the ship and shore. They accordingly procured an ordinary rowing-hoat to return on board. ingly procured an ordinary rowing-boat to return on board. A short distance from the pier they attempted to set the sail of this boat, but they were caught in a gust of wind, the boat was capsized, and one of the sailors was drowned. Compensation was claimed on behalf of the widow and children of the

The shipowners resisted the claim on the ground that the The shipowners resisted the claim on the ground that the sailors should not have been so reckless in the circumstances as to have attempted to return to their ship in so small and unsuitable a boat, and that, therefore, the accident could not be said to have arisen out of the employment.

The Sheriff-Substitute, however, refused to adopt this view, and made an award in favour of the claimants. The shipowners

appealed.

The Court of Session dismissed the appeal, holding that the seamen seemed to have used a very ordinary boat, and that the Court could not interfere with the finding of fact by the Sheriff-Substitute that there was nothing improper in their mode of returning to the ship.—Murdoch v. Becker and Company, Limited.—Court of Session—22nd October, 1912.

(2) Shops Act.

(2) Shops Act.

Shops: Closing on Weekly Half-Holiday: Exemption from Obligation to Close.

It is provided by the Shops Act, 1912, that every shop (subject to certain exceptions) must be closed for the serving of customers not later than 1.0 p.m. on one week day in every week. It is further provided that where the local authority have reason to believe that a majority of the occupiers of shops of any particular class in any area are in favour of being exempted from the obligation to close, the local authority, unless they consider that the area in question is unreasonably small, must take steps to ascertain the wishes of such occupiers, and, if they are satisfied that a majority are in favour of the exemption, or, in the case of a vote being taken, that at least one-half the votes recorded are in favour of the exemption, the local authority must make an order exempting the shops of that class within the area. Any such order may be revoked in the same manner as it was made.

the area. Any such order may be revoked in the same manner as it was made.

Application was made in February, 1912, to a city council by several classes of shopkeepers within a certain area for an exemption order. The sub-committee which considered the application reported on 26th March that the area was unreasonably small. On the 3rd April the council approved this report. On 12th April a similar application was made in respect of a still smaller area, which formed part of the first-mentioned area. The committee reported that this area also was unreasonably small. On 5th June the council decided not to adopt the last-mentioned report, and passed a resolution, by the casting vote of the chairman, exempting the shops in the area last mentioned. After this a poll of the occupiers of the shops in the area was taken, with the result, which was declared on 26th June, that 576 were in favour of exemption and 462 against; while in the class of jewellers 35 were in favour and 5 against. Before this return came before the council notice of motion to rescind the resolution of June 5th had been given, and many councillors who had voted for that resolution signed the notice of the rescinding motion. On 3rd July the motion came before the council. The council rescinded the resolution, and no exemption order was, in fact, ever made. Subsequently a rule nist was granted for a mandamus to the council to show cause why they should not make an exemption order in the case of the shops in the area mentioned, and particularly in the case of the jewellers' shops. The 35 jewellers mentioned were the parties applying for the mandamus. It was argued on behalt of the shopkeepers that as a majority were in favour of exemption, and that as the council had decided on June 5th that the area in question was not unreasonably small, the council were obliged to make an order of exemption, and having passed a tion, and that as the council had decided on June 5th that the area in question was not unreasonably small, the council were obliged to make an order of exemption, and having passed a resolution granting exemption, they could not alter that resolution in the way they had done. The High Court refused to grant a mandamus or to interfere with the action of the local authority.—Rex v. Manchester City Council, Exp. Batty—King's Bench Division. 29th October, 1912.

(3) Miscellaneous.

FAILURE OF EMPLOYER TO TAKE REASONABLE MEANS TO PROTECT

WORKMEN: NEGLIGENCE: FATAL ACCIDENTS ACT.

By the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846, a widow is entitled to recover damages as compensation for the pecuniary loss she suffers from the death of her husband, where that death is due to negligence on the part of the defendant.

November, 1912.

from the death of her husband, where that death is due to negligence on the part of the defendant.

A workman was employed by a company carrying on business as wire manufacturers. Part of the process consisted of dipping coils of wire into a vat of boiling lime to prevent the wire from oxidising. A vapour was given off by the lime so dense that it was difficult to see near the vat. The workman's duty was to supply lime with a barrow to the vat, and while so engaged he was knocked into the vat by a crane carrying coils of wire, and was killed. His widow brought an action against the employers for damages, alleging that the employers had been negligent in taking no reasonable precautions to protect the man using the barrow from unnecessary risk. The jury found in the plaintiff's favour, and judgment was entered for her for £280. The employers appealed, and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that there was no evidence of such negligence on the part of the defendants as to make them liable. The judgment for the widow was, therefore, ordered to be set aside. She appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords held that the judge at the trial had rightly told the jury that if they thought the accident was due to the system adopted by the employers without any negligence on the part of the man, they could find for the plaintiff. There was ample evidence for the jury to support the verdict they had given, and, therefore, the Court of Appeal were wrong. The appeal was, therefore, allowed, and the judgment in favour of the widow was restored.

—Maloney v. Richard Johnson & Nephew, Limited—King's Bench Division.—Manchester Assizes. 24th October, 1912.

INJURY THROUGH NEGLIGENCE OF SERVANT : SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT.

By the Common Law of England a master is liable to pay damages to any person, not in his employment, who is injured through the negligence of his servant, provided the negligence occurs within the scope of the servant's employment.

through the negligence of his servant, provided the negligence occurs within the scope of the servant's employment.

A coin became accidentally fixed in an automatic gas-meter, and the householder sent notice thereof to the corporation of the city, who were owners of the meter. Before this notice could be acted upon a servant of the householder happened to see in the street an inspector of the gas department of the corporation, and asked him to come in and examine the meter. The inspector came in, and tried to remove the coin with his knife. This he failed to do, and left the house to fetch some tools, leaving his knife open near the meter. A young child of the householder found this knife, and while playing with it injured one of his eyes, so that it had to be removed. The child then brought an action against the corporation for damages for injuries alleged to have been caused through the negligence of their servant in leaving the knife within his reach. The corporation denied that the inspector was acting within the scope of his employment, his duty being merely to inspect and report, and not to do any manual work. The jury found that the inspector was negligent in leaving the knife where he did, that the accident was due to such negligence, and that the inspector was acting within the scope of his employment, and not merely as a volunteer. The judge, however, held that there was no evidence that the inspector was acting within the scope of his employment or otherwise than as a volunteer, and he entered judgment for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed, but the Court of Appeal held that the judge's view was correct, and dismissed the appeal.—Forsyth v. Manchester Corporation.—Court of Appeal. 21st October, 1912.

STRIKE DISORDER: INTIMIDATION: WHO MAY PROSECUTE.

The Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, provides that every person who, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing any act which such other person has a legal right to do, wrongfully and without legal authority uses violence to or intimidates such other person, is guilty of an offence, and liable to punishment.

The workmen at certain motor car works, in furtherways of

offence, and liable to punishment.

The workmen at certain motor-car works, in furtherance of a trade dispute, went on strike. While certain workmen were coming from the works in a motor van they were met by a crowd of the strikers, who shouted opprobrious epithets at them and threw eggs at them. One of the so-called "black-legs" was hit in the eye by an egg, and also received a blow in the face. A superintendent of police then laid an information against 13 of the strikers, charging them with intimidating the man who was struck with a view to compelling him to abstain from working at the motor works.

was struck with a view to compelling him to abstain from working at the motor works.

The magistrates convicted all the defendants, though two of them only were proved to have thrown eggs.

The convicted persons appealed on two grounds—(1) that the information ought to have been laid by the person intimidated, and not by a police officer or any other person; (2) that only those who had actually been proved to have used violence could be convicted. The High Court dismissed the appeal and affirmed the conviction, holding that anyone could have laid an information for such a breach of the peace, and that all were liable to conviction, as they were all present aiding and taking part in what was done, even if they did not all actually throw eggs.

Young and others v. Peck, King's Reach Division, 28th

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.-BREAD.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on November 1st, 1912, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table:-

	No	v. 1st,	1912.	Oct.	1st, 1	912.	Nov. 1st, 1911.		
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	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 Sootland	d. 6 6 5½ 6 6 6½ 6 6 6½ 6	d. 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½	d. 5·6 5·7 5·4 5·8 6·0 6·1 5·5 5·5 6·0 5·8	d. 6 6 5 1/2 6 6 6 1/2 6 7	d. 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5 5½ 5 5½ 5 5½ 5 5½ 5 5½	d. 5·6 5·7 5·5 5·8 6·0 6·1 5·5 5·6 6·0 5·7	d. 5½ 5½ 5½ 66 66 66 6	d. 4½ 5 5 5 ½ 4 5 5 5	d. 5·23 5·3 5·6 5·7 5·3 5·8 6·7 6·2
Great Britain	7	5	5.8	7	5	5.8	7	5½ 4	5.6

Compared with a month ago the mean of the predominant prices remains unchanged. Compared with November 1st, 1911, an increase of '2d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

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.	as cor	+) or (-) npared h a	Last Change.		
		on Nov. 1st, 1912.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs	
London		d. 5½ & 6	d	d. + 1/4	Feb. '12	d. + 1/4	
Birmingham		5½ & 6			May '12	- I/	
Bolton		6		+ 1/2	April '12	+ 1/2	
Bristol		6		+ ½ + ½	Feb. '12	+ 1/2	
Cardiff		6		+ ½ + ½	1st Apl.'12	-+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	
Derby		5½		+ ½ + ½	April '12	+ 1/2	
Hull		5½			June '10	- 1/2	
Ipswich		6		+ 1/2	March '12	+ ½	
Leeds		6½			May '10	- 1/2	
Leicester		5½		+ ½ + ½	April '12	+ ½ + ½	
Liverpool		6		+ 1/2	May '12	+ 1/2	
Manchester.		5½			Oct. '11	+ 1/2	
Middlesbrough		5½ & 6		+ 1/2	July '12	+ 1/2	
Norwich		5			Nov. '09	- 1/2	
Nottingham		51/2			June '10	- 72	
Oldham		5		+ 1/2	April '12	+ 1/2	
Plymouth		6			June '10	- 1/2	
Portsmouth		6			Oct. '10	+ 1/2	
		51/2		+ 1/2	April '12	. 72	
Southampton Wolverhampton		51/2 & 6		+ 1/2	May '12	+ 1/4	
Wolvernampton		5			July '12	- 1/2	
Aberdeen	100	6		1 1/	35 110		
Dundes		51/2		+ ½	May '12	+ 1/2	
Edinbunah		7 7		1 1/	Sept. '12	- 1/2	
Glasgow		6		+ ½	April '12 Oct. '11	+ ½ + ½ + ½ + ½	
Belfast		RI/		. 1		1 72	
Dublin		6½		+1 + 1/2	June '12 April '12	+ 1/2	

The price on November 1st was the same as at October 1st at each of the towns. As compared with November 1st, 1911, the price is higher in 16 of the towns, generally by $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in the remaining 11 towns no change is shown.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.	Mean London Gazette Price (England	Im	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households		
	and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for Cash).	
October 1911.	Per cwt. s. d. 7 734	Per cwt. s. d. 8 3½	Per cwt. s. d. 10 8½	Per cwt, s. d. 10 6	
September	7 9 7 63/4	8 4 8 8	10 8½ 10 11½	11 2½ 11 4¼	

The imports of wheat during September-October, 1912, amounted to 21,644,700 cwts., or 5,357,351 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1911. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September-October, 1912, amounted to 1,632,074 cwts., or 689,344 cwts. less than during September-October, 1911.

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

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax

reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during October, 1912, was 45, of which 38 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning, and 6 to anthrax; 1 death, due to anthrax, was also reported. In addition, 26 cases of lead poisoning (4 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the ten months ended October, 1912, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 530, as compared with 611 in the corresponding period of 1911. The number of deaths was 39 in 1912, the same number as in 1911. In addition, there were 211 cases of lead poisoning (including 37 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first ten months of 1912, as compared with 220 cases (including 41 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1911.

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

Analysis by Industries.

	100000	CASES.		I	EATH	3.
Industry	Month of	Ten m		M'nth of Oct.,		n'nths i Oct.,
	Oct., 1912.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1912.	1911.
		Les	ad Poise	oning.		
Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals	7	48	42	-	4	3 1
Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	I	5 5	18 10 28	=	_	-
Plumbing and Soldering	5	25 28	28 29	=	3	2 1 1
File Cutting	5 1 3 2	11	16	-	<u>_</u>	ī
File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works	2	14 21 3	11 32		-	2
Red Lead Works	4	62	11 78	=	13	2 1 6
Litho-Transfer Works	-	62 1 1 4	78 1 4	-	13 1 1	-
Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling			18		_	1
Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works		30 14	17 18	_	=	_
Coach and Car Painting	7	69 28	85 25	-	5	4 4
Shipbuilding	5	44	43	=	2 3 1	-
Other Industries	4	56	75	_		4
m-4-1 in Hackanias & Wanteshane	38	469	551		34	30
Total in Factories & Workshops		100	001		1000000	
House Painting and Plumbing	26	211	220 orms of	Poison	37	41
House Painting and Plumbing Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making	26	211 Other F	220 orms of			
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries	26	211 Other F	220 orms of 2 2 5			
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries	26	211 Other F	220 orms of 2 2 2			
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries	26	211 Other F 3 7 7 17	220 orms of 2 2 5 9 9 5			41
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries		211 Other F 3 7 7 17 4	220 corms of 2 2 5 9 5 2			41
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries		211 Other F 3 7 7 17 -4 4	220 corms of 2 2 5 9 5 2 7			- - - 1 1
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries		211 Other F 3 7 7 17 4	220 corms of 2 2 5 9 5 2			41
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries		211 Other F 3 7 7 17 -4 4	220 corms of 2 2 5 9 5 2 7	Poison		- - - 1 1
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries		211 Other F 3 7 7 17 -4 4	220 corms of 2 2 5 9 5 2 7 16 Anthra	Poison		41
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries	26	211 Other F 3 7 7 17 - 4 4 21	220 orms of 2 2 5 9 5 2 7 16 Anthra	Poison		- - - 1 1
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries	26	211 Other F 3 7 7 17 -4 4 21	220 orms of 2 2 5 9 5 2 7 16 Anthra 25 4 14	Poison		41
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furiers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries	26 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 - 3	211 Other F 3 7 7 17 -4 4 21 26 7 6 1	220 corms of 2 2 5 9 5 2 7 16 Anthra 25 4 14 1	Poison — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		41
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries	26	211 Other F 3 7 7 17 -4 4 21	220 orms of 2 2 5 9 5 2 7 16 Anthra 25 4 14	Poison		41
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furiers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries	26 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 - 3	211 Other F 3 7 7 17 -4 4 21 26 7 6 1	220 corms of 2 2 5 9 5 2 7 16 Anthra 25 4 14 1	Poison — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		41

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

hydrogen gas. ‡ In addition 1 case affecting a dock labourer was reported.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

REPORTED IN OCTOBER.

(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 October, 1912, was 284, an increase of 44 as compared with September, 1912, and of 40 as compared with The mean number for October during the five years 1907-1911 was 259, the maximum year being 1907, with 286 deaths, and the minimum year 1908, with 240 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines in October, 1912, was 112, an increase of 16 on a month ago, and of 6 on a year ago. The fatal accidents at quarries numbered 3 during October, 1912, a decrease of 1 on September, 1912, and of 3 on October, 1911. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory pared with 99 in September, 1912, was 129, as compared with 99 in September, 1912, and 94 in October. 1911.

During the 10 months ended October, 1912, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 2,457, as compared with 2,385 in the corresponding period of 1911. The number of seamen killed in the same period was 1,831 in 1912 and 975 in 1911.

Conglish of the Linguist of L	Numb	er of Work dilled during	people g	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1912, on a		
Trade	Oct., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Railway Service— Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers	2 1	3 4 4	2	- 1 - 3 - 4	+1	
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	8	8	io 5		- 2	
Porters	8 2 19 	6 3 11 2	6 15	+ 2 - 1 + 8 - 2	+ 3 + 4 + 4	
Total, Railway Service	40	41	38	- 1	+ 2	
Mines— Underground — — Surface — —	95 17	82 14	87 19	+ 13 + 3	+ 8 - 2	
Total, Mines	112	96	106	+ 16	+ 6	
Quarries over 20 feet deep	3	4	6	- 1	- 3	
Factories and Workshops— Textile— Cotton Wool and Worsted Other Textiles		2 1	3 2 1	- 2 - 1 + 3	- 3 - 2 + 2	
Non-Textile— Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion	10 20	5 9	1 7	+ 5 + 11	+ 9 + 13	
of Metals Marine and Locomotive	6	4	1	+ 2	+ 5	
Engineering Ship and Boat Building Wood	16 2 2	6 2 2	11 2 6	+ 10	+ 5	
Chemicals	41	39	35	+ 2	+ 1 + 6	
Total, Factories and Workshops.	101	71	69	+ 30	+ 32	
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5. Docks, Wharves, and Quays Warehouses	15 1	18 1 9	14 2 9	- 3 - 3	+ 1 - 1 + 3	
Buildings to which Act applies				+ 3	T 0	
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	28	28	25		+ 3	
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894			•	••		
Total, excluding Seamen	284	240	244	+ 44	+ 40	
Seamen-						
On Trading Vessels— Sailing —	13 72	19 44	4 57	- 6 + 28	+ 9 + 15	
Sailing Steam	2 4	2 13	39 18	- '9	- 37 - 14	
Total, Seamen	91	78	118	+ 13	- 27	
Total, including Seamen	375	318	362	+ 57	+ 13	

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN OCTOBER.

November, 1912.

THE total number who received employment relief during October was 725, of whom 456 were in London and "Outer London," 35 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 234 in Scotland. The average duration of employment relief was 19.9 days per person employed, and the wages paid amounted to about 45s. 8d. per head, or about 2s. 3d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of October (after deduction where practicable* of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 10,538, of whom 5,484 were in London and "Outer London," 2,724 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 268 in Scotland, and 2,062 in Ire-

On October 28th the registers of the 29 London Committees were re-opened for the season. Registration was also resumed during the month at East Ham, Edmonton, Bournemouth, Bristol, Northampton, Northampton, wich and Plymouth

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of October, 1912, was 60, as compared with 23 at the end of September, 1912, and 59 at the end of October, 1911. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of October, 1912, 34 were in London and Outer London," 20 in other places in England and Wales, 5 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

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

		Applicar oyment l		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.			
Districts.	Oct., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	
London :— County — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	-	366 90	365 59	· 344 99	Days. 8,101 1,390	Days. 6,001 1,057	Days. 6,236 1,446
Total, London	-	4-6	424	443	9,491	7,058	7,682
Northern Counties Lancs, and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Couthern Counties Wales and Monmouth		:: :23 :i2	22	20 15 54 31 	piecewrk	piecewrk	80 246 493 piecewrk
England and Wales Scotland — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	:	491 234	446 99	578 146 43	9,546 4,904	7,058 3,685	8,588 2,063 piecewrk
United Kingdom	-	725	545	767	14,450	10,743	10,651

		1		1		t		
Districts.		Total A	mount o	f Wages	Net No.* of Applicants Remaining on the Registers at end of			
The management of the second	Oct. 1912.	Sept , 1912.	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Oct., 1911.		
London:— County Outer		£ 965 166	£ 711 115	£ 730 175	3,587 1,897	479	3,579 2,039	
Total, London	-	1,131	826	905	5 484	479	5,618	
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth	1::::11	 43 8	35	16 15 92 22 	20 30 850 728 197 590 309	32 30 2,518 687 181 45	119 110 1,599 1,062 476 871 390	
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	:	1,182 463	861 467	1,063 254 10	8,208 268 2,062	3,972 218 1,386	10,245 283 1,186	
United Kingdom	-	1,645	1,328	1,327	10,538	5,576	11,714	
	10000	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Balling Sport	17.00 (Dog 250 20)	THE PERSON NAMED IN	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		

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

gaged on piece-work.

Of the 10,538 applicants remaining on the registers at the end of October, 1912, 5,273 were stated to be labourers, porters, &c.; 2,783 were connected with the building trades; 651 were carters, &c.; 319 were clerks. shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

PAUPERISM IN OCTOBER.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in October, 1912, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 198 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with September, 1912, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 1,000, the rate per 10,000 remaining the same. The number of outdoor paupers relieved decreased by 1,556 (or 0.8 per cent.) and the number of indoor paupers increased by 2,556 (or 1.5 per cent.). There were increases in 13 districts, the highest being 16 per 10,000 in the Central District of the Metropolis and 9 per 10,000 in West Ham. In 19 districts there were decreases, the most marked being 12 per 10,000 in the Leicester district. In the Birmingham, Belfast, and Cork, Waterford, and Limerick districts there was no change.

Compared with October, 1911, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 2. The number of outdoor paupers increased by 733 (or 0.4 per cent.), whilst the number of indoor paupers decreased by 1,345 (or 0.8 per cent.). There were increases in 9 districts, the most marked being in the Birmingham District (65 per 10,000). In 26 districts there were decreases, the most marked being in the Leicester district (39 per 10,000), in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (27 per 10,000), in the Cardiff and Swansea district (21 per 10,000), and in the Wolverhampton district (17 per 10,000).

	F	aupers o	n one day	in		
			October,		Inc.	(+) or (-) in
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	per 10 Popul compan	te 0,000 of ation as red with
	11			Popula- tion.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.* Metropolis.	0				A STATE OF	
West District	11,829 16,176	2,280	14,109	177	+ 5	+ 1
North District	6,170	8,415 1,364 5,322	24,591 7,534	241 440	+ 2 +16	+ 5 + 1
East District	6,170 14,829 25,709	5,322 13,670	7,534 20,151 39,379	296 213	+6+5	+ 1 + 5 + 7 - 3
Total, Metropolis	74,713	31 051	105,764	234	+ 5	+ 1
West Ham	5,312	11,937	17,249	242	+ 9	+ 18
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2 640	5,112	7,761	107	- 2	7
Stockton & Tees District	2,649 1,293	3.293	4,586	167 191	- 6	- 3 - 15
Bolton, Oldham, &c Wigan District	4,461 2,390 11,064	4,584	9,045	114 181	- 1 - 3	- 8 - 7
Manchester District	11,064	7,679 10,555 1,772 2,911 3,487	7,828 18,743 22,629 3,801 4,234 6,346 3,388 6,593	188	- 3 - 1	- 7
Bradford District	12,074 2,029 1,323	1,772	3,801	206 103	- 1 - 1	- 11
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,323 2,859	2,911	4,234	112	- 3	- 1 - 1
Leeds District Barnsley District	968	2,420	3,388	134 118	- 4 + 1 + 1	- 15 - 1
Sheffield District	3,216	3,377	6,593 7,203	138	+1	- 1 + 4
Hull District North Staffordshire	1,983 2,321 2,248	5,395	7,716	240 196	- 4 - 5	- 1 - 8
Nottingham District	2,248 1,646	2,420 3,377 5,220 5,395 4,406 3,006	6,654	150	- 5 - 2 -12	- 8
Leicester District	3,531	8,109	4,652 11,690	204 174	- 3	- 39 - 17
Birmingham District Bristol District	6.416	6,609 4,485	13,025	226	- 1	+ 65
Cardiff & Swansea	3,000 2,273	6,664	7,485 8,937	195 212	- 5	- 4 - 21
Total, "Other Districts" _	67,744	94,572	162,316	172	- 2	- 4
SCOTLAND.*	E 410	17 440	90 001	070		
Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District	5,412 814	17,449 2,727 5,341	22,861 3,541 6,977	242 191	- 1 + 6	- 6 + 8
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,636	5,341	6,977	174	+ 2 + 3	- 1
Dundee and Dunfermline	663	2,612 2,737	3,512	177 208	+ 3	- 6 - 1
Coatbridge & Airdrie	362	1,687	2,049	205	- 4	- 27
Fotal for the above Scottish Districts	9.787	32,553	42,340	213	+ 2	- 4
IRELAND.†	6 770	5 975	11,565	287	- 4	10
Belfast District	6,330 3,212	5,235 1,181	4,393	107		- 10 - 6
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District	3,633	4,411	8,044	324		+ 9
Halway District	318	224	542	155	+ 3	- 8
otal for the above Irish Districts	13,493	11,051	24,544	224	- 1	- 4
otal for above 35 Dis-)	171,049	181,164	352,213	198		- 2

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

The 4 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry were males.
The case included under "Arsenic" was due to inhalation on arrenicaretted

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

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning during October was 72, as compared with 47 in the previous month, and 74 in October, 1911. In these new disputes 15,498 workpeople were directly, and 5,250 indirectly, involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before October, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 36,312 workpeople involved in trade disputes in October, 1912, as compared with 27,918 in September, 1912, and 58,528 in October, 1911.

New Disputes in October, 1912.—In the following Table the disputes beginning in October are summarised by trades affected :-

Groups of Trades				No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.			
				Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
Building Coal Mining Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:: ::	::	::	1 12 8 9 7	100 4.171 1,286 1,112 1,433 2,786 1,390	2,922 434 157 17 264 988	100 7,093 1,720 1,269 1,450 3,050 2,378
Clothing Transport Other Trades		ii	::	::	8 6 8	1,486 1,734	36 432	1,522 2,166
Total, Octo	ber, 19	12	-	-	72	15,498	5,250	20,748
Total, Septe	mber,	1912	-		47	18,885	2,029	20,914
Total, Octob	er, 19.	11	-	••	74	20,906	10,853	31,759

Causes. —Of the new disputes, 50 arose on various wages questions-viz., 34, directly involving 8,450 workpeople, on demands for advances in wages, and 16, directly involving 3,591 workpeople, on other wages questions. Of the remaining disputes, 9, directly involving 2,209 workpeople, arose on details of working arrangements; 8, directly involving 940 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, and 5, directly involving 308 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle

Results. —Settlements were effected in the case of 40 new disputes, directly involving 8,231 workpeople, and of 9 old disputes, directly involving 1,768 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 12, directly involving 2,597 persons, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 8, directly involving 262 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 29, directly involving 7,140 persons, were compromised. In the case of 10 other disputes, directly involving 2,566 persons, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.-The number of working days lost in October by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 197,100. In addition, 103,900 working days were lost during October owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in October of all disputes, new and old, was 301,000 working days, as compared with 284,400 in the previous month, and 444,600 in the corresponding month of last year.

Summary for the First Ten Months of 1911

		JanOct.,	1911.	J	fanOct.,	1912.
Groups of Trades.	No. of Of Work-people involved.		Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	25 139 9	2,727 126,042 1,596	73,300 3,829,600 30,900	53 108 6	5,592 1,088,812 722	106,000 31,497,100 37,000
Quarrying Engineering and Ship-	149	73,715	1,005,400	137	54,527	970,900
building Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport Other Trades	47 100 35 63 126	10,058- 53,323 9,365 397,154 39,593	99,900 837,200 87,000 2,522,900 523,800	42 94 46 63 101	9.441 52,056 23,684 129,301 22,843	98,500 3,601 ,500 486,300 2,554 ,200 464,700
Total	693	713,573	9,010,000	650	1,386,978	39,816,200

Principal Disputes that began or ended in October.

The second second second			ber of		Dura-	THE PARTY OF THE P	The second of the second
Court on Passent Land View Printers	Locality.		people lved.	Date when	tion	Alleged Cause or Object. ‡	Result.‡
Occupations.‡	Locality.	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly‡	Dispute began.	Working Days.		The state of the s
Coal Mining— Miners	Seaham Harbour	1,366	220	1912. 23 Sept.	24	Demand that free houses should be supplied to men in order of seniority of service.	Work resumed; matter in dispute to be referred to Urgency Com- mittee of Durham Coal Owners' and Miners' Associations for settlement.
Miners	Treherbert	1,100		22 Oct.	2	Non-payment of arrears alleged to b: due to certain men under the minimum wage award.	Compromise arrived at.
Underground workers and surface workers.	Newport, Mon (near)	1,470	142	7 Oct.	4	For replacement of existing bars on pit cages by gates.	Settlement effected.
Engineering— Pate and machine moulders, labourers, machinemen, &c.	Oldham	780	300§	21 Oct.	411	For advance in wages of 5 per cent.	No settlement reported.
Shipbuilding— Rivetters, holders-up and rivet heaters	Wallsend	464	2011	7 Oct.	4	Against alleged reduction in piece rates on certain work.	Work resumed; amicable arrangement effected subsequently.
Other Metal— Galvanised hollow-ware workers	South Staffordshire	900		14 Oct.	-	For adoption of uniform piece and time rates, involving advances in wages, and for a uniform working week of 54 hours.	No final settlement reported.
Linen and Jute— Flax workers	Beith (near)	1,500		12 Oct.	-	Strike of dressers, roughers and sorters for advance in wages of 3s. per week, fo lowed by lock-out of other workpeople.	No settlement reported.
Clothing— Handkerchief hemstitchers	Belfast	500		28 Oct	8	Against alleged reduction in prices.	Prices advanced 2d. and 3d. per gross on all classes of work.
Dock and Riverside— Coal trimmers and other dock workers	Ardrossan	500		29 Oct.	-	Coal trimmers struck for advance in tonnage rates; other workers came out in sympathy.	No settlement reported.
Fishing— Eng:nemen and firemen on trawlers, deck hands, &c	Leith (near)	200	390	24 Oct.	13	For employment of an extra man in the engine room of each boat.	Demand conceded.

• 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 egate duration exceeded 100 days.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.

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

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.* Changes in Wages in October.

The net result of all the changes taking effect in October was an increase of £24,874 per week, as compared with one of £15,438 per week in September, 1912, and one of £2,572 per week in October, 1911. The number of workpeople affected was 525,206, of whom 518,956 received advances amounting to £25,075 per week, and 6,250 sustained a decrease amounting to £201 per week.

Seven changes, affecting 415,450 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards, and nineteen changes, affecting 43,668 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 66,088 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In nine cases, affecting 1,051 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Changes in Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in October affected 196 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 61 hours per week. In the ten months ended October 31st, the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 52,390, and the net amount of the reduction was 117,637 hours per week.

Changes in Wages-January to October.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of workpeople affected, and the net effects of the changes on their weekly wages:-

Channe of Emales	January-October.									
Groups of Trades.	19	911.	1912.							
Building Coal Mining Fron, &c., Mining Quarrying Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades	No. 13,665 390,050 10,309 2,909 15,751 40,044 177,195	£ + 1,275 - 9,853 - 392 - 102 - 506 + 1,414 + 13,618	No. 81,488 927,310 16,083 3,416 17,673 50,479 130,825	£ + 7,913 + 59,884 + 1,534 + 299 + 1,889 + 5,329 + 7,177						
Textile Trades Clothing Trades Transport Trades Printing, &c., Trades Glass, &c., Trades Other Trades Employees of Local Authorities	3,283 14,008 2,836 71,671 1,450 9,969 8,853 11,865	+ 386 + 804 + 205 + 11,773 + 175 + 947 + 765 + 674	10,773 325,277 2,751 15,868 3,946 11,752 9,714 11,019	+ 1,681 + 14,560 + 246 + 1,553 + 252 + 741 + 910 + 821						
Total	773,858	+ 21,183	1,618,374	+104,789						

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN OCTOBER, 1912.

	Total Control of the	1	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			211 0010DEII, 1012.
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took	Occupations.	Work	eximate aber of speople ted by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Marian I.	21110	effect.		In- crease.	De- crease.	
Building Trades	Hull	30 Oct.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers and	2,105		Increase of 1/4d. per hour. Rates after change: brick-layers, carpenters, and joiners, slaters and plasterers, 91/2d.;
Trades	Cardiff	24 Oct.	labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters and labourers.	1,970		masons, 9¾d; abourers, 7d. Increase of ¾d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners and plumbers, 9½d.; painters, 8½d.; labourers, 6d.
	Cumberland {	7 Oct. 3rd pay Oct.	Hewers and other underground workers	7,000	{	Increase of 2½ per cent. Increase of 5 per cent., making wages of hewers 52½ per cent., and of other underground workers 42½ per cent.
		7 Oct. 3rd pay Oct. 3rd.	Surface workers	2,000	{	Increase of 1% per cent. Increase of 3% per cent., making wages 25% per cent. above the standard of 1912.
	Federated Districts †	making up day Oct.	Hewers and other underground workers Surface workers	70,000		Increase of 5 per cent., making wages of hewers 55 per cent. above the standard of 1888. Increase of 5 per cent to workers engaged on the
Coal Mining	South Staffs. and East Worc. (parts of)	3rd making up day Oct.	Hewers and other underground and surface workers.	12,000		pit banks and screens in manipulating coal, and of 3 per cent. to certain others. Increase of 5 per cent., making wages 55 per cent. above the standard of 1888.
	Bristol{	7 Oct. 3rd pay Oct.	Hewers, other underground workers and banksmen.	2,500	-{	Increase of 2½ per cent. Increase of 5 per cent, making wages of hewers 45 per cent. and of other underground workers 47½ per cent. above the standard on the Gloucester side, and 50 per cent. and 52½ per cent. respectively on the Somerset side.
	Radstock district {	7 Oct. 3rd pay Oct.	Hewers, other underground workers, banksmen, enginemen and stokers	4,100		Increase of 2½ per cent. Increase of 5 per cent., making wages 45 per cent. above the standard of 1888.
Iron Mining Quarrying	W. & S. Durham	28 Oct.	{ Ironstone Miners	9,000 2,500	::	\ \ \text{Increase of 512 per cent., making wages 33\% per cent. above \ \text{the standard of 1879.}
	Cleveland and Durham	5 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	5,500		Increase, under sliding scale, of 5½ per cent., making wages 28 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Pig Iron Man- ufacture	West Cumberland South Staffs	6 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	1,400		Increase, under sliding scale, of 8½ per cent., making wages 46 per cent. above the standard of 1889. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
,	South Wales & Mon,	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen		1,250	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2% per cent., leaving wages
	Midlands (including parts of S. Yorks and S. Lancs.)	7 Oct.	{Iron puddlers :: :: ::}	20,000	{	13½ per cent. above the standard of 1895. Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton. Rate after change, including bonus, 10s. 3d. per ton. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	South Wales and	1 Oct.	Iron and steel workers and mechanics		5,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 13½ per cent. above the standard of 1895.
Iron and Steel	Monmouthshire	7 Oct.	Iron and steel millmen, enginemen, &c.	2,000		Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
Mandacodie			Steel millmen	2,750		Incresse under sliding scale of 97/ nor and
	West of Scotland	7 Oct.	Enginemen, cranemen, &c	1,750		Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
All very		130 . 20	Gas producermen & charge wheelers Other workpeople	1,000 250		Increase of 2½ per cent.
(Lancashire	1st pay Oct.	Hard waste weavers	3,350		Increase of 5 per cent.
Textile Trades	Dundee	4 Oct.	Jute preparers, spinners, reelers, winders and weavers. Calender workers and sack machin-	35,000	•••	Increase of 5 per cent.
101	102.	1	ists.	3,000		Increase of 5 per cent. to women and 1s. per week to men.

ote.—Full particulars will appear in the December GAZETTE of the following important changes arranged to take effect in November:—Increase per cent. in the wages of coal miners in Durham, and of 6¼ per cent. in Scotland, and of 10 per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Scotland. Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants.

s, seamen and railway servants. re, Notts, Derby, Leic, Warwick, Shropshire, Staffordshire (parts of), and North Wales. m those included in the preceding entry.

WORK OF BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN OCTOBER.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Summary.—The total number of workpeople's applications on both the General and Casual Registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges at 25th October, 1912 was 96,643 compared with 95,549 a month previously, and 87,428 a year ago. The number of Exchanges open at October 25th was 404, compared with 397 a month ago and 245 a year ago. Comparisons with a year ago are affected by the coming into operation on July 15th of Part II. of the National Insurance Act.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Applications Received.—The number of applications received during the period† was 192,019 (men 122,745, women 41,814, boys 15,147, and girls 12,313), a daily average of 8,001, compared with 7,753 in September, 1912. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 283,251 (men 182,900, women 61,926, boys 20,727, and girls 17,698). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 15,422 in October, and represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the period the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Metals, machines, implements and conveyances, 22.2; building, 19.9 (labourers 5.1, others 14.8); general labourers, 16.6;

and conveyance of men, goods and messages, 13.2.

Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in domestic (outdoor) service, 47.0; food, tobacco, drink, and lodging, 9.5; textiles 7.7; and dress 6.1.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at October 25th, 1912, was 92,266 (men 62,992, women 18,861, boys 5,403, and girls 5,010), as compared with 91,232 (men 60,155, women 20,112, boys 5,580 and girls 5,385) at September 27th, 1912 and with 85,813 at October 27th, 1911. The following table shows the number of applicants on the register at the end of each week during October, 1912, September, 1912, and October, 1911:-

Month.		Oct., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	
lst week			88,306	94,258	82,152
2nd week			94,090	93,331	83,854
3rd week			94,600	92,168	84,796
4th week		V94.91	92,266	91,848	85,813
5th week				91,232	-

Vacancies Notified. — The number of vacancies notified during the period was 93,561 (men 55,181, women 18,966, boys 11,712 and girls 7,702), a daily average of 3,898, compared with 3,984 in September, 1912 and with 2,737 in October, 1911.

Of the men's vacancies notified during the period the largest percentages occur in metals, machines, implements and conveyances, 32.7; building 19.0 (labourers 4.9, others 14.1), general labourers, 11.4; and conveyance of men, goods and messages, 7.3. Of the women's vacancies notified, the largest percentages occur in domestic (outdoor) service, 39.9; food, tobacco, drink, and lodging, 12.5; textiles, 12.4; and dress, 7.5.

Vacancies Filled.—The number of vacancies filled during the period was 72,927 (men 45,273, women 14,946, boys 7,325 and girls 5,383), a daily average of 3,039, compared with 3,010 in September, and with 2,037 in October, 1911.

Of the vacancies filled during the period 14,340 (men 12,133, women 1,762, boys 274 and girls 171) were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than week's employment.

The vacancies filled during the period include 9,222 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered. Of the total number of such transferences 2,893 were in London, 1,526 in the North-Western Division, 1,484 in Scotland and the North of England, 1,049 in the Yorkshire and East Midlands Division, and 838 in the West Midlands Division, representing respectively 23.7, 14.0, 10.1, 9.0 and 15.1 per cent. of the vacancies filled in

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 77.9 per cent. (men 82.0, women 78.8, boys 62.5 and girls 69.9), as compared with 75.6 per cent. during September.

Of the men's vacancies filled during the period, the largest percentages occur in metals, machines, implements and conveyances, 35.0; building, 18.6 (labourers 5.0, others 13.6); general labourers, 12.5; and convey-

ance of men, goods and messages, 7.0.

Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in domestic (outdoor) service, 35.5; food, tobacco, drink and lodging, 13.7; textiles, 12.2; and dress 6.1.

Of the 12,708 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period, 3,143 (boys 1,551, and girls 1,592) were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school, representing 24.7 per cent. (boys 21.2 and girls 29 6) of the vacancies filled by juveniles.

The following table gives the figures for the 244 Exchanges which have been open for a year or more:—

_	Oct., 1912.*	Sept., 1912.†	Oct., 1911.*
Applications received Total Number	174,178	213,202	172,102
during month Daily Average	7,257	7,107	7,171
Vacancies notified dur-	75,587	96,936	65,687
ing month Daily Average	3,149	3,231	2,737
Total Number	59,059	72,654	48,890
Vacancies filled during house with the month - Daily Average	2,461	2,422	2,037
Applications on register at beginning }	78,527	79,428	81,398
of month Applications remaining on register at end of month	78,190	78,527	85,813

* Four weeks period.

† Five weeks period.

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of applicants given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 4,977 (men 3,787, women 1,190). The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 31,922 (men 30,535, women 1,387), a daily average of 1,330, as compared with a daily average of 1,303 a month ago and with 416 in October, 1911.

During the period from October 1st to October 31st there were 3,741 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House System now in operation for dock labourers at Liverpool.

Unsatisfied Demand for Labour.

The demand for workers during the period exceeded the supply in the case of the cotton, woollen and worsted trades, and in the case of women in the clothing trade and in laundry work. In the shipbuilding trade there was also a large demand for workmen of all classes, and in the engineering and metal trades there was a scarcity of workers in some districts.

New Exchanges.

The following Exchanges were opened during the period, and their returns are incorporated in the

Aldwych, 6, Catherine Street, Aldwych, London, W.C.; Dunston-on-Tyne, Staiths Road; Eastbourne, Livingstone House, Seaside; Pallion, 165-167, Hylton Road; Scotswood, 560-564, Scotswood Road, Newcastleon-Tyne; Tonbridge, 18, High Street; Tyldesley, 7-9, Stanley Street.

ADULTS-DISTRICT TABLE.*

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period

		OI 1				Óctobe			2. (denera	al Reg	ister.)					
Districts.	On T	in Desi		ICATION									VACA	NCIES.			
(The numbers in brackets	Begin	Live Regi	Period.	Re	Period.		On I	Live Regi	ister at riod.	No	Period.			Filled	during	Period.	
refer to the number of Exchanges.)	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men.	Women	. Total.	Tem- porary		Men.	Women.	Total
London and South-Eastern (66)	21,699	7,635	29,334	39,237	15,646	54,883	23,250	6,532	29,782	8,492	5,579	14,071	1,427	10,771	7,121	5,077	12,198
South-Western (27)	5,627	1,008	6,635	9,348	2,229	11,577	6,136	1,012	7,148	3,021	825	3,846	268	2,813	2,459	622	3,081
West Midlands (43)	5,100	1,674	6,774	10,335	3,496	13,831	5,114	1,572	6,686	4,310	1,731	6,041	301	3,874	3,063	1,112	4,175
Yorkshire and East Mid- lands (70) North-Western (74) ‡	6,861 7,249	2,567	9,428	17,434	5,614	23,048	7,102	2,475	9,577	8,678	2,776	11,454	1,113	8,246	7,292	2,067	9,359
Scotland and North of	6,575	3,266 2,362	10,515 8,937	18,715	7,773 6,067	26,488	7,3 15 6,3 98	3,247 2,360	10,562 8,758	8,472	4,047	12,519	1,602	7,782	6,411	2,973	9,384
England (68) Wales (including Mon.) (35)	3,313	770	4,083	11,451	1,599	13,050	3,843	762	4,605	7,880	2,894	15,818 8,489	3,581 5,387	9,490	10,729	2,342	13,071
reland (20)	3,731	830	4,561	6,085	1,769	7,854	3,834	901	4,735	1,404	505	1,909	216	2,290 1,058	7,251	426 327	7,677 1,274
	60,155	20,112	80,267	134,868	44,193	179,061	62,992	18,861	81,853	55,181	18,966	74,147	13,895	46,324	45,273	14,946	60,219
	61,258	19,042	80,300	163,430	53,261	216,691	60,155.	20,112	80.267	73,340	23,001	96,341	17,193	57,269	58,961	15.501	74,462
otal a year ago (245)‡ 5	55,142	15,939	71,081	107,594	38,209	145,803	60,611	15,739	76,350	34,343	15,291	49,634	5,960	31,651	26,053	11,558	37,611
Towns. (Pop. 500,000 and over).																	
ondon (36)	1,211	4,972 279	21,915	29,788 5,665	12,552	42,310	17,859	4,819	22,678	5,810	4,499	10,309	820	7,269	4,556	3,533	8,089
Averpool and Bootle (5)	1,021	738 282	1,759 1,359 2,264	2,538 2,219	1,143 1,197 993	6,808 3,735 3,212	1,187 952 1,178	307 740 364	1,494 1,692 1,542	3,369 576 671	503 392	3,872 968	1,470	1,995 700	3,039 506	426 305	3,465 811
(Pop. 250.000 and over).	1,795	469	2,264	3,320	1,164	3,212 4,484	1,655	417	2,072	1,077	447 606	1,118 1,683	73 69	640 1,059	404 770	309 358	713 1,128
heffield (3) eeds (4)	641 804	145	786 1,071	1,336 1,685	399 597	1,735 2.282	518	134	652	601	178	779	33	508	422	119	541
dinburgh and Leith (3) elfast	854 548	514 115	1,368 663	1,685 1,698 950	1,271 264	2.282 2,969 1,214	784 887 444	247 432 112	1,031 1,319 556	565 664	260 908	825 1,572	115 210	599 1,263	487 607	227 866	714
ristol (4)	1,860	335 247	1,167 2,107	1,590 2,468	615 525	2,205 2,993	939 1,985	278 274	1,217 2,259	167 414 344	35 280 101	202 694	26 41	111 520	112	25 215	137 561
radford	407 375 432	94 189	501 564	1,036 721 977	262 379	1,298	419	71 221	490 595	346 200	155 145	501 345	40 137 58	269 296 192	232 300 163	77 133 87	309 433 250
ottingham	464 410	175 184 143	607 648 553	977 945 999	544 533 418	1,521	424 489	200	624 705	295 294	186 229	481 523	63 33 65	255 409	191 277	127 165	318 442
(Pop. 100,000 and over).	110	140	000	999	418	1,417	399	114	513	278	196	474	65	316	227	154	381
ortsmouth	317 940	230 62	547 1,002	748 1,490	487 194	1,235 1,684	340	219	559 1,256	269 325	274	543	22	315	180	157	337
eicester ardiff (3)	627	175 154	588 781	1,070 2,954	338 497	1,408 3,451	430 1,105	170 192	600	492 1,824	52 201 151	377 693 1,975	25 27 1,740	333 574 210	310	154	358 601
undee berdeen	299 287 158	94 97 117	393 384 275	764 882	253 256	1,017 1,138 718	346 261	89 112	435 373	303	122 78	425 421	55 234	254 148	1,809 236 318	141 73	1,950 309 382
inderland	307 189	98 55	405	402 476 456	316 234 263	718 710 719	187 212 193	113 90 84	300 302	209 108	96 82	305 190	43 15 35	177	148 55	73 64 72 57	220 112
lackburnrighton	133 334	58 145	191 479	445 679	157 424	602	169 471	43 209	277 212 680	164 127	142	306	7	97 176 158	113	98 73	211
irkenhead (2) hatham, Rochester and Gillingham.	213 727	161 106	374 833	579 1,066	318 196	897 1,262	197	168 115	365 861	118 400 415	173 125 38	291 525 453	28 25 329	166 261	93	101	194 286
erby	318 413	94 165	412 578	629	214	843	301	83	384	298	105	403	23	305	239	33 89	446 328
outhampton (2)	218 320	54	272 429	737 648 482	295 145 290	1,032 793 772	398 220 242	174 59 99	572 279 341	221 208	60	281 261	19 40	233	202	50	252 243
vansea (2)	232 588	102 72	334 660	360 1,188	234	594	193 535	112	305 635	112 67 974	98 61 119	210 128	19 12 877	150 65	97 31	45 72 46 81 49	169 77
ockport	1,244	118 49	1,362	1,345 449	238	1,583	1,190	99 47	1,289	550	72 88 48	1,093 622 330	14 65	125 371	921	81 49	1,002
uddersfield	247 200 358	72 50 51	319 250 409	1,115 788 747	149	1,264	279 203	65	344 252	462 387	48	510	330 58	173 169 370	168 457 348	70 42 80	238 499 428
iddlesbrough	170 330	76 119	246 449	740 832	145 228 228	892 968 1,060	370 153 358	49 43 50 143	413	217 432	81 196	298 628	109	202	163	43	206 547
(Pop 50 000 and over)	80	59	139	374	148	522	132	70	501 202	494 137	108	588 245	22 61	444 140	402 114	64 87	466 201
(Pop. 50,000 and over) Helens	62 285	17	79 416	269	64	333	88	25	113	264	38	302	17	113	102	20	130
alsall	93 217	41 90	134 307	586 342 581	241 133 237	333 827 475 818	293	141 27 70	133	280	38 75 73 123 120	355	17 48 1	150 132	161 70	28 37 63	198 133
orthampton	271 122	120 43 51	391	487 368	228 164	715 532	178 276 81	139	248 415 125	381 227 133	123 120	504 347	105 35	295 218	300 181	100	400 253
igan ewport (Mon.)(2)	99 396 245	51 58 64	150 454	1,340	102	329 1,514	117 367	44 55 69	172 436	81	138 40 54	271 121 1,124	6	213 72 292	120 51	72 93 27 41 61	213 78
erthyr Tydvil	64 252	9	309 73	571 286	160	731	275	69 43 19	318	182 205	75 11	257 216	774 29	292 212 189	1,025	61	1,066
eenock	456 99	121 125	373 581 133	486 685	220 190	706 875	311 546	126 116	437 662	117 132 97	61 66	178	30 26	77	178 67 106	11 40	189 107
swich	245 169	34 114 125	359 294	273 654 457	94 205 178	367 859 635	76 267 161	28 99	104 366	378	47 81	144 459	6	101 341	64 377	59 43 57	165 107 434
arrington	136 246	101	237 302	416	132	548 549	121 293	99 117 111	278 232 347	153 344	52 47	205 391	93 3 33 12 3 7 28 47	188	143 238 103	48	434 191 274
est Hartlepool (2)	212	39	251 194	396 412	91 87	487 499	194	54 46 67	240	123 150	47 52 34 45	175 184	12 3	125	114	34 29	137
therham	90 61	42	175 103 101	229	111 58	340	74 66	81 30	155	298 135 169	54	343 189 182	7	274 133 120	250 104	36	277
ncoln	69 233 63	48	281	318 334	54 110	372 444	88 211	24 69	112	199	48 41	247 252	47	157 244	136 178 211	48 36 34 29 27 36 12 26 40	148 204 251
wsbury ockton and Thornaby	63 82 133	10 51	281 89 92 184	334 251 259 486	77 55 91	328 314 577	67	37	280 89 78	126 129	49	175 153	7 5 29	113	92	26	118
akeffeld	82 44	43 20	125	281	76 52	577 357 245	52 67 83 82 58	45	120 127 79 88	405 189	24 52 49	457	29 14 27	104 426 156	404	26 22 36 17	440
rnsley	168	56 39 44 48 5 42 32 48 26 10 51 43 20 12 57	77 225 215	163 254	91 76 52 73 87 114	245 236 341 393	66 191	81 30 24 69 37 11 37 45 21 22 54 60	88 245	72 79 90	6 33 36 21	78 112	4 2 8	64 90 79 82	62 60 65	6 32 22	183 68 92 87
(Pop. under 50,000)	174	39	216	279	114	393	130	60	245 190	116	21	126 137	11	82	65 73	22 20	87 93
eter	309 198	30 94	339 292	494	108 102	602 546	301	32	333	182	37	219 198	15	164	146	33	179
rlisle	96 200	30 94 45 77	292 141 277	354	119 229	473 699	216 121 204	32 84 49 85 34 15	300 170 289	168 210 162	30 48 105	198 258 267	29 28 41	140	146	33 23 36 88 77 8	169
erington	84	27	111	246	117	363 501								172	125		213

* Exclusive of Casual Employments. † Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period, † These figures do not include the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange, which deals only with Casual Employment.

^{*} Certain employments of a peculiarly casual nature followed by men and women are dealt with on a separate register, described as the Casual Register, and the statistics for these employments are shewn in Table V., Tables I.-IV. below referring only to applications and vacancies on the General Register. † The period covered is the four weeks ended 25th October, 1912, and includes 24 working days.

JUVENILES-DISTRICT TABLE.

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Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended October 25th, 1912.

	11		APPLIC	CATIONS	FOR	EMPLO	YMEN	T.	toc			VACAL	ICIES.		
Districts.			ister at Period.	Rec	eived du Period.*		On Li		rister at	No	tified di Period		Fi	lled du Period	
(The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)		Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.		Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London and South Eastern (66)	1,969	1,362	3,331	6,014	4,196	10,210	1,927	1,295	3,222	4,247	2,702	6,949	2,808	1,891	4,699
South Western (27)	462	291	753	1,011	568	1,579	514	257	771	656	302	958	432	228	660
West Midlands (43)	522	532	1,054	1,543	1,480	3,023	491	565	1,056	1,179	976	2,155	727	657	1,384
Yorkshire and East Midlands (70)	730	943	1,673	2,132	2,125	4,257	610	884	1,494	1,855	1,556	3,411	1,179	1,089	2,268
North Western (74)†	563	827	1,390	1,962	1,494	3,456	540	705	1,245	1,712	893	2,605	916	566	1,482
Scotland and North of England (68)	726	1,062	1,788	1,769	2,124	3,893	659	947	1,606	1,451	1,027	2,478	813	770	1,583
Wales (including Mon.) (35)	232	225	457	459	452	911	222	219	578	278	157	423	244	67	311
Ireland (20)	376	143	519	833	218	1,051	5,403	5,010	10,413	11,712		19,414	7,325	5,383	12,708
Total (403)†	5,580	5,385	10,965	15,723 20,122	12,657	28,380 36,422	5,580	5,385	10,965	14,338		23,175	9,415	6,433	15,848
Total a month ago (396)†	6,093	5,548	10,317	15,190	11,109	26,299	5,318	4,145	9,463	10,139	-	16,053	6,756	4,523	11,279
Total a year ago (245)† TOWNS.	0,040	4,400											3 10.		
Population 500,000 and over:—									0.417	7 701	0 777	6,114	2,474	1,631	4,105
London (36)	1,542	101	2,628 178	5,098	3,523 365	8,621	1,423	994 81 229	2,417 159 366	3,781 332 273	2,333 263 114	595	141 217	182	323 319
Liverpool and Bootle (b) Manchester (4) ·- ·-	122	244	366 74	541 241	505 102 392	1,046 343 909	137 43 172	22	65 260	320 412	114	434 805	143 249	51 227	196
Birmingham (6)	180		287	517	171	308	9 111 21		71	232	167	399	70	97	16
Sheffield (3) — — — · · · — — Leeds (4) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	36 42 239	79	121 432	250 155	308 149	558 304	30 34 200	194	84 394	215	300 78	515 190 58	155 75 34	218 62 4	373 137 38
Belfast	89 123	40	129 224	168 267	10 180	178 447	99	79	137 186	52 253 88 59	103	356 111	136 80		21
Dublin	82 24	5	97 29	224 87	57 15	281 102	77 20 60	4	98 24 270	59	23 13 78	72 145	51 70 52	6 48	5 11
Hull	52 15 55	196	248 89	174 72	277 253 175	451 325 360	10 31	81	91 52	79	92	171 404	52 126	128	13 25
Nottingham	19	33 23	88 42	185 89	71	160	22	9	31	67		133	33	39	7
Population 100,000 and over:— Stoke-on-Trent (4)	60		135 130	148 147	184 58	332 205	39 125	63 25	102 150	88	24	170		24	10 8 11
Portsmouth	31 42	12	43	150 170	58 37 155	187 325	21 41	. 8	29 106		41	170 151 73	108	41	14 2
Cardiff (3) Bolton Dundee	11	4	15 4	39 31	17 22 73	56	16	1 4	19	11 14	13	27	5	11	1 7
Aberdeen	24	23 64	47 94	104	121	147 225	18	3 43	39 61 14	45	25	70 55	43 31 21	29 20 14	5 3
Oldham	11	1	25 12	The second second	17	51 50 163	8	3 1	9	61	60	68	26	3	2
Brighton	EG	25	57 172 210	52	74 107 48	159 222	203	3 21 3 73 3 36 7 20	59 96 239	71 30 88	62	133 38 146	29	37	3
Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham Derby	33	3 22	55	80	61 79	141	203 203 27 44 42	7 20 30 2 25	239 47 74 67	56	3 42	146	40	34	
Norwich	19	23 5	42	97	56	153]	1 7	67	49 23 33 91 37	42 21 22	70 51 48	36	12	
Preston	20	15	64 24	47	112 59	96	8	3 33	50 41	33	3 25 3 17	50	19	13	
Plymouth and Devonport (3)	83	3 78	161	43	81	263 62 176	11	1 5	16	3'	1 36 7 17 35	54	13	3 31	
South Shields (3)	15	5 4	19	87	92 28 30	115	11	1 4	15	11 83	3 48	131	61	27	
Coventry Burnley (2)	1 4	1 1	5	20	120	28	8	3 2	10	14	10 39	24	66	38	1
Middlesbrough Halifax		68	18		15			3 2	10	51	3 3 3 3 3 3				
Population 50,000 and over:— St. Helens	11 96		90	111	21 128	239	33	6 13 79	112	75	1 7 5 55 4 35	130 130 89	53	3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
Wolverhampton	8	5 5	13	60	51	111	1 12	2 6	18 14	22	9 63	139	37	5 39	
Northampton	12	20 4	23	45 51	48 11	69	20	8 18 0 3 8 7	14 23 23 35 37	69 49 50 50	9 30	75	16	8 13	
Wigan Newport (Mon.) (2)		7 10 3 30 8 25	27 43 113	72	22 43 66	115	2	7 10		5			1 3	13 3 44 8 5	
York	1	5 6	11	14	17	31		3 4	104	5	6 16	12	3	9 17	
Cork	18	34	52	44	84	128	11	1 19 7 18	30	31 21	2 59 2 38 6 21	91 60 67	20	5 58 36 36 4 20	
Greenock	42	2 41 8 35 4 97	20 83 43	56	46	102	32	2 29	61	3 4	1 46	87	7 3.	31 31 27	
Warrington	10	4 10	24	55	30	143 74 102	11	4 10	98	41	6 21	67	7 20	5 11 22	
Bath	1 2	4 33	34 57	40	60	100) 1	2 29 3 13 5 83 4 10 3 35 8 37	48	5 5	8 25 2 24 2 25	76	7 2	6 13 1 20	
Barrow	1 3	7 28	65	38 49 13	48		2'	7 21	48	3	2 16	30	3	1 16	
Bury	1	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & - \\ 0 & 17 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$		32 20	40	72	1	0 22	32	2 2 1	7 21 9 32	48	2 1	7 19	3
Darlington	1	6 2	8	39 50	17	56	3	7 18	7	7 3	0 10	58	2 3	7 10 6 22 9 11	
Stockton and Thornaby		7 15	22	43	28	8		9 14	34	3	5 27 1 10 4 15	41		8 10	
Dudley	. 1	1 5	32	24 42	49	5 5	7 2	0 '	25 23 34 38 7 25	2 2 1	1 16	3	7 1	7 9	
Luton	1			38	22		1	Co Maria	29	3	4 21	55	2	9 17	
Exeter	9	8 37	65	106	56	162	3	5 3 3 1	68 25	6 4 4	7 29	96	5 4 2 3 3 2 6 1		
Carlisle	1	9 10 4 9 1 1 8 36	2	58 58	25	103	3 1	5 10		7 2	2 14	51 36	8 2 6 1 7 2		5
Accrington									5 50		5 22				

^{*} Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.
† These figures do not include the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange, which deals only with Casual employment.

ADULTS-TRADE TABLE.*

Table III.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended October 25th, 1912. [General Register.]

						EMPLOY		914.	Сепег		0810001	-1	VACA	NCIES.			
Trades.		ive Registanting of P		Receive	ed during	Period.†	On L En	ive Regis	ter at iod.	No	tified du Period.			Filled d	uring I	eriod.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Building:— Carpenters and Joiners Bricklayers Painters, Decorators, &c. Other skilled men Labourers Other Works of Construction and Roads.	1,959 864 3,145 1,936 2,875 1,188	-	1,959 *864 3,145 1,936 2,875 1,188	5,295 3,119 7,694 4,876 7,136 4,665		5,295 3,119 7,694 4,876 7,136 4,665	2.051 954 4,136 2,089 3,159 1,263	: :	2,051 954 4,136 2,089 3,159 1,263	2,471 1,692 1,506 2,116 2,720 3,406		2,471 1,692 1,506 2,116 2,720 3,406	91 56 63 90 168 214	1,982 1,217 1,227 1,419 2,098 2,790	2,073 1,273 1,290 1,509 2,266 3,004	:11111	2,073 1,273 1,290 1,509 2,266 3,004
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances— Engineering and Machine	494	2	496	1,648		1,648	610		610	725	1	726	118	371	488	1	489
Making— Labourers Others Ships and Boats Vehicles (Makers) Other Metal Trades Textiles:—	1,509 5,547 2,086 1,128 1,064	391	11,725 {	3,574 12,871 10,718 2,195 2,525	}1,075	32,958	1,521 5,530 2,403 1,248 938	381	12,021	1,813 5,316 8,923 691 1,312	} 711	18,766	7,635	8,799	1,691 4,324 8,454 500 869	} 596	16,434
Cotton Other Textiles	540 272 351	742 150 318	1,282 422 669	1,835 672 794	2,453 418 873	4,288 1,090 1,667	591 253 375	705 114 315	1,296 367 690	1,184 248 219	1,589 277 482	2,773 525 701	498 50 21	1,604 347 493	848 198 146	1,254 199 368	2,102 397 514
Boot and Shoe Makers Others Conveyance of Men, Goods	741 279	97 1,069	838 1,348	1,218 652	268 2,474	1,486 3,126	627 282	101 1,018	728 1,300	510 327	176 1,244	686 1,571	28 51	376 922	316 147	88 826	404 973
and Messages:— On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers, Canals, &c.	473 9,139	} 123	9,735 {	712 15,396	} 191	16,299	447 9,747	} (98	10,292	888 3,147	} 36	4,071	705	2,487	776 2,380	} 36	3,192
Agriculture— Fruit, Pea, &c., Pickers Others Paper, Prints, Books and	69 1,304 831	1,590 67 296	1,659 1,371 1,127	376 2,409 1,095	984 260 956	1,360 2,669 2,051	3 1,239 655	93 78 340	96 1,317 995	404 1,351 332	893 304 610	1,297 1,655 942	105 285 50	2,043 852 634	568 923 209	1,580 214 475	2,148 1,137 684
Stationery. Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations.	1,128	93	1,221	2,011	225	2,236	979	72	1,051	1,028	141	1,169	45	642	592	95	687
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.	183	92	275	540	182	722	217	81	298	363_	118	481	86	344	318	112	430
Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass. Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging—	260	164	424	627	382	1,009	323	155	478	314	241	555	26	305	192	139	331
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c., Makers.	419	30	449	684	88	772	404	40	444	167	89	256	42	141	107	76	183
Others Skins, Leather, Hair and	1,059 171	1,806 66	2, 865 237	1,913 384	4,162 226	6,075 610	1,191 188	1,714 69	2,905 257	505 96	2,275 122	2,780 218	566 4	1,747 150	346 59	1,967	2,313 154
Feathers. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	153	17	170	282	148	430	134	47	181	290	201	491	6	196	111	91	202
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	443		443	1,105		1,105	453		453	924		924	166	587	753		753
Commercial Domestic (Outdoor)—	2,397	1,069	3,466	3,377	1,530	4,907	2,413	1,159	3,572	1,170		1,684	121	1,089	835	375	1,210
Laundry and Washing Service. Others	1,751	{ 731 8,351	10,833	2,384 {	2,023 19,094	23,501	1,862	{ 720 8,632	}11,214	500 {	953 6,613	8,066	593	5,049	335{	691 4,616	5,642
General Labourers Dealers	10,168 1,539 2,690	1,490 1,358	10,168 3,029 4,048	22,187 2.785 5,114	2,888 3,293	22,187 5,673 8,407	10,261 1,695 2,751	1,602 1,327	10,261 3,297 4,078	6,277 603 1,643	756 620	6,277 1,359 2,263	1,296 127 589	4,351 720 1,342	5,647 329 1,397	518 534	5,647 847 1,931
Total	60,155	20,112	80,267	134,868	44,193	179,061	62,992	18,861	81,853	55,181	18,968	74,147	13,895	46,324	45,273	14,946	60,219

* Exclusive of casual employments, see separate Table below.
† Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

November, 1912.

JUVENILES—TRADE TABLE.

Table IV.—Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the four weeks ended October 25th, 1912.

		Va	cancies f	or Juven	niles.		
Trades.	Notifie	ed during	Period.	Filled during Period.			
The second second second second	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Building and Works of Con-	364	-	364	220	-	220	
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, etc. :	17	2	19	12	1	13	
Engineering and Machine- making.	1,005	107	0.240	771	1		
Ships and Boats Vehicles (Makers) Other Metal Trades	148 127 441	427	2,148	116 94 265	353	1,599	
Textiles	445 374 4,384	733 1,000 320	1,178	270 214 2,499	532 601	802 815	
and Messages. Agriculture:			4,704		146	2,645	
Fruit, etc., Pickers Others Paper, Prints, Books, etc	20 91 332	40 68 586	60 159 918	17 48 217	40 41 488	57 89	
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, etc. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, etc.	429 45	82 129	511	208	55 108	705 353 135	
Food Tobacco. Drink & Lodging	142 360	70 697	212 1,057	80 239	58 612	138 851	
Skins, Leather, Hair, etc Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	89 164	111 123	200 287	48 84	96 58	144	
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Ser- vice.	60	-	60	48		48	
Commercial	983 252	278 2,146	1,261 2,398	627 152	228 1,324	855 1,476	
General Labourers	110 589	440	110	88 315	272	88 587	
All Others	741	450	1,191	576	370	946	
Total	11,712	7,702	19,414	7,325	5,383	12,708	

CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

Table V.—Applicants registered and Work given in the four weeks ended October 25th, 1912.

Employment.	Applicants on Register.	Applicants given work.	Number of Jobs.	Estimated number of days on which work was given.	Estimated average number of days on which work was given per applicant given work.
Men.					100 mm 200 mm
Cotton Porters (Liverpool, Oldhall Street).	653	257	286	-	
Cloth Porters (Manchester)	417	329	5,221	4,066	12.4
Dock Labourers	3,203	2,647	24,144	23,011	8.7
Sandwichmen	296	220	292	557	2.5
Other men	538	334	592	1,924	5.8
Total men	5,107	3,787	30,535		
Women,					-
Charwomen	774	467	664	748	1.6
Other women	723	723	723	723	1.0
Total women	1,497	1,190	1,387	1,471	1.2
Grand Total	6,604	4,977	31.922		

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN

OCTOBER, 1912.
(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.)
DURING October 896 fresh applications (500 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 1,038 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 261 persons, of whom 146 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 261 situations found for applicants, 214 were of a more or less permanent character, while 47 were tem-

The demand for cooks and parlourmaids greatly exceeded the supply; the supply of ladies' maids, children's nurses, and companions exceeded the demand.

		cations Vork-		ations ed by			Workp	
		ople ring		loyers		ma- itly.	Tem- porarily.	
	Oct., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	Oct , 1912.	Oct., 1911.
			Sum	nary b	y Bur	eaux.		
Central Bureau:— 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. Y.W.C.A.:—	97	126	90	87	26	29	7	7
26, George Street, (1) Hanover Sq. (2) Dublin:—	395 100	407 130	651 115	580 108	80 29	74 20	23	18 9
30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Bir-	22	28	23	26	8	4	1	6
mingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow)	282	243	159	151	71	58	8	11
Total of 10 Bureaux	896	934	1,038	952	214	185	47	51
	ATTENDED	S	umma	ry by	Occup	ations	3.	
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	69 26 34 93 18 500 156	60 21 46 135 18 533 121	27 6 82 45 30 755 93	33 7 79 32 30 695 76	8 2 22 11 18 119 34	11 1 9 17 16 102 29	2 4 9 27 5	1 1 9 13 23 4
Total of 10 Bureaux	896	934	1,038	952	214	185	47	51

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 54 persons in London, and 31 in the provinces, were referred to other agencies; 326 persons in London and 107 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE. *

OF EUROPE.*

The total number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in the nine months January-September, 1912, was 517,400, of whom 372,418 were British subjects; the corresponding number for January-September, 1911, was 500,976, of whom 365,846 were British subjects. The total number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe in January-September, 1912, was 248,270, of whom 149,268 were British subjects; the corresponding number for January-September, 1911, was 263,772, of whom 147,704 were British subjects. The balance outward during January-September, 1912, was thus 269,130, as compared with 237,204 in January-September, 1911, and an annual average of 196,841 in tember, 1912, was thus 269,130, as compared with 237,204 in January-September, 1911, and an annual average of 196,841 in January-September for the five years 1907-11; the corresponding numbers for British subjects were 223,150 in 1912 and 218,142 in 1911, and an average of 156,174. Of the balance outward of British subjects, 58 per cent. left for British North America in January-September, 1912, as compared with 61 per cent. in January-September, 1911, and 58 per cent. in January-September, 1907-11; while for the United States the corresponding percentages were 19, 20 and 33 respectively.

y touch a some it sees of		months, pt., 1912.		months, pt., 1911.	Average for JanSept., 1907-1911.		
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	
Outward: Total	372,418	517,400	365,846	500,976	285,470	433,817	
To British N. America — To Australia	162,715 61.145 93,541	189,478 61,473 203,822	165,950 49,112 98,474	189,766 49,391 201,949	116,865 † 100,730	139,913 † 219,636	
Inward: Total	149,268	248,270	147,704	263,772	129,296	236,976	
From British N. America From Australia From United States	34,312 12,459 51,685	49,867 12,646 126,118	33,876 10,952 54,249	50,976 11,114 145,151	26,480 † 48,436	39,572 † 135,367	
Balance Outward: Total	223,150	269,130	218,142	237,204	156,174	196,841	
To British N. America To Australia To United States	128,403 48,686 41,856	139,611 48,827 77,704	132,074 38,160 44,225	138,790 38,277 56,798	90,384 † 52,294	100,341 † 84,269	

^{*} Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.

† Not shown separately previous to 1910.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for October, 1912, and for the Ten Months ended October, 1912.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

NOTE.—The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight, or when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

		Oct., 1912		Ten Mor	ths ended	Oct., 1912.		
_	Amount.		s com-	Amount.	Inc. as compared with			
	1911. 1910.		1911.	1910.				
	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	28,008	3,281	5,810	229,190	16,732	17,422		
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	25,269	3,561	2,895	214,667	16,409	13,026		
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured;		3,384	4,196	153,704	16,402	23,965		
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)		96	115	2,386	344	288		
Total value of Imports	71,027	10,322	13,016	599,947	49,887	54,701		

KINGDOM.
Note.—The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering

		Oct., 1912	1	Ten Months ended Oct., 1912		
	Amount.	Inc. as compared with		Amount.	Inc. as compared with	
		1911.	1910.		1911.	1910.
I.—Food, Drink, and	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials	3,559	1	854	26,674	3,610	5,604
& Articles mainly Unmanufactured ‡ III.—Articles wholly	6,103	1,246	1,475	48,389	4,388	4,003
or mainly Manu- factured§ IV. — Miscellaneous	37,777	3,526	8,261	319,688	19,022	35,201
and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	895	15	53	7,866	872	1,540
Total value of Exports of British Produce	48,334	4,788	10,643	402,617	27,892	46,348

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £10,045,000 during October, 1912, an increase of £1,372,000 compared with October, 1911, and of £2,045,000 compared with October, 1910. During the ten months ended October, 1912, they amounted to £92,964,662, an increase of £6,758,000 and of £6,524,000 on the amounts for the corresponding periods of 1911 and 1910 respectively.

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 rail ways in the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended November 2nd, 1912, amounted to £6,497,477, an increase of £134,730 (or 2·1 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1911. During the 44 weeks ended November 2nd, 1912, the receipts amounted to £49,180,786, a decrease of £324,313 (or 0·7 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1911

		s ended r 2nd, 1912.	44 weeks ended November 2nd, 1912.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1911.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1911.
English Lines:—	£	£	£	£
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs Gt. Northern, Gt. Central,	2,107,558	+ 48,171	15,812,764	+ 93,745
and Gt. Eastern Lancs and Yorks, and	1,065,000	+ 24,000	7,963,196	- 66,063
N. Eastern	1,164,669	+ 21,938	8,899,788	- 107,391
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western	983,100	+ 37,100	7,604,400	+ 29,400
L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	235,539	+ 1,538	1,744,146	- 30,213
Scottish Lines:— Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian	766,000	+ 3,700	5,752,200	- 280,241
Irish Lines:— Gt. Southern and Western, Midland - Gt Western,				
and Gt. Northern	175,611	- 1,717	1,404,292	+ 35,950
Total	6,497,477	+ 134,730	49,180,786	- 324,813

CENSUS OF SEAMEN.

November, 1912.

THE Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen has recently issued a Return* relating to the number, ages, ratings, and nationalities of seamen employed on April 3rd, 1911, on sea-going vessels, except yachts, registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in the British Islands. The figures "do not show, and do not attempt to show, the total number of seamen who follow the sea service, since seamen not under agreement on the Census day, men employed on sea-going yachts, and fishermen belonging to boats registered only as fishing boats under Part IV. of the Act are not included."

On four previous occasions the number of seamen has been enumerated, and the Table below compares the results of the four censuses with that for 1911:—

	Year		Seamen on Trading Vessels registered only under Part I. of the Act.	Seamen on Fishing Vessels registered under both Parts I. and IV. of the Act.	Total.
1891		 	172,773	17,831	190,604
1896	::	 	180,366 186,636	19,136 19,502	199,502 206,138
1906			201,408	23,132	224,540
1911		 	208,214	25,054	233,268

The estimated number of seamen employed at sea in 1911 on all fishing boats belonging to the British Isles was 102,906, consisting of 77,753 in regular, and of 25,153 in occasional, employment; but of these only 25,054 come within the scope of the present Census.

* Cd. 6442. Price 5d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

Coal Mines Act, 1911: Explosives.—An order was recently made by the Home Secretary, styled the "Explosives in Coal Mines Order of 21st May, 1912," a note as to the effect of which will be found in the Labour Gazette for last June, on page 267. A fresh Order* has now been made, to be known as the "Explosives in Coal Mines Order of 15th October, 1912," which amends the first mentioned (and principal) Order in a few particulars. 1. In the use of electrical firing apparatus an arrangement by which firing contact is automatically made at the end of the travel of the removable handle and on the release of the handle is automatically broken, may be substituted for a push button. 2. A fuse may be ignited in naked light mines by a naked light, subject to certain conditions. 3. Special provision is made in regard to shot firing on roads in the case of mines where mechanical haulage is in use up to the face and where the natural conditions make "back-ripping" necessary. 4. The interval which is required to elapse before a person approaches a miss-fired shot is reduced to ten minutes in the case of shots fired by squibs in mines other than coal mines.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS DURING OCTOBER, 1912.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination. †	
Dingle (Kerry)	Dr. D. O'Sullivan, Dingle	9-10 a.m. on Wednesday.	
Long Sutton (Lincoln)	Dr. W. A. Wilson-Smith, Long Sutton	9-10 a.m. on weekdays.	
Ongar (Essex)	Dr. A. S. David, The Lindens, Fyfield, Ongar	9-10 a.m on Wednesday.	
Swanscombe (Kent)	Dr. C. G. Edmonstone, 35, High Street, Greenhithe	9-10 a.m. on weekdays.	
Yealmpton (Devon)	Dr. E. H. B. Fox, Copplehayes, Yealmpton	9-10 a.m. on Wednesday.	

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

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES. REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING OCTOBER.

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING OCTOBER.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions (4).—England and Wales.—4, viz.:—Hyde and Dist. Card Blowing and Ring Frame Room Operatives' Assoc., 144, George St., Hyde; Bristol Master Stevedores' Assoc., 55, Corn St., Bristol; United Mine Workers' Federation of Lancs., 21, Platt Fold St., Leigh; North Staffs Underground Colliery Firemen's and Shot Lighters' and Overmen's Assoc., 71, Samuel St., Packmoor, Tunstall, Staffs. Scotland and Ireland.—Nil.

Industrial & Provident Societies (21). - England and Wales. —20, viz.:—Working Men's Clubs (6): Milborne-Port Constitutional Club, Ltd., North St., Milborne-Port, Sherborne; Burton Latimer Conservative and Unionist Club, Ltd., Club Premises, Church St., Burton, Latimer; Ninian Stuart Conservative and Unionist W.M. Club, Ltd., 15, Station St., Treherbert, Rhondda, Glam.; Boldmere Hall and Club, Ltd., Boldmere Rd., Wylde Green, Birmingham; Appleby and Dist. Conservative Club, Ltd., Club Premises, Appleby; Horden Workmen's Social Club, Ltd., Club Premises, Eden St., Horden; Farnworth Socialist Party Ltd., 87, Peel St., Farnworth. Agricultural Distributive (2): Smallholders' and Poultry Keepers' Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 147, Stroud Green Rd., London, N.; Wickford Smallholders' Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Broadway, Wickford, Essex. Tenants' Societies (3): Pengam Housing Soc., Ltd., Estate Office, Pengam, Cardiff; Budleigh-Salterton Co-Partnership Housing Soc., Ltd., 1, Frewins, Budleigh-Salterton, Devonshire; Hadleigh Co-Partnership Housing Soc., Ltd., 4, Tavistock Sq., W.C. Small Holdings (4): Brighton and Hove Smallholders Soc., Ltd., Assembly Rooms, Livingston Rd., Hove, Brighton; Bradford Smallholders' Soc., Ltd., 143, Maperton Rd., Bradford; Potterne and Dist. Smallholding and Allotment Soc., Ltd., House of James Mead, Chilsbury Lane, Potterne, Wilts; Wigmore, Gillingham and Dist. Smallholders' Soc., Ltd., 110, Napier Rd., Gillingham, Kent. Miscellaneous (5). Scotland.—1, viz.:—Tenants' Society.—Gourock Garden Suburb Tenants, Ltd., 13, Hamilton St., Greenock. Ireland.—Nil. Greenock. Ireland .- Nil.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Greenock. Ireland.—Nil.

Friendly Societies (26).—England and Wales—23, viz.:—
Marsh Street Men's Own Hall and Inst. and W.M. and Women's Club, Walthamstow, N.E.; Kidderminster Military Band W.M. Club and Inst., Kidderminster; Soothill W.M. Club and Inst., Batley; Lower Lascelles Hall W.M. Club and Inst., Huddersfield; High Ackworth W.M. Club and Inst., Ackworth, Yorks.; Treherbert and Dist. Labour and Prog. Club and Inst., Treherbert, Rhondda, Glam.; Mountain Ash W.M. Club and Inst., Mountain Ash, Glam.; Sleaps Hyde Credit Soc., St. Albans; Buxton Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Ashton-under-Lyne; Argyle (Birkenhead) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Southport; Seacombe Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Southport; Pleasley Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Southport; Pleasley Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Leeds; Hunslet (Leeds) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Seacombe Tay

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

	Notices received in Oct. of			
Class of Society.	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled.	
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies Friendly Societies Building "Branches Building "Branches	i	1 3 91 47 5	2 13 1	

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING OCTOBER.

UNITED KINGDOM.

(All the United Kingdom Official Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin, direct, or through any bookseller.)

through any bookseller.)

Census, 1911. Scotland. Vol. 1. Part 20. County of Inverness. [Cd. 6097—xix.: pp. 74: price 7½d.] Part 21. County of Kincardine. [Cd. 6097—xx.: pp. 34: price 5d.]

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Return showing railway servants of certain classes who were on one or more occasions during the month of June, 1912, on duty for more than twelve hours at a time, &c. Board of Trade. [Cd. 6445 pp. 26: price 3d.]

Rocket Life-Saving Apparatus. Report by the Board of Trade on the Life-Saving Apparatus on the Coasts of the United Kingdom, for the year ending 31st June, 1912. [Cd. 6452: pp. 57: price 3d.]

Kingdom, for the year ending 31st June, 1912. [Cd. 6452: pp. 57: price 3d.]

Second Report of the Explosions in Mines Committee. On the relative inflammability of Coal Dusts. Home Office. [Cd. 6431: pp. 43: price 7½d.]

Report of Explosion of an Elswick Exploder, No. 10, which occurred on 16th August, 1912, at the Works of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Home Office. [Cd. 6421: pp. 5: price 1d.]

Fifty-sixth Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland (Abstracts for 1910). [Cd. 6380: pp. xcvi. + 591: price 2s. 6d.]

Fourteenth Report of the Congested Districts Board for Scotland, for the year 1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1912. Apprenticing boys to trades, training of girls in domestic economy, aid to fisheries, home industries, &c. [Cd. 6381: pp. xxx. + 28: price 6d.]

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

^{*} StatutoryRules and Orders, 1912. No. 1,540. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d. † i.e., of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

Banking, Railway and Shipping Statistics, Ireland, June, 1912. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 6417: pp. 65: price 5d.]

Report of the Departmental Committee on Irish Inland Fisheries. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 6433: pp. v. + 23: price 3d.]

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, September, 1912. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during August; Ontario and Quebec legislation affecting labour; trade disputes, wholesale and retail prices and industrial accidents during August. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 94.]

—Census and Statistics Monthly. Vol. V., No. 51, September, 1912. Field crops and live stock in Canada in August.—Ontario.—Interim Report on Laws relating to the Liability of Employers, &c., with Evidence. By Sir W. R. Meredith, Commissioner. [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer: pp. 478.]

Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors of Fac-, 1911. [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer:

Commonwealth of Australia.—Arbitration Court. Return showing number of Awards, Compulsory Conferences, Agreements Filed, and Employees Affected. August, 1912. [A. J. Mullett, Acting Government Printer: pp. 2.]

New South Wales .- Report on the Working of the Fac-New South Wales.—Report on the Working of the Factories and Shops, Minimum Wage, Early Closing, &c., Acts during the year 1911. Department of Labour and Industry. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 61.]
—Industrial Reports and Records, 1911. Vol. X., Part 5. (pp. 255). Part 6 (pp. 63). [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer!

(pp. 255). Part

Victoria.—Wages Board Determinations. Painters' Board, dated 16th August, 1912, cancelling that of 31st October, 1911. Electro Platers' Board, dated 9th August, 1912, cancelling that of 22nd December, 1910. Bedstead-Makers' Board, dated 31st July, 1912, cancelling that of 7th November, 1910.

July, 1912, cancelling that of 7th November, 1910.

Queensland. — Report of the Agent-General for Queensland for the year 1911. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer: pp. 16.]

—The Immigration Agents' Report for the year 1911. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer: pp. 4.]

—Wages Board Determinations. Carting Trade Board for the Central Division, dated 23rd July, 1912. Brisbane Ironworkers' Assistants' Board, dated 13th August, 1912, cancelling that of 21st September, 1909. Carpentery and Joinery Trade Board for the Central Division, dated 21st August, 1912. Coopers' Trade Board for the South-Eastern Division, dated 2nd August, 1912, cancelling that of 1st November, 1910.

Westerm Australia — Reports of Proceedings before the

Western Australia.—Reports of Proceedings before the Boards of Conciliation and the Court of Arbitration. Vol. X., 1911. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer: pp. 259.]

New Zealand .- Journal of the Department of Labour, Sep tember, 1912. Condition of trade and employment as at 31st August, 1912, persons assisted to employment, co-operative

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—Report of Commission on the Cost of Living in New Zealand.

With Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence. Report. [pp. cxxxii.] Evidence. [pp. cxxxvi. + 510.]

—State Coal-Mines. Report on the working of, for the year ending 31st March, 1912. [pp. 15, with plans.]

—Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908. Return showing the number of members in each Industrial Union registered under the Act, to 31st December, 1911. [pp. 8.]

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—Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XIII. Part 4. [pp. 95.]

[The above New Zealand Reports are printed by John Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington.]

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International.—International Co-operative Bulletin, September and October, 1912. International Co-operative Alliance.

[Zürich: Hadlaubstrasse 86.]
—Journal of the International Permanent Committee for the Study of Industrial Diseases. July, 1912. [Florence: Louis Niccolai]

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—Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment, July to September, 1912. [Paris: 34, Rue de Babylone: price 3s. 4d.]

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—New York. Department of Labour Bulletin. No. 52. September, 1912. State of employment, strikes and lock-outs, State intervention in disputes, Court decisions, &c. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., State Printers: pp. 103.]

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—Wisconsin. Bulletin of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. Vol. 1. No. 4. 20th August, 1912. Factory inspection, child labour, apprenticeship, free employment, &c.

France. - Journal of the French Labour Department, September, 1912. Report on State subventions to unemployment funds for 1911; employment and labour disputes in August. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.]

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—Statistics of Poor Relief Institutions for 1910. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. 1912. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale:

Germany.—Journal of the German Labour Department, October, 1912. Employment in September; unemployment in trade unions in the 3rd quarter of 1912; factory inspection m 1911 (3rd article). [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d.]
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—German Workmen's Insurance. Address by Dr. Kaufmann (President of the Imperial Insurance Department) at the Hamburg Co-operative Conference, 1912. [Berlin: Verlag von Julius Springer: pp. 18: price 7d.]

—Federation of Labour Registries in the Rhine Province. Report for year 1911-1912. [Düsseldorf: pp. 57 + Tables.]

—Statistical Year Book of German Towns, Eighteenth Year, 1912. [Breslau: Verlag von Wilh. Gottl. Korn: pp. xvi. +681: price 12s. 9d.]

—Year Book of the General Federation of Schulze-Delitzsch Co-operative Societies for 1911. [Berlin: J. Guttentag: pp. cxiii. + 291.]

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—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, September, 1912. Decree of August, 1912, specifying measures to be observed for protection of life and health of seamen on merchant vessels; labour disputes in August, 1912; labour registries in July, 1912. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

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Italy. — Journal of the Italian Labour Department, September, 1912. Labour disputes and retail prices in August. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.] — Journal of the Italian Department of Credit and Thrift, July-August, 1912. Decree of November 26th, 1911, putting into force the law of July 17th, 1910, instituting a Maternity Fund (with forms of registers and books, instructions, &c.). [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 10d.] — Proceedings of the Higher Council of Labour, 17th Session, February-March, 1912. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. 138: price 1s. 3d.]

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Appendix showing Consumption of Meat. Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour, 1912. [Brussels: J. Lebègue & Cie, Rue Neuve, 36: pp. 351.]

—Statistical Year Book of Belgiam and the Belgian Congo, 1911. Savings banks, co-operation, prices, hours of labour, labour disputes, industrial accidents. Belgian Ministry of the Interior. [Brussels: pp. cxxiii. + 510.]

Holland .- Report on Home Industries in Holland. Volume 2.

Holland.—Report on Home Industries in Holland. Volume 2. Diamond working; printing industry; chemical industry; wood and straw work; metal work; paper industry; boot and shoe making. Dutch Labour Department, 1912. [The Hague: pp. viii. + 371 + plates: price 1s. 3d.]
—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, September 30th, 1912. Employment, unemployment insurance and strikes and lock-outs in August; new regulations for pensions of railway servants; wages, &c., in Dutch mines in 1911. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]
—Railway Inspection Department: Report for 1911. Ministry of Waterways. [The Hague: Gebroeders van Cleef: pp. 571 + xv. + Tables.]

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

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—Collective Labour Agreements in Sweden in 1910. Swedish Labour Department. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman: pp. vi. + 124: price 1s. 1d.]

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Suarez: price 2½d.]

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—Method of Ascertaining Prices of Meat in the Market of Barcelona. D. Jaime Algarra y Postius. 1912. (Barcelona:

Portugal .- Journal of the Portuguese Labour Department, 71, 72 and 77. (Lisbon.)

Luxemburg.—Sickness Insurance in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in 1911. Department of Agriculture, Industry and Labour. [Luxemburg: pp. 64.]

Argentine Republic.—Journal of the Argentine Labour Department, July, 1912. Issue devoted entirely to industrial accidents (statistics, legislation, measures of precaution, &c.).
[Buenos Aires: A. Espiasse e Hijo, Florida 16: pp. 295: price

CONSULAR REPORTS. [The Consular Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.] Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4995. Trade of the Consular District of Malaga, 1911. [Cd. 6005-168: pp. 57:

Commerce of Leghorn, 1911. [Cd. 6005-171; pp. 21: price 1½d.]

No. 5001. Report on
the Economic Development of France in 1910 and 1911. Increase
in cost of living, cheap housing problem, question of apprentices,
old age pensions, wages, consumption of horseflesh, &c. [Cd.
6005-174: pp. 105: price 7½d.]

Russia and the Consular District of Moscow, 1911. Wages and cost of living, strikes, emigration, &c. [Cd. 6005-177: pp. 41: price 4dd.]

Consular District of Brindisi, 1911. Conditions of agricultural labour, &c. [Cd. 6005-173: pp. 32: price 2½d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1912.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHALK FOR HORSEA ISLAND, PORTSMOUTH. - W. B. Martin, Pauls-

Erection of Wireless Telegraphy Station at Stockton-on-Tees.

T. Pearson, 28, King St., Spennymoor.

Erection of Additional House, &c., at Wireless Telegraphy
Station, Cleethorpes.—Quibetl, Son & Greenwood, Ltd., Sculcoats Lane, Hull.

Tanks for Storage of Broxburn Oil, Medway.—Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorneliffe Ironworks, near Sheffield.

Government Contracts-Contd.

CONTRACT AND PURCHASE, ADMIRALTY.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Accoutrements, Naval.—T. C. Galley, Rickmansworth; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Bermondsey, S.E.; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Bath Row, Birmingham; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Glebeland Works, Walsall; Hobson & Sons, Tooley

Boots, Half.—Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Nene Works, Raunds; J. Horrell & Sons, Raunds; W. Nicholls & Son, Ltd., Kettering; The St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds; H. W. & E. Wright, Wellington Works, Raunds.

Caps, Duck, and Covers.—Hobson & Son, Tooley St., S.E.; E. Milns & Co., 69, Hatfield St., S.E.; S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St., E.

Canvas, Red.-Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.

DECK AND BULKHEAD FITTINGS.—Bowen & Co., Phoenix Brass Works, Mount Pleasant, W.C.; Hawkers, Ltd., The Crescent, Hockley, Birmingham; J. & J. Woods, Reliance Foundry, Rainhill, Liverpool.

DRILL, WHITE COTTON.-James Hoyle, Ltd., Acre Mill, Hebden Bridge, Yorks.

FEARNOUGHT.—J. Smith & Co., North Dean Mills, Greetland, near Halifax; J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., West Vale Mills, Greetland, near Halifax; Hugh Shaw, Castle Hall Mills, Millbrook, Stalybridge.

FLANNEL.—T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Yorkshire St., Rochdale; John Lee & Sons, Ltd., Bankfield Mills, Rochdale.

Jean, Blue.—Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., 95, Portland St., Manchester; J. Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., 37, Faulkner St., Manchester; Cottrill & Co., 14, Palace Sq., Manchester; Dyson & Co. (Farnworth), Ltd., Bent Mill, Kearsley, Farnworth; Kershaw, Leese & Co., Ltd., India Mills, Stockport; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., 55, Wood St., E.C.; W. A. Rothwell, 21, Marsden Sq., Manchester; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.

JERSEYS, WORSTED .- D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley, Leicester. LINEN DUCK CLOTH.—John Johnson & Sons, 28, Portland St., Manchester; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.

Overcoats.—Myers & Co., 222-6, Cambridge Rd., N.E.; Pearson, Huggins & Co. (1911), Ltd., Eastville, Bristol; Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Prospect Hill, Limerick.

Clothing Factory, Ltd., Prospect Hill, Limerick.

BLUE SERGE.—J. Baxter & Sons, Apperley Bridge, nr. Bradford;
J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton, Devon; Henry Booth &
Sons, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, nr. Leeds; James Clay &
Sons, Hollings Mills, Sowerby Bridge; Colbeck Bros., Ltd.,
Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Broom Mills,
Farsley, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley
Mills, Farsley, nr. Leeds; Hamlyn Bros., Ltd., Buckfastleigh, Devon; Jas. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; J.
Shaw & Sons, Brookroyd Mills, nr. Halifax; J. Smith & Co.,
North Dean Mills, Greetland, nr. Halifax; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.

Shoes, Gymnastic.—Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Perth Walk, Edinburgh; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., -2-6, East Rd., City Rd., N.

SHOES.—Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Nene Works, Raunds; J. Horrell & Sons, Raunds; W. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Kettering.

Socks, Thin Woollen.—A. E. Hill, Frederick St., Wigston, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Southgate St., Leicester.

Telescopes .- W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., Orion Works, Ealing, W. Towelling, Terry.—Wm. R. Lee, Hooley Bridge Mills, Hey-

Valves, Gunmetal.—J. Broadfoot & Sons, Ltd., Inchholm Works, Whiteinch, Glasgow.

VOICE PIPING AND GEAR.—Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., River Park Rd., Wood Green, N.

WAR OFFICE.

APPLIANCES, SANITARY (RUNNING CONTRACT).—J. Tylor & Sons, Ltd., Belle Isle, York Rd., N.

Ltd., Belle Isle, York Rd., N.

BANDOLIERS.—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; J. Compton & Sons, Old Ford Rd., E.; G. Glanfield & Son, 1, 3 and 5, Brick Lane, E., and 4/5, Osborne Place, E.; C. Grocm, Ltd., Ramornie Works, Dod St., Limehouse, E.; Hazel & Co., 65/69, East Rd., City Rd., E.C.; Hoare, Marr & Co., Dundee Works, Brewhouse Lane, Wapping, E.; Hobson & Sons, 154/164, Tooley St., S.E., Tuff's Wharf, High St., Woolwich, and 1/7, Shand St., S.E.; Sly, Dibble & Co., Ltd., 209/213, Cable St., E.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn and Mill St. Works, Loughborough.

CANDLES, EUTERING.—Slock & Regundon, Gorton Manchester.

CANDLES, FILTERING.—Slack & Brownlow, Gorton, Manchester.

CANVAS.—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee;
D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.; Leadbetter Bros. & Co.,
Cupar, Fife; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen;
J. & J. Smart, Brechin, N.B.

CLOTH.—Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Millfield Mills, Horbury, Yorks; J. Atkinson & Sons, Watson Mills, Sowerby Bridge;

Government Contracts—Contd.

H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mill, Gildersome, near Leeds;
G. Briggs & Sons, Storrs Hill Mills, Ossett; Colbeck Bros.,
Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; A. W. Hainsworth &
Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; J. Hainsworth &
Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley, Leeds; J. Halliday & Co., Albion
Mills, Pudsey, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Dyehouse Mills, Apperley
Bridge, Bradford; Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Cam Mills,
Dursley; J. Law & Sons, Greetland, near Halifax: Marlina Government Contracts-Contd. Bridge, Bradford; Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Gam Mills, Dursley; J. Law & Sons, Greetland, near Halifax; Marling & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Washpit Mills and Bridge Mills, Holmfirth; P. Womersley & Sons, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey, Leeds.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

CLOTH, ITALIAN.—J. Cawthra & Co., Ltd., Dudley Hill and Tyersal, Bradford; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot S.O., Yorks.

Tyersal, Bradford; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Enddenden Foot S.O., Yorks.

CLOTH, LASTING.—Horsfall & Co., Stannary Mill, Halifax; J. Murgatroyd & Son, Luddenden, Halifax.

CORD, Bedford.—J. Bower & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; Lockwood & Keighley, Ltd., Upperhead Mills, Huddersfield; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Washpit Mills and Bridge Mills, Holmfirth; Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Hinchliffe Mill, Holme Bridge, Huddersfield.

COTTONS.—T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Farnworth, near Bolton; Cottrill & Co., Pendleton, Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough, Lancs; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat and Bacup; Lomnitz & Duxbury, Ltd., 57, Whitworth St., Manchester; J. E. Longson, 1, Booth St., Manchester; McKerracher & Sons, Hope Mill, Farnworth; N. P. Nathan's Sons, 47, Lower Mosley St., Manchester; J. Parkyn & Co., Todmorden; J. F. & H. Roberts, Ltd., Colne and Manchester; Rose, Hewitt & Co., 10, Minshull St., Manchester; Sheldrake Mill Co., Gorton; F. Taylor & Sons, Radcliffe; Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd., 56, Oxford St., Manchester.

CRANE, ELECTRIC.—J. Carrick & Sons, Ltd., Dalry Iron Works, · Edinburgh.

Drabbett.—Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Brookfield, Belfast;
D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.
Dressings, Field.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury.
Drums, Oil.—F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., Deptford, S.E.

Duck, Linen, &c.—T. Adair & Sons, Lia., Deptiord, S.E.

Duck, Linen, &c.—T. Adair & Son, Cookstown, co. Tyrone;

Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee; D. & R.

Duke, Brechin, N.B.; W. M. Kirk & Partners, Ltd., Annvale, Keady, co. Armagh; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin,

N.B.; J. Lowson, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works,

Forfar; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie, Fife; Redjord Linen

Co., Ltd. Keady, co. Armagh; Richards, Ltd. Brechford Co., Ltd., Keady, co. Armagh; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon, co. Tyrone; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield, Belfast.

FENCING, STRAINED WIRE (Running Contract).-W. Bain &

Co., Ltd., Coatbridge. FITTINGS, STABLE.—Musgrave & Co., Ltd., Belfast.

FITTINGS, STABLE.—Musgrave & Co., Ltd., Belfast.

FLANNEL.—J. Bradbury & Co., Alexandra and Giles Mills,
Uppermill, Yorks; W. Clegg, Milnrow, near Rochdale;
G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge, Bradford; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale and Wardle; T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Rochdale;
S. Porritt & Sons, Ltd., Ballford, near Rochdale; J. Radcliffe & Co., Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons, Buckley Mills,
Rochdale and Calliard's Mill, Smithy Bridge, near Rochdale.

dale.

FLANNELETTE.—W. N. Berry & Sons, Earby, near Colne; Pickles Bros., Ltd., Pendle View Shed, Brierfield, near Burnley; R. Riley & Co., Ltd., Knotts Lane, Colne; Rose, Hewitt & Co., Skipton; Scholfield, Preston & Co., Ltd., Manor Mill,

Jean.—J. Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Wellington Mills, Radcliffe; W. N. Berry & Sons, Spring Mill, Earby, near

LORRIES, MOTOR.—Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Lancs.
PAINT, LEAD, WHITE.—Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Brimsdown,

PAINT, LEAD, WHITE.—Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Brinsdown, Middlesex.

PIPES, DRAIN, ETC., HOME STATIONS (Running Contract).—Sutton & Co., Union Potteries, Overseal, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

PIPES, DRAIN, ETC., STATIONS ABROAD (Running Contract).—
G. Jennings, Ltd., Parkstone, Dorset.

PIPING, W.I., GAS AND WATER (Running Contract).—Monks, Hall & Co., Ltd., Warrington.

PUTTEES.—Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; T. & J. Tinker, Bottoms Mill, Holmfirth.

PALLS AND FISHPLATES.—Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd.,

RAILS AND FISHPLATES.—Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness. RANGES, ABLUTION (Running Contract).-Wilmer & Sons, Strat-

ford, E.

Serge.—J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfast, Buckfastleigh, Devon; H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mill, Gildersome, near Leeds; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot S.O., Yorks; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Broom Mills, Farsley, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; Hamlyn Bros., Ltd., Buckfastleigh, Devon; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Washpit and Bridge Mills, Holmfirth; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Longbottom Mills, Luddenden Foot S.O., Yorks.

Government Contracts—Contd.

Sewings (Silk and Cotton).—British Thread Co., Clyde St., Leicester; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; Cardigan Thread Mills Co., Leicester; I. P. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Belgrave, Leicester; J. Dewhurst & Sons, Ltd., Skipton, Yorks; W. S. Godber, Lee Works, Arkwright St., Nottingham; J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd., St. Albans; G. Melville, Pollokshaws; W. Milner & Sons, Ltd., Leek; E. Spinner & Co., Bannister Hall, near Preston; Watson & Co. (Leek), Ltd., London Mills, Leek.

Sheff, Cotton.—R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., Ordsall Lane, Salford; E. Lees & Co., Ltd., Hope Mills, Oldham; J. Parkyn & Co., Oldham.

Tartan.—D. Ballantyne & Co., Peebles; H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mill, Gildersome, near Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; A. L. Cochrane & Bros., Ltd., Galashiels; J. Dalziel & Co., Walkerburn; R. Gaunt & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; J. Law & Sons, Greetland, near Halifax; R. Noble & Co., Glebe Mills, Hawick; J. Watkinson & Sons., Ltd., Washpit Mills, and Bridge Mills, Holmfirth; P. Womersley & Sons, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey, Leeds.

Telephones.—Spagnoletti, Ltd., Goldhawk Works, Goldhawk Rd., W.; West London Scientific Apparatus Co., Ltd., Premier Place, High St., Putney, S.W.

Transforter, Electrical.—John M. Henderson & Co., King's Engineering Works, Aberdeen.

Tweed.—H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mill, Gildersome, near Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; J. Law & Sons, Greetland, near Halifax.

Waistoats, Carbidan.—N. Corah & Sons, Canning Place and

J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; J. Law & Sons, Greetland, near Halifax.

WAISTCOATS, CARDIGAN.—N. Corah & Sons, Canning Place and Causeway Lane, Leicester; J. Pick & Sons, Wimbledon St., Leicester; H. W. Plant & Co., 39, Welford Rd., Leicester; Pool, Lorrimer & Tabberer, Foleshill, Coventry; S. Smith, King Richard's Rd., Leicester; F. & E. Tarratt, Walling St., Leicester.

WORKS SERVICES.—

WORKS SERVICES .-

Works Services.—
Alterations, &c., for Married Quarters, Tidworth Barracks.—
J. Cockerell, Tidworth.
Erection of Barrack Block, Hilsea.—South-Western Building & Steam Joinery Co., Ltd., Gosport.
Erection of Barrack Huts for A.S.C. Napier Lines, Colchester.
—W. Chambers, 101, Magdalen St., Colchester.
Erection of Bath House and Formation of Ducts for Heating Pipes, Tidworth.—Wakeham Bros., Friary Yard, Knighton Rd., Plymouth.
Erection of Drill Shed, Glasgow.—James Brown, Cairncross, Bothwell.

Bothwell. Erection of Drill Shed, Fort George.—P. Young, Glencoe,

Erection of Drill Shed, Inverness.—J. Raitt, 9, George St.,

Erection of Drill Shed, Inverness.—J. Ratt, 9, George St., Montrose.
Erection of Married Quarters, Curragh Camp.—H. Laverty & Sons, Ltd., 12, Cambridge St., Belfast.
Erection of New Guard House, &c., and Alterations to Barrack Block, Castle Park Barracks, Dunbar.—W. Cruikshank & Son, Lower Gilmore Place, Edinburgh.
Erection of Offices, Royal Dockyard, Woolwich.—W. F. Blay, Ltd., Spital St., Dartford.
Erection of Sanitary Annexes, Norton Barracks, Worcester.—R. M. Hughes, 16, Bartholomew Rd., N.W.
Improvements to Ballyfair House.—T. O'Mahony, Sunmount, Fermey

Improvements to Sergeants' Mess, Taunton.—G. Pollard &

Improvements to Sergeants' Mess, Taunton.—G. Pollard & Co., Taunton.

Periodical Works Services at:—
Pembroke Dock.—D. E. Hutton, 7, Briggate, Shipley.
York.—T. M. Oxtoby & Son, 5, Fishergate, York.

Reconstruction of Eastern Half of Old College, Sandhurst.—
Turner & Kersley, Blackwater, Hants.

Repair and Maintenance of War Department Buildings at:—
Barnard Castle.—J. Kyle & Son, Barnard Castle.
Hartlepool.—G. H. Lee, 42, Northgate St., Hartlepool.

Supply and Erection of Huts, Central Flying School, Upavon.—F. Smith & Co., Carpenters Rd., Stratford, E.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.
ALUMINIUM.—British Aluminium Co., 109, Queen Victoria St.,

E.C.

ATHER.—Duncan Flockhart & Co., South Canongate, Edinburgh.
BRACES.—F. W. Duerdoth, Chesham.
BRACKETS.—Wardle Engineering Co., Deansgate, Manchester.
CABLES.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Ltd., Blomfield St., E.C.
CAMERIC.—F. Steiner & Co., Church, Lancs.
CANVAS.—A. Stockwell & Co., 4, Chatham St., Manchester.
CARRIAGES.—Leeds Forge Co., Leeds.
CHAIN, ETC.—T. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow.
CHASSIS.—Albion Motor Car Co., Upper Rathbone Place, W.
COPPER.—J. Bibby, Sons & Co., Liverpool.
CROSSINGS, ETC.—T. Summerson & Sons, Darlington.
ENGINES.—Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough; Hornsby & Sons, Grantham.

Sons, Grantham. Sons, Grantham.

FILMOS, ETC.—Roneo, Ltd., 26, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

GENERATING SET.—Lancashire Dynamo, &c., Co., Trafford Park,

Manchester.
GRILLES.—Sir William Arrol & Co., Bridgeton, Glasgow.
INSULATORS.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Strand, W.C.
IRON, Pig.—N. Lonsdale Iron, &c., Co., Ulverstone.

Government Contracts-Contd.

MACHINES, PLANING.-James Spencer & Co., Hollinwood, Man-

MOUTHPIECES, ETC.—Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.

ford, Manchester.

PAPER.—Ellams Duplicator Co., 13, King St., E.C.
RAILS, ETC.—Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Workington.
SLUICES.—Ham, Baker & Co., Grosvenor Rd., S.W.
SPANS.—T. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow.
STEEL, MILD.—Lilleshall Co., Priors Lee Hall, Shifnal; Shelton Iron & Steel Co., Stoke-on-Trent.
TRAVELIERS.—Horsehay Co., Horsehay.
TRUCKS.—Leeds Forge Co., Leeds.
TUBING.—Broughton Copper Co., Manchester.
WASTE, COTTON.—Spencer & Curedale, Bury, Lancs.
WIRE, IRON.—Whitecross Co., Warrington.
ZINC.—Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich.

ZINC .- Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Beacon .- Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Glass Works, nr. Birming-

Boilers, &c .- Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows,

Lancashire.

Bridgework, Steel.—John Butler & Co., Ltd., Stanningley Ironworks, nr. Leeds; Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, R.S.O., Salop; J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., Napier Yard, Millwall, E.

R.S.O., Salop; J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., Napier Yard, Millwall, E.
Buildings.—Humphreys, Ltd., 187, Knightsbridge, S.W.
Cable, Telephone.—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs.; Henley's W.T. Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., 13, Blomfield St., London Wall, E.C.
Cable, Submarine.—Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., 38, Old Broad St., E.C.
Carriage Works Co., Ltd., Lawrence Hill, Bristol.
Castings, Special.—Cochrane & Co. (Middlesbro'), Ltd., Middlesbrough.
Cement.—Associated Portland Cement Mnfrs., Ltd., 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; British Portland Cement Mnfrs., Ltd., 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; Martin Earle & Co., Ltd., 159, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
Chassis, &c.—J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.
Copper Sheets.—Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak Works, nr. Birmingham.

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

Glasgow.

IRON, PTG.—Bell Bros., Ltd., Clarence Iron & Steel Works, Zetland Rd., Middlesbrough.

LAUNCH, SINGLE SCREW WOOD.—W. White & Sons, West Cowes,

Isle of Wight.

Isle of Wight.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds;
Kitson & Co., Ltd., Airedale Foundry, Leeds; Nasmyth,
Wilson & Co., Ltd., Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, nr.,
Manchester; Robert Stephenson & Co., Ltd., Darlington;
Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.

LOCOMOTIVE SPARES.—Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.
METAL, "AXLE BRAND."—Dewrance & Co., Ltd., 165, Gt. Dover
St., S.F.

St., S.E.

METAL, EXPANDED.—Wm. Jacks & Co., Ltd., 5, East India Avenue, E.C.

METAL, PHOSPHOR BRONZE.—Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., 87, Summer St., S.E.

METAL, WHITE BRONZE.—Anti-Attrition Metal Co., Ltd., 50, Cannon St., E.C.

Modifications, &c., to Dredger.—Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Phoenix Works, Paisley, N.B.

PIPES, CAST IRON.—Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley Ironworks, nr. Chesterfield.

Plates, Steel.—Bailey, Toms & Co., 8, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

Poles, Tubular, &c.—Siemens Bros. & Co. Ltd. Woolwich

POLES, TUBULAR, &C .- Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent.
Pole Parts.—Francis Morton & Co., Ltd., 17, Victoria St,

POWER PLANT.—Campbell Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Kingston,

Halifax.

PRINTED BOOKS, FORMS, &c.—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., 26, Great
Winchester St., E.C.

RAILS AND FISHPLATES.—Barrow Hamatite Steel Co., Ltd.,
Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.; Workington
Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., 14, Sherbourne Lane, King William
St., E.C.

St., E.C.
Road Rollers.—Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.
Sheets. Galvd. Cobr.—F. Brabu & Co., Ltd., 110, Cannon St., E.C.; John Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol; The Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Mersey Ironworks, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.

Steel and Ironwork for Roofs.—John Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol.

Steel and Ironworks, Bristol.

Steel Sleepers.—The Workinaton Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., 14, Sherbourne Lane, King William St., E.C.

Straining Screws, Galvd.—Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.

Switches, Crossings, &c.—Darlington Railway Plant and Foundry Co., Ltd., Bank Top, Darlington.

Tanks, Water Columns, &c.—Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe Ironworks, nr. Sheffield.

Tricks, Cattle.—R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wishaw, Glasgow.

Government Contracts .- Contd.

Tyres, Motor Car.—Polack Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd.,
Bassishaw House, Basinghall St., E.C.
Underframes, Wagon.—Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co.,
Ltd., 1, Victoria St., S.W.
Underframes.—Bristol Wagon and Carr. Works, Co., Ltd.,
Lawrence Hill, Bristol.

VARVES AND HYDRANTS.—Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock, N.B.

VARNISH.—R. Kearsley & Co., Ripon.

WAGONS, LOWSIDED.—Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., 5, Victoria St., S.W.

St., S.W.

WAGONS, BOGIE COAL.—Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds.

WAGONS, HIGH SIDED GOODS.—The Metropolitan Carriage Wagon and Finance Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.

WAGONS, SPARES.—Birmingham Rly. Carr. and Wagon Co., Ltd.,

WHEELS.—John Baker & Co. (Rotherham), Ltd., 8, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.; Owen & Dyson, Rother Ironworks, Rotherham.

WHEELS AND AXLES.—Birmingham Rly Carr. and Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.

WIRE, COPPER, &c.—F. Smith & Co., Caledonian Works,

Halifax

OFFICE OF WORKS.

Admiralty: Moving Boilers, &c.—Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Wicker Works, Sheffield.

BULLDING WORKS.—

BUILDING WORKS.—

Bethnal Green Labour Exchange: Adaptation.—F. W. Loasby, 274, Hither Green Lane, Lewisham.

Birmingham Telegraph Stores: Construction of Subways.—

R. Fenwick, Ltd., William Edward St., Birmingham.

Brentwood Post Office: Enlargement.—D. Robinson, Junr., Lower St., Wanstead, Essex.

British Museum: Re-drainage of White Wing.—Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington Square W

British Museum: Re-drainage of White Wing.—Lestie & Uo., Ltd., Kensington Square, W. Greenwich Telephone Exchange: Erection.—H. Hann, 13, High St., Collier's Wood, Merton, S.W. Hendon, Cricklewood, and Mill Hill: Ordinary Works and Repairs.—W. Tout, Brent St., Hendon. Hertford House: Fireproofing.—Dove Bros., Ltd., Studd St., Islington, N.

Islington, N.

Liverpool Docks Labour Exchange: Roofs over Waiting Spaces.

—Brown & Backhouse, Chatham St., Liverpool.

Manchester County Court: Alterations.—J. Bland & Son, Ltd., Blackfriars Rd., Salford, Manchester.

Perth New Sorting Office: Erection.—Beat Bros., 65, Canal St. Borth

St., Perth.

Plymouth: Ordinary Works and Repairs.—A. R. Debnam,
Mount Pleasant, Plymouth.

Reading: Ordinary Works and Repairs.—G. S. Lewis & Bro.,
Castle St., Reading.

Striling Post Office: Alterations.—W. McPherson, 32, Forth
St. Stirling

St., Stirling.

Wick New Post Office: Erection.—A. Hall, 21, Mid Stockitt Rd., Aberdeen.

Wick New Post Cinc.
Rd., Aberdeen.
GLASS WARE.—
F. Dudley Abrahams, Ltd., 72, Victoria St., S.W.;
Molineaux, Webb & Co., Ancoats, Manchester. Supply of Grain to the Royal Parks.—J. & T. Trower, Ltd., 85, Victoria Rd., Surbiton; E. Rathbone & Son, 74, Great Tower St., E.C.

New Stationery Office and Office of Works' Stores: Lifts and Cranes.—Aldous & Campbell, Ltd., Lower Bland St., S.E.

STEEL SASHES .-

Victoria Telephone Exchange.—Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Ltd., 34 & 35, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions.—J. Allen & Sons (Ivybridge), Ltd., Stowford Mill, Ivybridge; Brasted Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Brasted Mills, near Sevenoaks; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat or Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Cullompton, Devon; J. & J. Makin. Ltd., Disley Mill, Disley; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Reed & Smith, Cullompton, Devon; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Rye Mill, High Wycombe; Smith, Stone & Knight, Ltd., Avonside Mills, Bristol; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Ulverstone Paper Co., Ltd., Furness Mill, Ulverston; R. & W. Watson, Linwood, Renfrewshire; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Glory Mills, Wooburn Green. Ltd., Glory Mills, Wooburn Green.

Ltd., Giory Mills, Woodurn Green.

PARCHMENTS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—H. Band & Co., Brentford; Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., Verney Rd., S.E.;

R. Daws, Newport Pagnell; G. J. Dilley, Potton, Beds;

H. Gibbs & Son, Mitcham; W. J. Turney & Co., Ltd.,

Stamberidge

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Stourbridge.

Printing, Binding, &c.—
Binding, &c., 10,000 cps. Board of Agriculture Leaflets.—

Dickens & Cooper Ltd., 6, New Court, E.C.

Binding, &c., 6,000 Military Electric Lighting, Vol. III.—

Lewis & Sons, Cardiff Rd., Reading.

Binding, &c., 15,000 Infantry Training, 1911.—R. H. Hoare,

Receiver for R. E. King & Co., Ltd., 20, Cross St., Islington,

Government Contracts.—Contd.

Binding, &c., 7,000 Instructions, &c., Methylated Spirits; 1,000 books T.S. 65 M. 196, Prescription Book.—Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., Newcomen St., Borough, S.E.

Printing, binding, &c., 1,500 cps. Army Book 183.—J. Truscott & Som., Ltd., Tonbridge.

Printing, binding, &c., 2,000 Health Insurance Stamps & Savings Bank Coupons Record; 2,000 Clothes List S. 264.—Drake, Driver & Lever, Ltd., Rosebery Avenue, E.C.

Printing, binding, &c., 1,000 Army Book 233; 500 Engine Log Book; 500 Aeroplane Log Book; 500 Pilots Log Book; printing, &c., 250,000 Coupon Deposit Books; 11,560 Cash Books; supplying 700 Spring Portfolios "S. 260."; 5,500 Millboards.—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

Printing, binding, &c., 600 Attendance Books for Indoor Officers; 10,000 Ships Rotation Books; 600 Books.—Cahill & Co., Ltd., 40, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin.

Printing, binding, &c., 1,520 Cash Accounts Books.—Cahill & Co., Ltd., 40, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin.

Printing, binding, &c., 100,000 Ships Blue Book, No. 233; 7,000 Ships Rotation Books.—Whitmore, Ltd., 151, Edmund St., Birmingham.

St., Birmingham.

Printing Insurance Contribution Cards.—W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., Prujean Square, E.C., and Coldharbour Lane, S.E.; Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane, and Hayes; C. Straker & Sons, Ltd., 5-9, Bishopsgate Avenue, E.C. Printing, &c., 300,000 Deposit Contributors Insurance Books.—Avenue Press, Ltd., Manbey Rd., Stratford.

Printing, &c., 175,000 Insurance Contribution Books.—Ballantyne Hanson & Co., 212-224, Causewayside, Edinburgh.

Supplying Pads of Limited Service Tickets.—Glasgow Numerical Printing Co., 31, Finnieston St., Glasgow.

Supplying 10,000 cps. of Poster H.M. "Foot Guards."—Jowett & Sowry, 80, Albion St., Leeds.

Supplying 350,000 Pamphlets "How to join the Royal Navy."—R. Clay & Sons, Ltd., Brunswick St., Stamford St., S.E. Grores and Miscellaneous.—Bibles and Prayer Books.—Cambridge University Press, Fetter

Bibles and Prayer Books.—Cambridge University Press, Fetter
Lane, E.C.

Cutlery.—G. Butler & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.
Gum Arabic.—N. Steinberg, 19 & 20, Dufferin St., Bunhill

Gum Arabic.—N. Steinberg, 19 & 20, Dufferin St., Bunhill Row, E.C.

Envelopes—Great Britain—Schedules A. B. C. G. J.—McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Envelopes—Great Britain—Schedules D, E, and H, and Book Post Wrappers.—Millington & Sons (1908), Ltd., Crown Works, Broad Lane, S. Tottenham.

Envelopes—Great Britain—Schedule F.—Simson & Co., Ltd., Fore St. & Parliament Row, Hertford.

Envelopes—Ireland.—A. Armstrong & Co., Ltd., Northumberland Works, Dublin.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

ARATUS, TELEPHONIC.—Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; International Electric Co., Ltd., Kilburn, N.W.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Leyton, E.; Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich. E. MS, Wood.—Millar's Timber & Trading Co., Ltd., Purfleet, Essex. APPARATUS.

ARMS, WOOD.—Mutar's Timber, & T. Essex.

BASKETS.—E Sellers & Son, Woodston, Peterborough; W. H. Sharp & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds; Stokes & Holt, Ltd., Leicester; R. Weston & Sons, Dartford.

BENDS, CAST IRON.—Bailey, Pegg & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Stanton-by-Dale, Nottingham.

Electric Light .- J. Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., Salford, Man-

Electric Light.—J. Frankenburg & Sons, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.

Telephonic.—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, Kent; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.

CASTINGS, IRON.—T. Butlin & Co., Ltd., Irthlingborough, Wellingborough; Finedon Foundry Co., Finedon, Northants; Highfield Foundry Co., Ltd., Wellingborough.

CLOTH.—Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Horbury, Yorks; J. Banks & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; C. Briggs & Sons, Ossett, Wakefield; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe, Wakefield; Fo Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Gaunt & Sons, Etd., Farsley, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; J. Law & Sons, Greetland, Halifax; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, Huddersfield; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, Leeds.

DUCTS, STONEWARE.—Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville.

FITTINGS, ELECTRIC LIGHT.—General Electric Co., Ltd., 67, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

IRONWORK, Telegraphic.—Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. OIL, Colza.—Price's Co., Ltd., Millwall, E.

PIEES, CAST IRON.—Bailey, Pegg & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Birtley Iron Co., Birtley, co. Durham; D. King & Sons,

Government Contracts.—Contd.

Possilpark, Glasgow; MacFarlane, Strang & Co., Ltd., Lochburn, Glasgow; Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Sheepbridge, Chesterfield; Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Stanton-by-Dale, Nottingham; Watson, Gow & Co., Ltd., Falkirk.

Tube, Brass.—C. J. W. Barwell, Hockley, Birmingham.
Tubes, Air, for Tyres.—D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Ardwick,

Tubes, Air, for Tyres.—D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Ardwick, Manchester.

Wire, Telegraphic.—India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Leyton, E.

Wireless Station, Valentia Island, Ireland.—Patrick Murphy, Greenview Terr., Tralee.

Band Conveyors, South-Western District Office.—Sauvée & Co., Ltd., 60, Park St., S.E.

Laying Lines of Sykes Ducts.—

London-Canterbury.—Section I., G. J. Anderson, 26, Lower North St., Poplar; Section II., J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W.; Section IV., W. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., 35-39, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, E.C.; Section V., Airds, Ltd., 22, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. London-Uxbridge-Slough.—J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W.

London-Weybridge-Guildford.—Section I., Clough, Smith & Co., Ltd., Spencer House, South Place, E.C.

Romford-Chelmsford.—W. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., 35-39, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Laying Line of Pipes and Sykes Ducts, Balham.—J. A. Ewart, 21, Old Queen St., S.W.

Laying Line of Pipes, Todmorden.—Etheridge & Leach, Moss Bank, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

Repairs to H.M.T.S. "Monarch."—The Receiver & Manager, The Thames Ironworks Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Canning Town, E.

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

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

ERECTION OF ARLINGTON ROAD SECTION HOUSE.—J. Jarvis & Sons, 253 and 255, Hackney Rd., N.E.
ERECTION OF A SECTION HOUSE AT EALING.—W. J. Dickens, 19,
Broadway, Ealing, W.
ERECTION OF A TEMPORARY POLICE COURT AT FRANCIS STREET,
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.—W. Harbrow, South Bermondsey
Station S.E.

Station, S.E.

PURCHASE OF WASTE PAPER.—A. Jacob & Co., 125 and 129,
Wapping High St., E.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KING'S CROSS ROAD POLICE STATION.—Higgs
& Hill, Crown Works, South Lambeth Rd., S.E.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS-IRELAND.

Building Works and Supplies.—
Dublin District.—J. & P. Good, Ltd., Great Brunswick St.,

Dublin District.—J. & P. Good, Ltd., Great Brunswick St.,
Dublin.
Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, Metropolitan Police Barracks,
Erection.—J. & R. Thompson, Ltd., Phillipsburgh Avenue,
Fairview, Dublin.
Laurence Cove Coastguard Station, Co. Cork, Erection.—
A. Hull & Co., Ringsend Rd., Dublin.
Mouth of the Boyne Coastguard Station, Co. Louth, Erection.—S. Henly & Sons, Fair St., Drogheda.
Tuam Post Office, Co. Galway, Erection.—J. Ryan & Son,
34, Thomas St., Limerick.
PAINTING AND GLAZING WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—
Dublin District.—T. Dochrell, Sons & Co., Ltd., South Great
Georges St., Dublin.
BUILDING WORKS.—
National Health Insurance Commission, 44 and 45, Merrion
Sq., Dublin (Alterations).—T. Farquharson, 69, Jones's Rd.,
Dublin.
Pollathomas National School, Co. Mayo (Erection).—J.
Dempsey, Belmullet.
Engineering Works.—
Portstewart Harbour (Dock Extension and Quay Improvement).—Martin & Co., Charlestown House, Drogheda.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Caps (Forage).—Myers & Co., 222-6, Cambridge Rd., London, N.E.

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