THE

Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

APRIL, 1912.

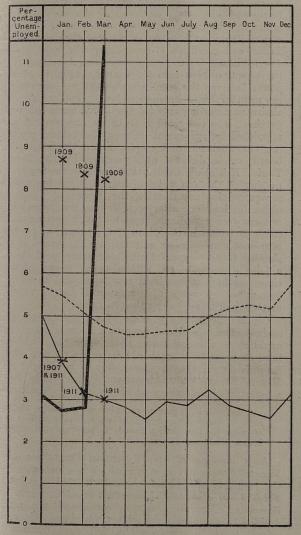
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EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

× 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 MARCH.

Employment in all industries was affected by the coal strike. In the pig iron, iron and steel, tinplate, pottery, strike. In the pig non, non and seen, employ, potery, glass and brick trades the effects of the dispute were felt at an early date, and became more acute with each successive week. Employment in connection with railways, shipping and docks was also seriously reduced. The influence of the strike was less marked in the strike header and less trades while the line result. in the cotton, hosiery and lace trades, while the linen and shirt and collar trades even showed an improvement as compared with a month ago. The jute industry had a dispute of its own at Dundee.

Compared with a year ago most of the principal industries showed a decline, due to the coal strike, but in the cotton, lace and boot and shoe trades there was an

improvement. In the 392 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 675,535, making returns, 76,144 (or 11.3 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of March, 1912, compared with 2.8 per cent. at the end of February, 1912, and 3.0 per cent. at the end of March, 1911.

Returns from firms employing 422,707 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd, 1912, showed a decrease of 9.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 8.0 per cent: compared with a year ago.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in March affected 11,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of nearly $\pounds 600$ per week. The principal increases affected 1,350 painters in the Tyne district, 1,025 painters in the Edinburgh district, and 5,500 woolcombers in the Bradford district.

Trade Disputes.—The great dispute in the coal mining industry, involving about 1,000,000 workpeople, began on March 1st, and continued throughout the whole of the month and the early part of April, but came to an end after the Easter holidays. Other large disputes in progress during March were those involving about 28,000 jute workers and 2,000 calenderers, &c., at Dundee, 1,200 moulders at Sheffield, and 1,100 fitters, turners, &c., at Birkenhead. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 1,040,542 as compared with 164,650 in February, 1912, and 46,577 in March, 1911. The estimated aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress during March was 24,579,500, as compared with 463,500 in the previous month and 723,800 in the corresponding month of last year.

Conciliation and Arbitration.-Cases dealt with during the month include the national dispute in the during the month include the national dispute in the coal trade; taxi-cab drivers, London; shoe and slipper operatives, Rossendale Valley; building trade opera-tives, Coventry; skep and basket makers, Yorkshire; painters, Southport and Birkdale, and Blackburn; weavers, Congleton; musicians, Provinces; pottery turners, Glasgow; and glove makers, Dumfries. A 126

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collective agreement was also arrived at in the case of dock workers at Leith.

EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR MARCH.

(This Summary is based on 2,556 Returns from Employers, relating to 482,821 workpeople, and 3,037 from Trade Unions, relating to 675,535 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			
1000	reporting.	March, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Building	64,371	6.2	+ 1.2	- 0.3		
Coal Mining*	[7,789†	48.5	+ 47.6	+ 47.5		
Engineering	189,356	9.0	+ 6.6	+ 5.7		
Shipbuilding	67,189	4.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.3		
Other Metal	50,851	40.7	+ 35.0	+ 37.8		
Textiles*	131,611	8.8	+ 5.8	+ 6.6		
Paper, Printing and	64,552	6.6	+ 1.5	+ 2.1		
Bookbinding. Furnishing and Wood-	39,460	5.0	+ 1.6	+ 2.4		
working. Clothing	46,368	3.4	+ 1.7	- 0.4		
Leather	2,974	7.6	+ 2.5	+ 2.6		
Glass and Pottery	8,994	89.1	+ 88.3	+ 87.6		
Tobacco	2,020	4.9	- 1.2	- 1.0		
Total	675,535	11.3	+ 8.5	+ 8.3		

* In addition to the ordinary short time which occurs in all trades, it should be noted that in the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is more generally met by a reduction in the time worked per week by a large number of workpeople than by the discharge of a smaller number. + Members of Unions directly involved in the dispute have been excluded.

TT __EMPLOYERS' RETURNS. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-as compared with a included in the Returns for Mar., 1912. March, 1912. Trade Month ago. Year ago. Days worked per week by Mines. Days. Days Dispute. -2.96No work d 8,316 3,429 National Coal Mining ... 3·01 5·75 2.60 Iron " Shale " 14 ... + 0.04 - 0.11 ... No. of Furnaces in Blast. No. No. - 274 246 3.200 38 Pig Iron Mills Working 76 481 453 Tinplate & Steel Sheet 3,800 Shifts Worked (One Week). 217,942 Per cent. - 61.3 Per cent. -57.241,369 Iron and Steel ... Earnings in one Week. Per cent. Per cent. + 0.4 $126,087 \\ 25,554 \\ 42,149 \\ 49,931 \\ 0.51$ 124,285 1.7 Cotton - 8.5 - 12.0 - 8·1 - 13·6 22,779 28,313 Woollen ... Worsted 28,31330,1846,47415,6886,7805,9806,211+1.7-12.4 0.4 Linen ... 9.871 Jute + 0.5 + 3.7 - 5.9 - 9.2 - 3.0 - 0.1 20,144 Hosiery ... 6,775 9,074 7,827 Lace 4·8 7·6 Silk 31,54765,4874,2516,6036,3558,509-17.4 + 6.315.4 30,222 66,5486,3397,0586,0470.8 - 0·9 - 66·3 0.8 Shirt and Collar *** 66.1 Pottery... 43.5 - 36·3 - 39·4 ... Glass 9.081 Brick ... - 8.0 9.4 369,446 422,707 Total

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 134 to 146. This figure relates to those firms not affected by the dispute at Dundee.

THE COAL TRADE DISPUTE.

(a) The Settlement.

In accordance with his announcement at the joint conference of coalowners and miners on March 15th (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, p. 86), the Prime Minister on March 19th introduced a Bill in the House of Commons "to provide a minimum wage in the case of workmen employed underground in coal mines (including mines of stratified ironstone) and for purposes incidental thereto." The second reading of the Bill, on March 22nd, was carried by a majority of 348 votes to 225. During the Committee stage of the Bill on the following day an amendment was proposed with the object of including in the Bill the provisions of Clauses 2 and 5 of the resolution of February 2nd of the Miners' Federation (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, p. 83). At the suggestion of Sir Edward Grey, it was agreed that the Prime Minister and his colleagues should confer with the parties on this matter, and on March 25th and 26th conferences with representatives of the parties were held. On the latter date it was announced that no agreement had been arrived at, and the Bill was proceeded with, receiving Royal Assent on March 29th. The Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, provides inter alia for the setting up of a joint district board in each of 22 districts specified in a schedule to the Act, which board shall determine the minimum rates of wages for workmen employed underground in coal mines in its district, and also district rules. The joint district boards must be recognised by the Board of Trade as fairly and adequately representing the workmen in coal mines in the district and the employers of those workmen. Provision is made in the Act that the Board of Trade, as a condition of recognising any body as a joint district board for the purposes of the Act, may require the adoption of a rule for securing equality of voting power between the members representing workmen and the members representing employers, and for giving the chairman a casting vote in case of difference between the parties. The chairman is to be an independent person appointed by agreement between the persons representing the workmen and employers on the joint district board, or in default of agreement by the Board of Trade. It is also provided that if within two weeks of the passing of the Act a joint district board has not been recognised for any district, the Board of Trade may, either forthwith or after such time as may seem to them necessary or expedient, appoint such person as they think fit to act in the place of the board, or persons to represent employers or workmen on the board if either side has failed to appoint members to represent them. If a joint district board within three weeks after the time at which it has been recognised fail to settle the first minimum rates of wages and district rules, the matter shall be settled by the chairman.

On March 27th a meeting of representatives of the coalowners was held and a resolution was adopted recommending to the coalowners that, when the Bill became law, every endeavour should be made to give effect to its provisions. On the same day a conference of the Miners' Federation was held, and it was decided to take a ballot of the members on the following question:—

"Are you in favour of resuming work pending the settlement of the minimum rates of wages in the various grades of work by the district boards to be appointed under the Mines Minimum Wage Act?"

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation on April 4th, it was announced that the result of the ballot showed 244,011 against and 201,013 in favour of resumption of work. The Executive Committee having considered the position decided to summon a conference for April 6th, and to submit to the conference the following recommendation: —

"Seeing that there is no provision in the rules or regulations of the Federation to guide this Committee as to the majority required to continue the strike, except the resolution passed at the conference held on December 21st, 191, that a two-thirds majority was required to declare a national strike, we agree that the same majority should be

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required to continue the strike, and seeing that a twothirds majority is not in favour of the continuance of the strike and acting upon that vote, we advise the resumption of work."

The conference of the Miners' Federation on April 6th discussed this resolution, and ultimately a vote was taken and the resolution declared carried. It was agreed that instructions be sent out intimating that work was to be resumed, and, in view of the Easter holidays, it was decided to leave the various districts to make their own arrangements for the resumption of work. It was left to the Executive Committee to call another conference at a later date to receive reports as to the decisions of the district boards.

At a number of collieries in various parts of the country work had by this time been resumed, and after the decision of the miners' conference of April 6th, a fairly general resumption of work took place. In some districts, however, immediate resumption was prevented by difficulties arising with regard to demands of the enginemen and surface workers, and by other causes. On the passing of the Act, negotiations proceeded in

On the passing of the Act, negotiations proceeded in the various districts with a view to the establishment of joint district boards, and in some cases the parties agreed as to an independent chairman, but in other cases, no agreement being arrived at, application has been made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of a chairman.

The following appointments of chairmen have been agreed to by the parties concerned :---

Lancashire and Cheshire: His Honour Judge Bradbury.

Derbyshire: His Honour Judge Lindley. Nottinghamshire: His Honour Judge F. Y. Stanger, K.C.

South Wales, including Monmouth: The Right. Hon Viscount St. Aldwyn.

The following chairmen have been appointed by the Board of Trade, upon receiving requests from the parties for the nomination of a chairman :---

Northumberland: The Right Hon. Lord Mersey. Durham: The Right Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B. Cumberland: Sir William Collins.

South Yorkshire: The Right Hon. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.

Cleveland: The Right Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B. South Derbyshire: Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C. Shropshire: Mr. B. Francis Williams, K.C. North Staffordshire: His Honour Judge Bradbury. Cannock Chase: Sir Clarendon Hyde.

Somerset: His Honour Judge Austin, the Hon. George Peel, Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P.

North Wales: Mr. B. Francis Williams, K.C. Scotland: Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, Sir Thos

Scotland: Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, Sir Thos. Mason, Mr. John Burnett.

(b) Progressive Effect on Other Industries,

In order to obtain some indication of the progressive effect of the coal trade dispute upon employment in other industries, returns have been procured giving certain particulars for each of the five weeks ending March 23rd.

The industries most affected by the coal strike were those engaged in the manufacture of pig-iron, iron and steel, tin-plates, and sheet-steel, pottery, bricks and glass The pig-iron industry came practically to a standstill early in the month; 10 per cent. of the blast furnaces were stopped by March 2nd, and nearly two-thirds by the end of the following week, while by the end of March only 13 per cent. were still working. Employment at iron and steel works, after a pronounced rise in the last week of February, suffered a heavy decline in the week ending March 9th, which was further accentuated in the following weeks, nearly 60 per cent. of the men being unemployed by March 23rd. The fall was perhaps somewhat less pronounced at Sheffield and Rotherham than in other districts. More than half the tin-plate mills had ceased working by March 9th, and by the end of the month only 76 mills at 13 works were still working, as compared with 489 mills at 80 works at the end of February. The sheet steel works in connection with the tin-plate trade were practically at a standstill by March 9th, only 8 mills out of 68 being then working, and before the 23rd all were stopped.

The following Table shows the progressive effect of the dispute on the pig-iron, iron and steel, tin-plate and steel sheet industries:—

	Feb.	March	March	March	March	March
	24th.	2nd.	9th.	16th.	23rd.	30th.
; Iron—Furnaces in blast orked. uplate and Steel — Shifts vorked. Works—Mills working.	284 490,000 55	259 500,000	101 323,000 221	71 253,000 122	45 190,000 81	33 * 76

The returns for certain other industries are summarised in the following Table:---

		and a second second	and the second strains	Caller & Land	and the second states			
Trade.	Numbers of Workpeople and Eurnings in	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with week ending Feb. 24th in week ending						
	Week ending Feb. 24th †	Mar. 2nd.	Mar. 9th.	Mar. 16th.	Mar. 23rd.†			
		Worl	speople					
ton	$\begin{array}{c} 115,597\\ 26,504\\ 39,442\\ 37,549\\ 6,043\\ 5,109\\ 17,843\\ 8,989\\ 7,851\\ 27,721\\ 7,661\\ 10,799\\ 13,924\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ + & + & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ + & + & + & + & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ + & + & + & + & + & - \\ + & - & - & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - & - & - & - & - \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 1.2 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 4.1 \\ + & 4.1 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 13.1 \\ - & 31.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1.3\\ -1.8\\ -1.34\\ +0.4\\ ++1.53\\ -2.6\\ -2.217\\ -2.216\\ -576\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.5\\ 4.35\\ -1.4\\ 2.20\\ 0.30\\ -1.4\\ $			
otal, above trades	330,032	- 0.2	- 26	- 53	- 6.9			
		Ea	rnings.					
ton	£ 113,857 24.754 29.798	+ 0.4 - 0.2	+ 02 - 23	- 1·2 - 5·8	- 2·1 - 9·2 - 12·5			

Jotton Woollen Worsted Jinen Jute Jace Josiery Jarpet Jaspet Hass Prick Pottery	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 113,857 \\ 24,754 \\ 29,798 \\ 22,387 \\ 4,236 \\ 4,989 \\ 14,411 \\ 6,211 \\ 6,731 \\ 32,127 \\ 10,029 \\ 11,836 \\ 17,783 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 2.2 \\ + & 4.0 \\ + & 4.0 \\ + & 1.3 \\ + & 1.46 \\ - & 4.69 \\ - & 2.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.2 \\ - & 2.3 \\ - & 3.7 \\ + & 5.1 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 4.3 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 1.9 \\ - & 1.8 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 17.7 \\ - & 18.5 \\ - & 39.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} - & 1.2 \\ - & 5.8 \\ - & 90 \\ + & 2.8 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 2.8 \\ - & 1.9 \\ - & 1.8 \\ - & 8.16 \\ - & 2955 \\ - & 26.7 \\ - & 58.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 9 \cdot 2 \\ - & 12 \cdot 5 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - & 3 \cdot 9 \\ - & 4 \cdot 8 \\ - & 7 \cdot 7 \\ - & 18 \cdot 0 \\ - & 42 \cdot 0 \\ - & 31 \cdot 9 \\ - & 66 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	
Total, above trades	299,203	+ 00	- 3.9	- 8.3	- 11.7	

t The differences between the figures in these columns and those given in the articles on Employment in the Principal Industries (pp. 134-146) are due to the fact that some of the Returns on which the latter are based were not made for each of the five weeks, and are consequently excluded from the present Table. ‡ These are workpeople at mills not directly involved in the Dundee Jute Trade dispute.

The pottery trade in North Staffs began to be affected even before the strike commenced, and by the middle of the month the majority of the workpeople were out of work; the returns indicate that not far short of half the potters were out of work by March 9th, over two-thirds by the 16th, and 80 per cent. by the 23rd. In other districts the effect on the pottery trade, though considerable, was not so pronounced. The brick and glass trades, like the pottery trade, began to be affected in February, and unemployment rapidly increased in March. In the brick trade nearly a quarter of the workpeople were unemployed by March 23rd, and many more were on short time. The southern and south-western counties of England appear to have been rather less seriously affected than other parts of the United Kingdom. In the glass trade it was the glassbottle branch, especially in Yorkshire, that was principally affected, and this branch was almost at a standstill by the end of the month.

Shipbuilding, on the other hand, was but slightly affected, apart from some uncertainty as to the delivery of material; repairing work increased owing to the fact that shipowners took the opportunity of enforced idleness to have their vessels overhauled. The engineering trades were more affected, and the amount of unemployment or short time was considerable in the aggregate; a great deal of short time was worked at railway shops throughout the country. The numerous branches of the miscellaneous metal trades in the main continued working without much change; but a few branches were very seriously affected by the end of the month.

* Not available. + At end of February.

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Of the textile trades generally it may be said that they were but slightly affected until towards the end of the month. The cotton trade in Lancashire was hardly affected at all until the fourth week, and in some districts employment showed a distinct improvement up to the 23rd; but in the last week stoppages and short time began to become general. The woollen and worsted trades were somewhat less fortunate, and showed a pronounced decline, especially in Yorkshire, after the 9th; in Scotland employment was well maintained up to the 23rd. Employment in the linen and lace trades was well maintained till the last week of the month. The hosierv, silk and carpet trades showed a steady decline during the month, especially after the 16th, and the same is true of the bleaching &c., trades, in which the fall was

most pronounced in Yorkshire. In the quarrying industry there was a considerable amount of unemployment and short time during the month.

Owing to the great curtailment of railway services, especially after about the middle of the month, railway servants were considerably affected; many of the regular employees were put on short time or took their annual leave, while large numbers of men in the lower grades were thrown entirely out of employment. This was particularly the case with men employed in the coal exporting ports, and for similar reasons large numbers of seamen, coal trimmers and teemers, dock and riverside labourers, and coal porters were unemployed. The fishing industry was greatly affected, especially at Grimsby and Hull, where most of the trawlers were laid up, thus throwing large numbers of labourers, in addition to the crews, out of work. Generally, it may be said that casual labour, in its various forms, was severely affected throughout the country.

Other industries were, on the whole, not greatly affected; but it may be mentioned that in some districts the building trades suffered from a lack of material towards the end of the month owing to restricted railway facilities.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRA-TION PROCEEDINGS.

(A) CONCILIATION CASES.

Taxi-Cab Drivers, London.

On 18th March the drivers in the employ of the British Motor Cab Co., Ltd., came out on strike in support of a claim for the observance, by that Company, of the terms of the award of the Court of Arbitration appointed to decide matters in difference between the Motor Cab Proprietors' Association, Ltd., and the London Cab Drivers' Trade Union, by which certain matters of difference between the parties were referred to a Court of Arbitration appointed by the Board of Trade (see LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1912, p. 86). The British Motor Cab Co. was not a party to the arbitration proceedings in this case.

Negotiations between the parties proceeded from the 15th March, and certain concessions offered by the company on 17th March having been refused by the Union, about 1,100 drivers struck work. The position being brought to the notice of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, negotiations were then conducted by Mr. D. C. Cummings, of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, with the result that an agreement was arrived at on 23rd March, the men returning to work on 25th March.

By this agreement the company agreed to adhere to the first four clauses of the award, and to refer to an Arbitration Court to be appointed by the Board of Trade the following points :-

1. Whether the Company is bound by the terms of the Award of March 6th.

Whether the conditions of service and regulations are equitable as between the Company and the Drivers.
 Whether the interest of either party will be served by the substitution of the terms of the Award for the above-mentioned conditions and regulations.

[At the request of Mr. Cummings, of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's department, the Company agreed, as a tem-porary measure, that: "Odd men" to whom a cab is not allotted are to be paid 1s., provided they have entered the garage before 10 a.m. and have waited within the building for a period of not less than 2 hours.]

A Court of Arbitration was accordingly appointed, consisting of the Right Hon. Viscount St. Aldwyn (Chairman), Mr. L. A. Martin (from the employers' panel), and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. (from the labour panel), and they issued their award on April 12th as follows :-

(1) That although the British Motor Cab Co., Ltd., not being a party to the reference of 15th December, 1911, is in no way bound by the terms of the award of 6th March, with the following exception the interest of both p would be served by the substitution of the terms of the e said award for the present conditions of service and regulations for the drivers of the British Motor Cab Co., Ltd.

(2) That a separate Conciliation Board, consisting of four representatives of the employers and four representatives of the employers and four representatives of the drivers, be set up for the British Motor Cab Co. and their drivers. The employers' representatives to be selected by the British Motor Cab Co. The representatives to be selected by the British Motor Cab Co. The representatives do be selected by the British Motor Cab Co. The representatives of the more shell include at least two drives do be as the selected by the British Motor Cab Co. tives of the men shall include at least two drivers in the actual service of the Company. (3) The above award to take effect from and after 1st May, 1912, the agreement of 25th March to remain in force

until that date.

Shoe and Slipper Trade Operatives, Rossendale Valley.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the arbitrator appointed to deal with differences which had arisen in connection with the Clicking-room Statement for the Rossendale shoe and slipper trade (see LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1912, p. 87), issued his award on March 27th. The award deals with the prices for marking and tying up of uppers, payment for bad offal, classification of goat skins, definition of small orders, and an application for time and a half for all time worked after 10 hours per day. With regard to the overtime claim, Mr. Smith awarded time and a quarter after a full 10 hours' work, provision being made as regards temporary breakdowns of boilers or machinery and workpeople absent from work for a portion of the day. It also provided in the award that overtime may be worked up to 8 p.m. on three nights in any one week, or for three quarters of an hour next following the ordinary closing time, on each of the first five working days of the week. At certain periods of the year overtime may be worked without extra pay-ment for a period of six weeks altogether in any one year.

Building Trade Operatives, Coventry.

Difficulties having arisen with regard to building trade operatives at Coventry, the parties agreed to refer to arbitration certain demands of the carpenters and joiners and of the bricklayers for an advance in the rate of wages, and for alteration in the rules as to overtime and walking time, and demands of the painters for an advance in the rate of wages and various alterations in the working rules. As regards the plumbers and plasterers, an agreement was arrived at providing for an advance of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour in the rate of wages and for recognition of the Union, and also for such other alterations in the working rules as might be decided by the arbitration proceedings. With regard to the builders' labourers, an agreement also was arrived at as a result of negotiations in which Mr. D. C. Cummings assisted.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner appointed a Court of Arbitration consisting of Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C. (Chairman), Sir Robert Hadfield, F.R.S., from the em-ployers' panel, and Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., from the labour panel. The Court sat at Coventry on 2nd April, and having heard the parties issued their award, the effect of which is to give the bricklayers and carpenters and joiners an advance of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour in the rate of wages, and of $\frac{3}{4}d$. per hour to the painters. Alterations were also made in the working rules as regards work on Bank Holidays, the boundary covered by the rules, and walking time.

Skep and Basket Makers, Yorkshire.

Early in March a number of skep and basket makers in Yorkshire struck work in support of a demand for an advance of 10 per cent. in the rate of wages. On the matter being brought to the attention of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, Mr. D. C. Cummings visited Leeds on 10th April, and conferred with representatives of the parties, as a result of which an agreement was arrived at providing that the Yorkshire list dated March 16th, 1896, should be adhered to with the addition of an advance, as regards new work, of 5 per cent. on inches as printed in this list, and of 5 per cent. on wages as regards repair work in shops as per the list. A joint committee is to be appointed to decide upon any complaint of non-compliance with the list and the added percentages. It is further provided that any men at present employed in any of the associated firms who employed union labour before the dispute are to become members of the Union, and no further apprentices are to be indentured in any of these firms, unless the number indentured is less than stated in the men's rules. The agreement is to last for four years, and to continue in operation thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side.

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Painters, Southport and Birkdale and Blackburn.

Mr. J. R. Atkin, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to deal with matters affecting painters at Southport and Birkdale (see LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1912, p. 87) has issued his award. The questions referred to Mr. Atkin were a demand of the operatives for an advance in the rate of wages from 81d. to 91d. per hour, and of an alteration in the working rules as regards notice of alteration of the rules, and of the employers for an alteration of the rules relating to hours of labour for winter months so that from November 1st to February 1st each shop should govern its own working hours, and for the deletion of the boundary rule. Mr. Atkin decided that the rate of wages should be raised to 9d. per hour, but that no other alteration should be made in the working rules.

On April 2nd joint application was made to the Board of Trade for the appointent of an arbitrator to deter-mine certain points in dispute affecting painters at Black-burn. Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., has been appointed to act as arbitrator.

Weavers, Congleton.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the arbitrator appointed to deal with a dispute affecting weavers at Congleton (see LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1912, p. 6), issued his award on March 13th. The question referred to Mr. Smith was an application of the workpeople for-

"The abolition of the 5 per cent. now deducted from wages earned, and the addition of 10 per cent. to wages, making a full total increase of 15 per cent."

The arbitrator awarded-

"That the 5 per cent. reduction last imposed on the work-people, and which is now deducted from the total wages earned by the individual operative each week—working either on time or piecework—shall cease to be deducted."

Musicians, Provinces.

Notice having been served upon managers of variety theatres in the provinces requesting that arrangements should be made regulating the terms and conditions of employment in these theatres, an agreement was arrived at between the parties, after discussion, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the award of Sir George Askwith in the music-hall dispute of 1907. Having con-sidered this agreement, Sir George Askwith, on March 26th, 1912, issued an award setting forth the terms and conditions which shall be obligatory with regard to the employment of musicians in these theatres.

Pottery Turners, Glasgow.

A dispute having arisen respecting pottery turners at Glasgow, on March 26th, in accordance with an agree-ment existing between the Potters' Federation, Ltd., and the National Amalgamated Society of Male and Female Pottery Workers, joint application was made by the parties for the appointment of an arbiter to determine the matters in dispute. The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Professor Richard Lodge to act in the desired capacity.

Glove Makers, Dumfries.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

On March 22nd a strike commenced at a glove works at Dumfries, involving about 150 workpeople, chiefly females. The parties subsequently agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, and application was accordingly made to the Chief Industrial Commissioner, who has appointed Professor Richard Lodge to act as arbiter in the matter.

(B) COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT.

Dock Workers, Leith.

An agreement, dated March 9th, 1912, has been arrived at between the Leith Dock Labour Employers' Association and the National Union of Dock Labourers with regard to the conditions of labour at the docks of Leith. The agreement deals with rates of wages, hours of labour, payment on Sundays, holidays, and for special classes of work, and other matters. The agreement is to remain in force until February 28th, 1913, and if thereafter either party desires any modification, 14 days' notice is to be given. Until the expiry of the agreement no strike of any of the men in the employ of the members of the employers' association is to take place, and no strike shall in any case take place among such men on account of the action of any employer not a member of the employers' association.

Provision is made that any alleged breach of the agreement shall be brought to the notice of the organisation concerned. If such alleged breach is not recognised by it the question may be referred to the decision of Sir George Askwith. If the action complained of is recognised as a breach, or is decided to be so by Sir George Askwith, the party complained to shall immediately deal with the matter in an adequate manner, and, failing this, the party complaining, whether employers or men, may thereupon terminate the agreement.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

CERTAIN additions have recently been made to the panels of the Courts of Arbitration appointed for cases when both parties to a labour dispute make application for hearing before a Court of three or more persons. Members of the respective panels will hold office for three years from January 1st, 1912.

The following is a list of the persons now constituting the respective panels; in addition the members of the Industrial Council will, in suitable cases, be eligible ex officio as members of Courts of Arbitration :-

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

The Duke of Devonshire. Rt. Hon. Viscount St. Aldwyn.

Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.M.G. Rt. Hon. Lord MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B. Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., TSO Lord Richard Cavendish. The Hon. Mr. Justice Parker. Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart. Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G. Sir Francis W. Maclean, K.C.I.E. His Honour Judge Austin. His Honour Judge A. O'Connor, K.C. Sheriff-Principal J. A. Fleming, K.C. Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie. Mr. J. R. Atkin, K.C. Mr. C. M. Bailhache, K.C. Mr. J. Burnett. Mrs. Fawcett. Miss Haldane. Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C. Professor Richard Lodge. Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C.

Miss Margaret Sewell. Mr. W. B. Yates.

COURT OF ARBITRATION (continued.)

EMPLOYERS' PANEL. Rt. Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P. The Lord Aberconway. The Lord Furness. The Lord Glantawe. The Lord Merthyr. The Lord Rotherham. Sir S. B. Boulton, Bart., J.P. Sir A. Spicer, Bart., M.P. Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart. Sir F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E. Sir Benjamin Browne, J.P. Sir Robert A. Hadfield, F.R.S. Sir Clarendon G. Hyde. Mr. H. Birchenough, J.P., C.M.G. Mr. H. H. Bartlett. Mr. W. Burton. Mr. J. Causton. Mr. David Colville. Mr. A. H. Dixon. Mr. Wilkinson Hartley, J.P. Mr. J. P. Maclay. Mr. L. A. Martin. Mr. W. H. Mitchell, J.P. Major J. E. Platt. Mr. Reginald J. Smith, K.C. Mr. W. Thackray, J.P. Mr. Douglas Upton.

LABOUR PANEL.

Rt. Hon. W. Abraham, M.P. (Mabon). Rt. Hon. Charles Fenwick, M.P. Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P. Mr. J. N. Bell. Miss Margaret Bondfield. Mr. W. Brace, M.P. Mr. W. J. Davis, J.P. Mr. James Gavin. Mr. A. H. Gill, M.P. Miss Mary Macarthur. Mr. J. D. Prior. Miss Reddish. Mr. W. C. Robinson, J.P. Mr. Robert Smillie, J.P.

OLD AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

According to a statement presented to the Commonwealth Parliament, the total number of old age pensions current in Australia on June 30th, 1911, was 75,502 (or 171 per 10,000 of the population), of which 34,811 were held by men and 40,691 by women; the total number current on June 30th, 1910, was 65,492. The number of old age pensioners admitted during 1910-11 was 16,465, distributed by age and sex* as follows :-

n i san a	Men.		Wor	nen.	Total.		
Age.	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percent age.	
60—64 years 65—69 " 70—79 " 80 years and over	687 3,161 2,027 279	11.2 51.4 32.9 4.5	4,949 3,338 1,659 365	48.0 32.4 16.1 3.5	5,636 6,499 3,686 644	34:2 39:5 22:4 3 9	
Totals	6,154	100.0	10,311	100.0	16,465	100.0	

The average fortnightly rate of old age pensions was 19s., and ranged from 18s. in South Australia to 19s. 3d. in Victoria.

The total number of invalid pensions current on June 30th, 1911, was 7,451 (or 16.9 per 10,000 of the popula-tion), of which 3,833 were held by men and 3,618 by women. The number of invalid pensioners admitted

Men between the ages of 60 and 65 are not qualified for an Old Age Pension unless permanently incapacitated for work; but as regards women this restriction was removed as from December 15th, 1910.

	Men.		Wor	nen.	Total.		
Age.	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percentage.	
16—19 years 20—29 ,, 30—39 ,, 40—49 ,, 50—59 ,, 60—64 ,, 65 years and over	72 277 308 498 748 168 63	3.4 13.0 14.4 23.3 35.0 7.9 3.0	72 268 269 411 804 100 86	3.6 15.2 14.2 20.3 39.6 4.9 4.2	144 545 597 909 1,552 268 149	3.5 13.1 14.3 21.8 37.3 6.4 3.6	
Totals	2,134	100.0	2,030	100.0	4,164	100.0	

The average fortnightly rate of invalid pensions was 19s. 6d., ranging from 19s. 2d. in Western Australia to 19s. 8d. in Queensland.

The total expenditure on old age and invalid pensions in 1910-11, not including cost of administration, was $\pounds 1,868,648$, and the cost of administration, including payments for services of other departments, was £39,244.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1911

THE total number of deaths from accidents reported in 1911 was 4,296, a decrease of 233 on 1910 and of 22 on the mean number for the five years 1907-1911. The number of deaths at mines decreased from 1,818 in 1910 to 1,302 in 1911-the high figure for 1910 being due to disasters in Cumberland and Lancashire which occurred during that year. The number of deaths at non-textile factories in 1911 is considerably above the average, owing mainly to an explosion at an oil-cake mill in Liverpool which resulted in 36 deaths.

INDUSTRY.	Total N		f Deaths ccidents i	from Ind in	lustrial	Mean for the five years	
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1907-1911	
Shipping— Deaths by wreck Other causes	633 730	625 658	585 567	506 596	649 605	600 631	
Total	1,363	1,283	1,152	1,102	1,254	1,231	
Mines— Underground Surface	1,130 149	1 194 151	1,354 139	1,659 159	1,147 155	1,2 97 150	
Total	1,279	1.345	1,493	1,818	1,302	1,447	
Quarries (over 20 feet deep)	89	92	84	84	98	89	
Railway Service— Companies' Servants Contractors' Servants	498	413 19	364 8	419 7	426 16	424 12	
Factories & Workshops- Textile Trades (except Pr.nting, Dyeing and	95	82	64	82	99	84	
Bleaching) Metal Trades	198	148 236	152 200	155 267	133 317	157 253	
Engineering, Shipbuild- ing, Machinery, &c. Other Non-Textile Trades (including Laundries)	315	301	284	318	358	315	
Total, Factories and Workshops	852	767	700	822	907	809	
Works under Sections 104-5 of Factory Act 1901 (Docks, Warehouses, Buildings, &c.)	327	275	246	258	275	276	
Under Notice of Acci- dents Act	57	32	26	19	18	30	
Total	4,476	4,226	4,073	4,529	4,296	4,318	

The total number of seamen killed during 1911 was 1,254, an increase of 152 on the total for 1910 and of 23 on the mean for the five years 1907 to 1911. Of 23 on the mean for the five years 1907 to 1911. Of the total for 1911, 1,080 deaths occurred among seamen employed on trading vessels, and 174 among those em-ployed on fishing vessels. The corresponding figures for 1910 were 998 and 104 respectively. Of the 1,302 deaths from accidents to miners, 155 occurred on the surface, and 1,147 underground. Of the deaths from accidents underground. 623 mere due to follo

deaths from accidents underground, 633 were due to falls of ground, 210 to men being run over or crushed by trams or tubs, 108 to shaft accidents, and 36 to explosions of

April, 1912. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

fire-damp. The total number of deaths in 1911 is much lower than that for 1910, when 136 were killed by the explosion at Whitehaven and 344 by the explosion at Hulton Colliery.

The number of fatal accidents to railway servants (excluding contractors' servants) was 426 in 1911, an increase of 7 on the number for 1910 and 2 above the mean number for the 1907-1911 period. Of the accidents in 1911, those connected with the "movement of railway vehicles " accounted for 380 deaths. The greatest number of accidents in any one occupation was among permanent-way men, the deaths among these men (exluding labourers) numbering 93.

Of the 907 factory and workshop operatives killed by accidents in 1911, 17 were women, 2 were children, 93 were "young persons," and 795 were men; the total number was 85 more than in 1910 and 98 more than the mean for 1907-1911. There were 99 fatal accidents in textile factories during 1911 compared with 82 in 1910; in the metal group, 133 in 1911 and 155 in 1910; and in shipbuilding, 156 in 1911, compared with 111 in 1910. The 275 fatal accidents reported under Sections 104-5

of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, included 152 at docks, etc., and 83 at buildings, etc., in course of construction. These figures compare with 136 and 92 respectively in 1910.

In comparing the figures of the several trades, it is important to bear in mind the proportion which the number of fatal accidents bears to the total number of workpeople engaged in the several industries. Accord-ingly, the results have been reduced as far as possible to ratios showing for the five years 1907-1911 the mean annual death-rate from accidents per 10,000 employed in each group of trades, and these are given in the follow-ing Table :---

			Les yes	in die Transfer Liegende				Mean annual death-rate from accidents per 10,000 ¢mployed.
Seamen					100			46.1
Miners	5		1.00		1			14.0
Quarryn					1000			10.4
Railway	Serva	nts				100	0.0	6.9
Non-Tex	tile F	actory	and V	Vorksl	iop Op	erativ	es.	2.2
			ratives					0.8

It must be understood that these ratios are only approximately correct, as accurate figures respecting the numbers employed are not available for each of the years covered. The industries included in this Table employed over 6,500,000 workpeople.

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

Minimum Rates of Wages for the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade (Great Britain). THE Trade Board for the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade in Great Britain have re-considered the proposed minimum rate of wages for female workers set forth in the notice issued by them on the 9th of November, 1911 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1911, page 405), and have given notice that they propose to fix, in lieu thereof, a minimum time-rate of 31d. per hour. Certain alterations in the rates originally proposed for female learners have also been made

As regards the proposed rates for male workers, the Trade Board have decided to retain the minimum rate of 6d. per hour and to provide that it shall become payable to workers on their reaching the age of 22. Certain alterations have been made in the rates proposed for male learners. The rates for male workers have now been referred to the District Trade Committees for their report.

Any person likely to be affected by the proposed rates, whether as an employer or worker in the trade, can obtain further information concerning them on application to the Secretary of the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain), Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the rates proposed for female workers, which may be lodged with them within three months from 4th April, 1912.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 30th must possess \$25 (£5 4s.), and children \$12.50 (£2 12s.) each (and between November 1st and last day of February \$50 (£10 8s.) and \$25 (£5 4s.) respectively), and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only : (1) Farm labourers and female servants, if going to (1) Farm fabourers and tennate servanes, it going to assured employment as such, (2) persons going to assured permanent employment of any kind, if they arrive in Canada by July 31st, 1912; (3) competent labourers going to assured permanent employment at railroad contruction work, if they arrive between May 1st and September 30th, 1912; and (4) certain relatives of residents in Canada. All emigrants pecuniarily assisted to Canada by British charitable societies or public funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London.

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

Commonwealth of Australia.

Passages .- Assisted or nominated passages are granted by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

New South Wales .- In Sydney and suburbs the building, furniture, milling, electrical, timber, boot and clothing trades, compositors, and hairdressers have been well employed; and competent men in these trades can get work. At the Newcastle coal mines the labour market is "unsettled." There is a good demand at Orange for men in the building trades. The strike of iron workers at Lithgow continues, and has now lasted some nine months. In the country employment is generally good, though rain has been badly wanted in several districts; and there is a demand for farm and dairy hands. There is a good demand for female servants, and tailoresses (factory).

In Victoria employment continues to be very good; and assisted passages are now being granted for a limited time to mechanics (under 45 years of age) at £6 each and female operatives at £3 each, in addition to other persons. There is a large demand for farmers, farm labourers, generally useful men, plasterers, boilermakers, blacksmiths, machinists, moulders, tinsmiths, sheet metal workers, plumbers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, enamellers (cycle trade), electric light hands, glass bottle makers, brush makers, and furniture makers. There is also a large demand at 20s. to 35s. a week for female operatives, such as workers on women's clothing (including dressmakers, white workers, &c.), workers on men's and juvenile clothing, shirt, collar, and pyjama makers, hosiery and underwear makers (machinists), woollen weavers, hat makers, bookbinders, tie makers, and boot trade employees (machinists), and for female servants.

South Australia .- Work of nearly all kinds is plentiful, and a large amount of money is being spent on public works. There is a good demand for plasterers, carpen-ters, masons, bricklayers, tinsmiths, plumbers, iron-workers, brass-finishers, shoeing-smiths, coppersmiths, engine-smiths, patternmakers, boilermakers, carriagemakers, tailor machinists, female servants, women and girls in the clothing and bootmaking trades, and for pick and shovel men in the country.

Queensland.-There is a good demand for mechanics in most trades, for female servants, and for farm labourers and dairy hands in country districts.

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

Western Australia .- The principal demand is for farmers, farm labourers, and female servants; but com-petent mechanics also have usually little difficulty in obtaining employment.

Tasmania.—There is a good demand for a limited number of miners in the West at 10s. to 12s. 6d. a day.

New Zealand.

Work in all trades in New Zealand is fair to good; and women and girls are wanted in the woollen mills, clothing and boot trades, confectionery, laundries, and dressmaking.

Union of South Africa.

The only real demand in the Union is for women workers, who should apply for assistance and guidance to the South African Colonisation Association, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

LABOUR ABROAD.

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. 125-126 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 *

FRANCE.*

Employment in February .- In the building trades the usual seasonal recovery occurred, and there was a marked decrease in the number unemployed. In the metal trades employment continued favourable. The textile trades showed no change; there was still a high level of unemployment in the Nord department, and short time continued to be worked. In the *printing trades* employ ment was good both in Paris and in the provinces. The improvement reported in previous months in the skin and leather trades was not maintained in February, and there was a noticeable increase in the number unemployed. In vineyards in the South of France opportunities for carrying out pruning, fumigating, and dressing, operations which had been hindered in previous months owing to the bad weather, brought about a recovery in employment. For woodmen, on the contrary, the improvement reported in January was not maintained; forestry work was practically over, while agricultural work had not begun, and the level of unemployment was thus perceptibly higher than a year ago. Gardeners in the Paris district continued satisfactorily employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 905 trade unions, with au aggregate membership of 243,969. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 8.5 per cent. of the members were unemployed in February, as compared with 7.0 per cent. in January, and 6.6 per cent. in February, 1911.†

Coal Mining in February .- The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground was 5.97 in February, as compared with 6.01 in the previous month, and 5.96 in February, 1911. Taking surface and underground workers together, 81.23 per cent. worked full time (6 days or over per week), and 18.70 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 89.5 and 10.4, and in February, 1911, 88.37 and 11.55.

Labour Disputes in February .- Eighty-eight labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in February, as compared with 69 in the previous month, and 109 in February, 1911. In 82 of the new disputes 5.545 workpeople took part, as compared with 6,906 who took part in 66 disputes in the previous month, and 8,921 in the 109 disputes in February, 1911. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of

• 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. 125-126. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

disputes occurred were building (23 disputes), textile (16), transport (12), metal (8), and printing (8). Of 77 new and old disputes reported to have terminated. 22 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 32 wholly in favour of the employers, while 23 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in February .- Nine instances of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during February, the initiative being taken in 6 cases by the two parties jointly, in 1 by the workpeople, and in 2 by the Justice of the Peace. In one case the proffered intervention was declined by the employers, while in the remaining 8 cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of the disputes, collective agreements being signed.

GERMANY.

Employment in February.—According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department), employment improved on the whole during February, and was good in most trades. Owing to seasonal causes employment was slack in the building trades. In coalmining in the Ruhr district there was a decline in the favourable condition of employment which had characerised recent months, but towards the end of the month there was an abnormal demand for coal in view of the labour movement. In Upper and Lower Silesia the demand for coal and coke was satisfactory. In spite of the usual slight seasonal decline, employment was still satisfactory on the whole in lignite mining in Central In the chemical and electrical trades and in Germany. potash mining employment continued brisk, and blast furnaces, iron foundries, and engineering works were again all reported as well employed. In cotton spinning mills employment continued satisfactory, but in woollen cloth manufacture it was still bad. The ready-made branches of the clothing trades were well employed.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the German Labour Department by 48 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 2,048,522. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,890,611, of whom 48,937, or 2.6 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of February. Further particulars for the principal unions for which statistics are available are given in the following table :-

Union.	Member- ship reported on at end of	Percentage of Member- ship returned as un- employed at end of month.*			
	Feb., 1912.	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	
All Unions making Returns	1,890 611	2.6	2.9	22	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS :	There are	1798 4	Largio		
Miners	49,265	0.7	0.1	0.2	
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.)	520,461	1.8	2.0	2.1	
Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker)	23,391	1.7	1-0	1.5	
Metal Workers (Christian)	43,653	1.0	0.8	0.6	
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.)	132,884	0.7	0.8	+.	
Textile Workers (Christian)	38,067	0.9	0.9	1.0	
Boot and Shoe Makers	45,241	2.0	2.3	1.5	
Transport Workers	197,109	4.4	5.5	3.5	
Printers	62,776	2.3	2.7	2.6	
Bookbinders	31,054	3.1	3.5	3.2	
Woodworkers	184.737	3.5	4.3	3.4	
Brewery and Mill Workers	45,287	2.6	2.6	1.4	
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	182,286	3.4	4.4	1.9	
State and Municipal Workers	47.949	1.2	1.0	1.1	

The percentage of unemployed among those unions which made returns at all three periods was 2.5 at the end of February, as compared with 2.8 per cent. in the previous month, and 2.1 per cent. in February, 1911.

Strike in Shipbuilding Yards at Danzig and Elbing.-According to despatches from H.M. Ambassador. at Berlin and H.M. Consul at Danzig, dated March 2nd to 12th, the workmen employed in certain shipbuilding yards in Danzig and Elbing struck during the week ended March 2nd for higher wages, a minimum wage, and a reduction of working hours, the strikers numbering 1,182 and 3,200 in the respective towns. All the men resumed work on March 11th, no concessions having been made.

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 125-126. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics. \uparrow No report.

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HOLLAND.*

Employment in February .- Returns relating to unemployment among their members in February were received by the Dutch Central Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a membership of 50,451 entitled to benefit. The percentage of these out of work in February, 1912, was 5.8, as compared with 6.7 in January and 3.7 in February, 1911.+ This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the four (or five) weeks in the month under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the number of members entitled to benefit gives the percentage.

The average number of days lost in the week per member unemployed on one or more days of the week was 5.4 in February, compared with 5.5 in the previous month and 5.2 a year ago.

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

	Number of Members		mploy		Average Days lost per Week.		
Group of Trades.	entitled to Benefit in Feb., 1912.	Feb , 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.	Feb., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Feb., 1911.
All Unions and Municipal Unem- ployment Funds making returns	50,451	58	6.7	3.7	5.4	5.5	5.2
PRINCIPAL TRADES : Diamond Workers Printing Trades Bricklayers and Masons Posinters Carponters Carponters Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Taxile Trades	10,183 5,959 9,642 1,061 1,748 4,708 2,140 5,572 2,722	11.5‡ 0.7 13.2 24.0 20.4 6.4 0.0 1.1 0.2	13.8 0.8 14.4 24.6 28.0 5.6 0.0 1.0 0.5	2.8 0.5 10.9 16.3 18.7 5.1 0.0 1.9 1.0	6.0‡ 5.8 4.8 4.8 4.9 0.0 5.8 4.7	5-91 5-8 5-0 4-6 5-6 4-8 0-0 5-8 5-0	6 01 5·7 4·9 4 6 5·8 5·2 0·0 5·7 3·4
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers	5,497	1.3	1.4	21	5.5	5.5	3·4 5·5

NORWAY.§

Employment in February .- The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of February in trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Labour Department, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for February, 1911 :-

	M	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.†		
Group of Trades.	Feb. 29th, 1912.	Jan. 31st, 1912.	Feb. 28th, 1911.	Feb. 29th, 1912.	Jan. 31st, 1912.	Feb. 28th 1911.	
Iasons arpenters, &c lainters lot and Shoe Makers ookbinders ookbinders vood Pulp & Paper Makers awyers and Planers abinet Makers	564 1,207 280 7,124 686 1,943 465 985 555 525 380	557 1,188 280 7,062 634 1,929 450 1,000 549 517 380	460 1,039 250 6,420 657 1,573 339 918 470 454 306	177 95 107 23 22 04 04 04 05 101 10 74	13.8 7.7 21.4 1.1 1.7 0.5 0.9 0.3 21.1 2.3 4.7	20.7 7.6 9.6 2.0 3.8 0.8 0.6 0.5 5.7 2.6 9	
Total	14,714	14,546	12,886	3.6	3.3	3.3	

BELGIUM.

Employment in February .- According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1.9 per cent. of the 59,580 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of February, as compared with 2.1 per cent. in the previous month and 2.5 per cent. in February, 1911.* Particulars as to diamond workers at Antwerp, among whom there was a high per-

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the buch Central Statistical Office). † These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the nited Kingdom shown on pp. 125-126. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of oreign Labour Statistics.

tes only as a rule to persons unemployed throughout the whole week. mation supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Labour

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

centage of unemployment (17.7 in February and 19.5 in January), are not included in the foregoing figures,

DENMARK.+

Employment in January.—According to returns sup-plied to the Danish Statistical Office, 18.2 per cent. of the 94,000 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 15.1 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 19.7 per cent. a year ago.* The average number of days lost by such members during January owing to unemployment was 3.7 per member, as compared with 2.4 in December, 1911, and 4.4 in January, 1911.

UNITED STATES.

Strike of Coal Miners .- A despatch from H.M. Consul-General at New York, referring to the threatened strike of coal miners (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, March 1912, p. 94) states that an order to suspend work was issued by the United Mine Workers of America and was generally obeyed on April 1st by the 170,000 miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite region. A further conference between the representatives of the owners and those of the workers was held at Philadelphia on April 10th, and a sub-committee was appointed. As egards the bituminous miners work has been suspended intil a new agreement can be drawn up.

The "Iron Age" states that an agreement has been reached in the case of the bituminous miners, subject to ratification by the men, the terms of settlement providing increases of 24d. a ton for mining lump coal and 14d. for other, and of 5-26 per cent. for time-workers.

Unemployment in California.-In a despatch dated March 19th H.M. Consul-General at San Francisco orwards a copy of a communication addressed to him by he secretary of the "League for the Protection of the Unemployed " in that city. The communication states :

"Many persons, particularly working men, throughout the world have been led to believe that, owing to the Panama Pacific Exposition, which is to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and another Exposition in San Diego at the same time, there would be work here for all.

there would be work here for all. "We sincerely trust that you will direct the attention of your people who contemplate coming to California to the fact that there is at the present time an army of idle men in California, and urge upon the working men of your country to stay away from California at least until such time when reliable information is sent out from trustworthy sources that there is a demand for labour in California which the local market is not able to supply."

Strike of Textile Workers at Lawrence (Mass.) .--Further despatches from H.M. Consul-General at Boston, dated February 2nd to March 16th, report the progress of the strike of textile workers in woollen mills at Lawrence (Mass.) referred to in the GAZETTE for February, p. 52.1 The number of workpeople on strike was estimated at 22,000 at about the middle of February, some 8,000 remaining at work. A large number of foreign operatives left the town to seek work elsewhere or to return to Europe. H.M. Consul-General points out that a very large proportion of the population of Lawrence (48 per cent. according to the census of 1910) is foreign born. A considerable number of operatives-including the majority of the English speaking—returned to work on an offer of 5 per cent. advance in wages. Later, on March 15th, wages increases varying from 1d. an hour for operatives getting less than 44d. an hour, to a 5 per cent. increase for time-workers getting 10d. or more an hour and for all pieceworkers were offered and accepted.

As an effect of the Lawrence strike, which was mainly organised by the "Industrial Workers of the World," there has been a general demand for an advance in wages for textile operatives throughout New England, both in woollen and cotton mills, and increases ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. have been granted. The towns concerned include New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, Holyoke, and Worcester

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 125-126. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics. † Statistiske Efterretrainger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office). ‡ Owing to an error in decoding, this dispute was there stated to have termin-ated on January 13th.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. April, 1912.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES* DURING MARCH.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 71 Returns-58 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union and 12 from Local Correspondents.) IN Cleveland the ironstone miners were directly involved in the national coal dispute, which also indirectly affected employment in the other districts. In shale mines employment was fairly good and slightly better than a month ago.

The coal strike reduced employment, particularly towards the end of the month, in tin and lead mines, and generally caused considerable loss of time in and about quarries, either through shortage of coal or through railway disorganisation. Many quarries were compelled to close.

Mining.

Iron Mining .- During the fortnight ended March 23rd the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 3.01 (exclusive of Cleveland, where employment was completely suspended), as compared with 5.61 a month ago and 5.97 a year ago.

	Work- people	worke	Number ed per we Fortnigh	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar 1912, on a		
Districts.	employed in Mar., 1912.	Mar. 23rd, 1912.	Feb. 24th, 1912.	Mar. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	t 4,986	Days. 3.82	Days. 5·35 5·88	Days. 5.98 6.00	Days. † - 2.06	Days. † - 2.18
shire Scotland Other Districts	1,110 2,220	0·32 1·75	5.80 5.73	5.91 5.89	- 5.48 - 3.98	- 5.59 - 4.14
All Districts	8,316	3.01	5.61	5.97	- 2.60	- 2.96

Shale Mining .- According to the returns received there were 3,429 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended March 23rd, who worked on an average 5.75 days per week, as compared with 3,382 workpeople in Feb-ruary, who worked 5.71 days, and 3,201 in March, 1911, who worked 5.86 days. Tin Mining.—The threatened shortage of coal ren-

dered the state of employment in Cornwall unsettled during the month, and during the last week numbers of men were discharged or put to other work.

Lead Mining.—The coal strike considerably affected employment in lead mines. Work was suspended throughout the month in North Wales. Short time was worked in the Weardale district. In the Matlock dis-trict employment was fair at the beginning of the month, but was subsequently suspended.

Quarrying.

Slate.-Employment in North Wales was described as fair, but affected by the coal strike, several quarries in the Festiniog and Carnarvon districts being closed during the last two weeks of the month. Employment was fair and slightly better than a month ago at Ballachulish (Argyll).

Granite.-Employment continued dull in the Aberdeen district. It was moderate in Cornwall, and bad at Princetown (Devon), where the quarries had to be closed owing to the coal strike. Employment was also affected by the strike in Leicestershire, where several quarries stopped work.

Limestone .--- In the Weardale district nearly all the quarrymen were out of work at the end of the month owing to the coal strike. In the Buxton district employment was reported as rather quiet.

Other Stone .--- Chert quarrymen were well employed at Bakewell. In road material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district short time was worked in consequence of the coal strike. Employment was bad and worse than a

• The usual article respecting the Coal Mining Industry is omitted owing to the general strike which lasted throug out March. f Miners out on strike; no comparison possible with a month ago and a year

month ago in sandstone quarries in Forfarshire and in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale; both districts were affected by the coal strike.

Settmaking, &c.-Employment was generally slack and worse than a month ago with settmakers in Scotland, where the lack of railway facilities caused by the coal strike brought about a complete stoppage of work in several quarries; at Glasgow and Ratho (Midlothian), however, employment was reported as fair. Employ-ment was generally good in North Wales. It was considerably affected by the coal strike in Leicestershire, where all the settmakers were reported out of work at the end of the month. Monumental granite cutters in Aberdeenshire were also considerably affected by the coal strike, some yards ceasing work, while many worked short time.

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

THIS industry began to be affected by the coal strike at the end of February, and was almost entirely stopped by the end of March, when only 38 furnaces were in blast, as compared with 284 at the end of February, 1912, and 312 at the end of March, 1911.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces, included in the Returns, in blast at the end of March, 1912, together with the decrease, as compared with a month ago and a year ago :---

		of Furnaces, in Irns, in Blast a	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a			
District.	March, 1912.	February, 1912.	March, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES-		a logical				
Cleveland	13	78	82	- 65	- 69	
Cumberland & Lancs.	-	24	28	- 24	- 28	
S. and S.W. Yorks	5	11	12	- 6	- 7	
Derby & Nottingham	- 7	32	37	- 25	- 30	
Leicester, Lincoln,	1	28	28	- 27	- 27	
and Northampton f	8	32	34	- 24	- 26	
Stafford & Worcester S. Wales&Monmouth	0	12	13	- 11	- 12	
Other districts	1	6	6	- 6	- 6	
Which districts	1220 - 22		And an and a state of the	1		
England & Wales	35	223	240	- 188	- 205	
Scotland	3	61	72	- 58 -	- 69	
Total	38	284	312	- 246	- 274	

The Imports of iron ore in March, 1912, amounted to 428,507 tons, or 174,225 tons less than in February, 1912, and 212,832 tons less than in March, 1911.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in March, 1912, amounted to 162,687 tons, or 95,695 tons more than in February, 1912, and 70,228 tons more than in March, 1911.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

THIS industry was early affected by the coal strike, and the mills at most of the works ceased working before the 9th of March. At the end of the month, as is shown in the Table below, only 76 tinplate mills at 13 works were in operation, and none of the steel sheet mills were working

The following Table shows the number of tinplate and steel sheet works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of March, 1912, together with the decrease as compared with a month ago and a year

<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	Numbe	er of Works	- CONCE	Number of	f Mills in o	noration
anta da la const esta da la const est <u>a da par</u> esta da la const	At end of	Decrease on a		At end of	Decrea	and the
	Mar., 1912.	Month ago.	fonth Year 1912	Mar., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
nplate Works eel Sheet Works	13	67 10	66 10	76	413 68	392 61
Total	13	77	76	76	481	453

April, 1912. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Minister addated	Exports.							
the month white	Mar.,	Feb.,	Mar.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a				
hads, of th ereing.	1912.	1912. 1911.		Month ago.	Year ago.			
The second second second	Т	inned Pla	tes and Ti	nned Sheet	8.			
To United States British East Indies Germany Franco Netherlands China and Japan Australia Canada Other Countries	Tons. 100 5,753 4,377 2,900 4,069 2,553 4,271 695 23,026	Tons. 246 3,882 2,459 3,678 3,504 2,786 2,424 1,062 22,644	Tons. 935 6,551 2,868 2,468 3,498 4,248 1,980 784 17,510	$\begin{array}{c c} {\rm Tons.} \\ - & 146 \\ + & 1.871 \\ + & 1.918 \\ - & 778 \\ + & 565 \\ - & 233 \\ + & 1.847 \\ - & 367 \\ + & 382 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} {\rm Tons.} \\ - & 835 \\ - & 798 \\ + & 1,509 \\ + & 432 \\ + & 571 \\ - & 1,696 \\ + & 2,291 \\ - & 89 \\ + & 5,516 \end{array}$			
Total	47,744	42,685	40,842	+ 5,059	+ 6,902			
anie work. Sin		L	Black Plate	28.	Contrast.			
Total	6,151	5,435	4,892	+ 716	+ 1,259			

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

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

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works was disorganised during March on account of the coal mining dispute. According to returns covering 41,369 workpeople, the volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended March 23rd, 1912, showed a decrease of 61.3 per cent. on a month ago, and of 57.2 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended March 23rd, 1912, was only 218,000, or 345,000 less than a month ago and 292,000 less than a vear ago.

	N	orkpeop	le.		vorked pe		
Basemine <u>en 199</u> 4 Sunt	Week ended Mar.		(+) or -) on a	Week ended Mar.	d Dec. $(-)$ on a		
	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Demonstration	119/194	E opening	Section of	att sut	HI. With	ALLEN.	
Departments. IRON :	18941318	ayes be	and the	7.00	Seleces	and a	
Puddling Forges	921 380	- 3,263	- 8,141 - 3,118	3.96 3.84	- 1·16 - 1·16	- 0.74	
Rolling Mills	62	- 307	- 391	3.08	- 2.06	- 1.58	
Founding	583	- 1,563	- 1,266 - 395	4.68	- 1.20	- 1.15	
Other Departments	309 999	- 361	- 395	5.56 4.81	- 0.22	- 0.06	
Mechanics, Labourers Total, Iron	3,254	- 14,673	-	4.47	- 0.81	- 0.47	
		1				14.20	
STEEL :	an fil	a card	12 1 1 1 1 1		1.11.12	0	
Open Hearth Melting Fur- naces	2,651	- 6,951	- 6,242	5.20	- 0.66	- 0.55	
Crucible Furnaces	417	- 100	- 82	2.94	- 2.59	- 2.25	
Bessemer Converters	351 4,328	- 1.434	-1,211 -11,198	4.43	- 0.70	- 0.78	
Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing	2,077	- 1,323	- 1,177	4.95	- 0.69	- 0.67	
Founding	6,333 7,058	- 2,836 - 1,528	- 1,742	5.75	- 0.08	- 0.10	
Other Departments	7,058	- 1,528	- 1,051	5.38	- 0.44	- 0.38	
Mechanics, Labourers	6,216	- 2,826	- 1,615	5.53	- 0.43	- 0.45	
Total, Steel	29,431	- 30,010	- 24,318	5.34	- 0.31	- 0.30	
	1 Sales	La Tribe	LE LE		CH ST. W.	Sent San	
IRON OF STEEL (not dis- tinguished):				1. 1923	Ser. 6. 10 1-1	20013025	
Rolling Mills	1,936	- 9,911	- 9,114	4.85	- 0.52	- 0.23	
Forging and Pressing	274	- 349	- 373	5.63	+ 0.06	+ 0.28	
Founding	701	- 92	- 53	5.78	- 0 13	- 0.09	
Other Departments	1,454 4,319	- 2,527	- 2,276 - 1,811	5-45 5-37	-0.39 -0.40	- 0.37	
Mechanics, Labourers	C. S.	C. C. Call St	the second	Byl	1.1.104		
(not distinguished)	8,684	- 15,007	- 13,627	5.31	- 0.527	- 0.11	
Grand Total	41,369	- 59,690	- 52,037	5.27	- 0.30	- 0.18	
Districts.	11- 14	G at the	EN - M	. 705	1.28	in ric	
Northumberland & Durham	5,351	- 46,374		5.52	- 0:14	- 0.05	
Cleveland	2,406	- 6,639	- 6,089	5.25	- 0.40	- 0.37	
Sheffield and Rotherham	14,685	- 5,104 - 3,386	- 2,878	5.28 3.83	- 0:43 - 1.80	- 0.38	
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	1,116		- 0,000	0.00	1.00	0 1 41	
Cumberland, Lancs, & Ches.	2,366	- 7,032	- 4,827	5.24	- 0.31	+ 0.22	
Staffordshire	2,981	- 6,494	- 6,178	5.10	- 0.32	- 0.33	
Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	1,172 4,873	- 4,199	- 3,955 - 7,817	5·45 5·29	-0.14 + 0.06	+ 0.11 - 0.24	
						22782.2	
Total, England and Wales	34,950	- 47,922		5.26	- 0.29	- 0.22	
Scotland	6,419	- 11,768	- 11,342	5.32	- 0.32	- 0.03	
Total	41.369	- 59,690	- 52,037	5.27	- 0.30	- 0.19	

Compared with both a month ago and a year ago every district showed large decreases in employment, owing to the dispute in the coal mining industry. The district which showed the effects of the dispute least was Sheffield and Rotherham; at Leeds, Bradford, etc., and in the Cleveland district, the volume of employment showed a large drop. The departments least affected were steel forges and foundries; at puddling forges and open hearth melting furnaces there were heavy decreases

The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 59,690 (or 59.1 per cent.) on a month ago and by 52,037 (55.7 per cent.) on a year ago, while the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0.30 and 0.19 of a shift respectively.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during March, 1912, amounted to 133,503 tons, or 17,001 tons less than in February, 1912, and 46,762 tons less than in March, 1911.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during March, 1912, amounted to 289,790 tons, or 63,373 tons more than in February, 1912, and 42,292 tons more than in March, 1911.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,064 Returns-4 from Employers and Employers' Associa-tions, 1,031 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 29 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT during March, especially towards the end

of the month, showed a considerable falling-off owing to the coal strike, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a membership of 189,356 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of March was 9.0, as compared with 2.4 a month ago and 3.3 at the end of March, 1911. Compared with a month ago there was an increase, caused by the coal strike, in the percentage unemployed in every district, the districts most seriously affected being the northern districts of England, especially the West Riding towns, South Wales and Bristol, and Glasgow and district. The district least affected was London. Compared with a year ago every district except London showed an increase in the percentage unemployed, the increase being, however, comparatively slight in the Hull and Lincoln-shire and South Coast districts.

District.	No. of Members [*] of Unions	retu	ercenta rned as yed at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a		
area and a second and a second and a	at end of Mar, 1912.	Mar., 1912	Feb., 1912.	Mar., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast	15,358 19,686	11.7 10.4	2.7 1.9	5•6 2·9	+ 9.0 + 8.5	+ 6.1 + 7.5
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,784	14.0	4.6	6.8	+ 9.4	+ 7.2
West Riding Towns	10,722	17.0	2.9	3.2	+14.1	+ 13.8
Hull and Lincolnshire District	4,657	4.2	2.9	3.6	+ 1.3	+ 0.6
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	8,447	4.1	1.1	1.4	+ 3.0	+ 2.7
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,406	6.9	1.8	3.3	+ 5.1	+ 3.6
London and neighbouring District	12,380	2.5	2.0	26	+ 0.2	- 0.1
South Coast	4,911 7,237	3.3	1.2	1.4	+ 2.1 + 10.3	+ 1.9 + 10.7
District	1,201				1 -0 0	Latin Seco
Glasgow and District	18.316	12.9	3.1	4.5	+ 9.8	+ 8.4
East of Scotland	3.700	10.9	6.0	6.9	+ 4.9	+ 4.0
Belfast and Dublin	3,837	7.0	4.3	1.8	+ 2.7	+ 5.2
Other Districts	5,975	5.5	1.1	2.1	+ 4.4	+ 3.4
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	} 189,356	9.0	2•4	3.3	+ 6.6	+ 5.7

On the North-East Coast the effects of the coal strike were generally felt towards the end of the month, and short time was worked and staffs reduced at many works. Full employment continued, however, at some places on the Tyne, and on repair work employment was fairly good. On the Wear many turners and fitters were discharged owing to scarcity of material, and several firms closed down at the end of the month owing to want of coal or electric power. On the Tees and at Hartlepool employment generally showed a considerable falling-off.

In Lancashire employment at general engineering works was affected by lack of fuel, some short time being worked and a few works closing down at the end of the month. It continued good at Barrow, Preston, and

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Blackburn. With textile machinery makers employment continued slack, short time being worked. At Crewe employment was slack.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire short time was common, especially towards the end of the month, and some works were closed. In Hull and Lincolnshire employment was, on the whole, moderate.

At Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry employment was fairly well maintained, but was not so good as a month ago. Overtime was worked in the motor industry, but there was some short time in other branches owing to lack of material. Employment was fair at Leicester and Derby (where, however, motor works were busy). It was moderate at Nottingham. In the Eastern Counties employment continued good on the whole, but short time was worked by some firms.

In the London district employment continued good. At Southampton it was moderate. It was good at Devonport and moderate with engineers at Plymouth. Short time was worked by many men at Swindon. At Bristol employment was fair, and in South Wales it was bad.

In the Glasgow district a number of engineering shops worked short time, and a large number of men had their employment suspended owing to the coal strike. With some branches of iron-moulders employment was bad. At Edinburgh and Falkirk employment was affected by the coal strike. At Dundee employment was fair, and not so good as a month ago. At Aberdeen it continued good on the whole.

At Belfast employment was dull, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago. At Dublin it continued fair. The **Imports** of machinery in March, 1912, amounted

to £607,967 or £98398 more than in February, 1912, and £30,340 more than in March, 1911.

The Exports of machinery in March, 1912, amounted to $\pounds 2,799,172$, or $\pounds 452,516$ more than in February, 1912, and $\pounds 33,733$ more than in March, 1911.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 340 Returns-5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 318 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT during March was generally good, but showed a decline on the previous month. There was little change compared with a year ago.

little change compared with a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 67,189 reported 4:4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 2:8 per cent. a month ago and 4:1 per cent. a year ago.

District.		No. of Mem- bers * of Unions	Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a		
:		at end of March, 1912.	Mar., 1912.	Feb., 1912.	Mar., 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 Aberdee Belfast Other Districts	 n	10,160 5,825 5,544 2,815 4,622 4,591 2,761 4,630 16,661 1,967 3,907 3,706	29 46 117 36 47 22 171 52 25 34 10 17	396553 5553 2361 811 2907 07	50 65 71 36 40 16 128 54 18 54 18 41 02 20	-+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	$\begin{array}{r} - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ + & 4 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 4 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	

Compared with a month ago all the districts except the Tyne showed some increase in the number unemployed, considerable increases occurring in the Bristol Channel and Tees districts.

Compared with a year ago the last-named districts also showed marked increases in the number unemployed, while the Tyne and Wear districts showed decreases; the other districts generally showed little change, four showing slight increases, three slight decreases, and one (the Humber) showing the same number unemployed in March, 1912, as a year ago.

Employment was good and better than a month ago on the Tyne, much overtime being worked by iron ship-

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

builders at Wallsend, Bill Quay, and Howdon. Employment was generally good on the Wear, but declined with iron shipbuilders in the last week of the month, when one or two yards had to close through lack of material and coal. The strike also affected employment in the Tees district, where there was a marked decline on the previous month; employment on repair work, however, was fairly good, and better than a month ago.

Employment continued good on the Humber, except with shipwrights at Grimsby, with whom it continued moderate.

Employment was still good on repair work in the Thames district, but showed a decline, on the whole, compared with a month ago, being affected by the coal strike. Employment continued very good in Government yards on the South Coast; at Southampton it was fair on new work, and slack on repair work. Shipwrights were fairly well employed on repairs at the Bristol Channel ports; iron shipbuilders, however, were generally slack at these ports, and employment on the whole showed a marked decline on a month ago.

Employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago, on the Mersey, and some short time was worked by boilermakers, who were still slack on repair work. At Barrow employment continued good and overtime was worked.

Employment was still very good on the Clyde, though showing some decline on the previous month; overtime was again reported in most of the yards. Employment continued good on the East Coast of Scotland.

Employment continued very good at Belfast; a demand for more rivetters was reported, but a number of platers were out of employment, partly owing to want of material.

Tonnage under Construction.

According to *Lloyd's Returns*, there was at the end of March, 1912, an increase in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction of 167,846 tons gross (or $11\cdot0$ per cent.) compared with the end of December, 1911, and an increase of 311,934 tons gross (or $22\cdot7$ per cent.) compared with the end of March, 1911. The figures for March, 1912, are the highest ever recorded in the quarterly returns issued by Lloyd's. The war vessels under construction showed an increase of 20,685 tons displacement compared with December, 1911, and of 9,884 tons displacement compared with March, 1911.

	Mer	chant Ver	ssels.	War Vessels.			
District. End					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on		
	Mar., 1912.	Dec., 1911.	Mar., 1911.	Mar., 1912.	Dec., 1911.	Mar., 1911.	
Clyde Belfast Wear Wear Hartlepool & Whitby Middlesbro & Stockton Barrow, Maryport & Barrow, Maryport & Workington. Liverpool Other Districts Royal Dockyards	Tons gross. 649,572 322,550 261,471 201,050 78,230 84,077 3,670 15,688 64,590 	+ 13,877 + 15,720 + 894	$\begin{array}{c} {\rm Tons}\\ {\rm gross.}\\ +143,532\\ +69,365\\ +20,312\\ +44,247\\ +8,800\\ +7,669\\ +139\\ -5,296\\ +23,166\\ \\ \cdots\end{array}$	ment. 109,145 89,370 84,415 28,400 6,670	Tons Displace- ment. - 3,691 - 1,396 - 1,321 - 1,692 - 21,566 + 50,350	Tons Displace- ment. - 11,011 + 29,500 + 16,345 - 5,160 - 21,220 + 1,500	
Total	1,686,898	+167,846	+311,934	429,440	+ 20,685	+ 9,88	

Merchant Vessels.—Compared with the end of December, 1911, there were increases in all districts except in the Barrow, Maryport and Workington district, where there was no change. The greatest of these increases was on the Clyde (59,685 tons gross). Compared with the end of March, 1911, there were increases in each district except Liverpool, which showed a decrease of 5,296 tons gross. The largest increases were on the Clyde (143,532 tons gross), at Belfast (69,365 tons gross), and on the Wear (44,247 tons gross).

on the wear (44,247 tons gross). War Vessels.—Compared with December, 1911, the only increase was at the Royal Dockyards (50,350 tons displacement), the other districts all showing decreases. As compared with a year ago there were increases of 29,500 tons displacement on the Tyne, and of 16,345 tons displacement at Barrow. There was a decrease of slightly over 11,000 tons displacement on the Clyde.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 87 Returns-3 from Employers' Associations, 64 from Trade Unions, and 20 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, but was adversely affected, especially in certain branches, by the coal strike, which created a considerable volume of unemployment or short time by the end of the month.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 28,659 reported 8.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 1.3 per cent. a month ago, and 2.0 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—The coal strike caused a considerable amount of unemployment among brassworkers, especially towards the end of the month; but otherwise employment was good, and better than a year ago. With bedstead workers at Birmingham it continued fair.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Short time was worked in the nut and bolt trade in the Darlaston district; employment was fair in the nut, bolt, spike and rivet trade at Blackheath (Staffs.) and Halesowen. At Birmingham it continued good with wire nail, shoe rivet and machine rivet makers, and was fairly good with nut and bolt makers.

Wire.—Employment continued fairly good at Warrington; but at other large centres the coal strike very greatly affected employment by the end of the month. At Birmingham short time was general, while at Halifax and Sheffield the number of trade union members unemployed showed a large increase.

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

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment at Falkirk was fair, but there was much unemployment and short time towards the end of the month. In England employment was bad, with much short time throughout the greater part of the month; at the end of the month half the trade union members were reported to be on short time.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—At Sheffield the various branches of the cutlery trade continued fair on the whole. Employment was fairly good with edgetool makers at Birmingham. At Walsall it was fair, on the whole, with makers of bits, stirrups and other saddlery parts. At Redditch it was good both in the needle trade and in the fish-hook trade. In the watch trade at Coventry employment was quiet.

Tubes.—The tube trade in South Staffordshire was completely disorganised by the coal strike. With brass and copper tube makers at Birmingham employment was fairly good until the last week of the month.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—At Cradley Heath nearly all the chainmakers and anchorsmiths were unemployed. Employment was slack, with short time, with anchorsmiths on the Tyne and fair on the Wear. At Dudley a large proportion of the anvil and vice makers were unemployed by the end of the month. With spring makers it was fairly good at West Bromwich.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers was fairly good on the whole. In the iron-plate trade employment was bad generally. With tinplate makers-up it was fairly good, with some short time at Wolverhampton and Birmingham; at Oldham it was good and better than a month ago. At Edinburgh it continued good with tinsmiths.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—Employment in these trades at Sheffield was quiet, with some short time. With goldsmiths in London it was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Birmingham it was quiet with silversmiths and electroplaters, and with jewellers; with Britannia metal workers it was fairly good.

Farriers.—Employment with farriers was fair on the whole.

loogu Im	ports a	nd Exp	orts.			
Description.	Mar.,	Feb.,	Mar.,	Inc. (+) o in Mar.,) or Dec. (- ., 1912, on a	
Description	Mar., Feb., Mar., 1912. 1912. 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports :	£	£	£	E	ę	
Cutlery	16,643 107,088	11,153 101,023	12,989 111,193	+ 5,490 + 6,065	+ 3,654 - 4,105	
Cutlery	62,069 232,035 217,594	51,512 226,283 190,657	70,367 236,035 228,963	+ 10,557 + 5,752 + 26,937	- 8,298 - 4,000 - 11,365	

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 472 Returns - 375 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 90 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good in both the *spinning* and *weaving* branches till towards the end of the month, when lack of fuel resulted in the closing of some mills.

Returns from firms employing 126,087 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a month ago the decreases in the

Compared with a month ago the decreases in the numbers employed were more marked in the preparing and spinning departments than in weaving, whilst the latter showed a slight increase in the amount of wages paid. As compared with a year ago preparing and spinning showed decreases and weaving increases in both the number employed and the wages paid.

2004 0 0005 1 0	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	•	
	Week ended Mar.)or Dec. on a	Week ended Mar.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	23rd. 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	16,121 29,101 55,615 10,387 14,863	Per cent. - 3.0 - 1.8 - 0.3 + 0.1 - 3.0	Per cent. - 2.9 - 1.2 + 0.2 + 0.9 - 2.2	£ 14,624 28,507 53,724 12,276 15,154	Per cent. - 4.0 - 3.6 + 0.6 - 1.5 - 3.1	Per cent. - 2.7 - 3.4 + 3.8 + 2.4 - 2.1	
Total	126,087	- 1.3	- 0.8	124,285	- 1.7	+ 0.4	
Districts. Ashton	6,864 6,950 14,845 16,705 7,963 9,830 11,485 19,495 14,662	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.0 \\ + & 0.1 \\ - & 3.9 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 4.5 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 1.7 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 0.8 \\ - 2.9 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 6.2 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 1.5 \end{array}$	6,772 7,022 15,820 15,627 8,069 8,051 10,915 19,819 17,817	$\begin{array}{r} - 2.7 \\ + 1.6 \\ - 2.1 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 3.6 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 2.0 \\ + 6.4 \\ - 1.6 \\ + 1.4 \\ + 0.7 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 5.1 \end{array}$	
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	5,660 3,996 7,632	- 3.8 - 12.7 - 0.5	+ 3.1 - 12.4 - 1.2	4,589 3,433 6,351	- 4·3 - 20·1 - 2·0	+ 0.4 - 20.1 - 1.0	
Total	126,087	- 1.3	- 0.8	124,285	- 1.7	+ 0.4	

In the Oldham and Bolton districts employment continued good in both the spinning and weaving branches till towards the end of the month, when the coal dispute caused the closing of many of the mills.

With weavers in the Blackburn and Burnley districts employment continued good, but there was some unsteadiness at the end of the month.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Description of Coston.	Mar.,	Feb.,	,Mar.,	Inc. (+) o in Mar.,	or Dec. (-) 1912, on a	
Description of Queton.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 300,801 5,445 4,660 32,917 5,067	Bales. 302,478 5,374 3,554 43,087 8,841	Bales. 274,834 3,832 6,317 34,454 4,027	Bales. - 1,677 + 71 + 1,106 - 10,170 - 3,774	Bales. + 25,967 + 1,613 - 1,657 - 1,537 + 1,040	
Total _	348,890	363,334	323,464	- 14,444	+ 25 426	

Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.

The following Table shows the prices of raw cotton ("middling" American and "good fair" Egyptian) at Liverpool during March, 1912, together with the in-creases and decreases as compared with February, 1912, and March, 1911 :--

en + with +		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a			
STR. Q DO THE CONTRACT	Mar., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
and an other state of the state	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.		
Middling American: Monthly average of Daily Quota-	6.07	+ 0.50	- 1.62		
tions Highest Price on any one day	6·20 5·85	+ 0.17 + 0.25	- 1.59 - 1.70		
Good Fair Egyptian : Monthly average of Daily Quota-	8.70	- 0.21	- 0.53		
tions Highest Price on any one day	8.75	- 0.25 - 0.12	- 0.56		

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on April 5th, 1912, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,511,820 bales, as compared with 1,081,390 bales on April 7th, 1911.

Exports of Cotton Goods.

to economi me		Teb	Mar.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a		
Description.	Mar., 1912.	Feb., 1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist- Grey	1,000 lbs. 19,743 3,958	1,000 lbs. 17,648 2,735	1,000 lbs. 18,821 3,299	1,000 lbs. + 2,095 + 1,223	1,000 lbs. + 922 + 659	
Total	23,701	20,383	22,120	+ 3,318	+ 1,581	
Cotton- Thread for Sewing	2,115	1,703	2,022	+ 412	+ 93	
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds. 198,540 193,071 115,746 114,984	1,000 yds. 124,174 160,979 100,180 104,196	1,000 yds. 207,570 178,437 126,283 123,908	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ \text{yds.} \\ + 74,366 \\ + 32,092 \\ + 15,566 \\ + 10,788 \end{array}$	1,000 yda. - 9,030 + 14,634 - 10,537 - 8,924	
Total	622,341	489,529	636,198	1+132,812	- 13,857	

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES

(Based on 380 Returns-350 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 20 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago, owing to the effect of the coal dispute.

Returns from firms employing 25,554 workpeople in the week ending March 23rd showed a decrease of 3'4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8'5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.1 per

cent. in the amount of wages paid. In the Huddersfield, Leeds, and Dewsbury and Batley districts there was much short time and slackness, and employment was worse than a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment was good, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

the second of the second	W	orkpeople	в.	THE GO	Earnings.	ILI-
and the second second	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended Mar.	Inc. (- Dec. (-	
in the provident of	Mar. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting	771 5,178 10,363 7,463 1,779 25,554	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.7 \\ - 3.6 \\ - 5.3 \\ - 1.4 \\ - 1.8 \\ \hline - 3.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per.} \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 3.4 \\ - & 3.5 \\ - & 1.9 \\ - & 3.6 \\ \end{array}$	£ 760 4,392 8,810 7,276 1,541 22,779	Per. cent. + 3·5 - 12·4 - 9·2 - 6·3 - 7·6 - 8·5	Per cent. + 2.6 - 13.9 - 5.9 - 7.5 - 10.5 - 8.1
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding Total, West Riding Soctiand Other Districts	3,944 2,432 4,078 1,746 12,200 6,825 6,529	- 0.2	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.7 \\ - & 16.0 \\ - & 7.4 \\ + & 1.4 \\ \hline \\ - & 5.7 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.2 \end{array}$	3,851 2,157 3,892 1,627 11,527 6,303 4,949	$ \begin{array}{r} -14.7 \\ -22.0 \\ -12.8 \\ -8.1 \\ \hline -14.7 \\ +0.5 \\ -2.9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -11.9\\ -19.2\\ -15.6\\ -6.6\\ -14.0\\ +0.3\\ -3.2\\ \end{array} $
Total - ··	25,554	- 3.4	- 2.9	22,779	- 8.5	8.1

Worsted Trade.

Employment was affected by the coal dispute, and showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year

Returns from firms employing 42,149 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd showed a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 12.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 13.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

				The Lord Torrison	Martin Par Sha	mar marine
han and the form	W	orkpeopl	е.	I	Carnings.	
and same strang	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
interferences	Mar. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. fool Sorting & Combing inning eaving ther Departments ot specified	4,747 22,581 7,997 3,583 3,241	Per cent. - 6.4 - 1.7 - 2.9 - 2.6 + 1.6	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -10^{\cdot}5 \\ +0^{\cdot}2 \\ -5^{\cdot}9 \\ -3^{\cdot}9 \\ +1^{\cdot}7 \end{array}$	£ 4,872 11,765 6,357 3,373 1,946	Per cent. - 9.0 - 10.6 - 13.5 - 9.4 - 24.6	Per cent. - 14·2 - 9·2 - 16·9 - 13·2 - 25·2
Total	42,149	- 2.3	- 2:6	28,313	- 12.0	- 13.6
Districts. radford District eighley District alfax District uddersfield District ther Parts of West Riding	21,143 6,893 5,062 3,694 2,776	- 2.9 - 1.3 + 0.5 - 2.0 - 6.7	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.5 \\ - 3.2 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 2.0 \\ - 10.0 \end{array} $	14,459 4,738 3,182 2,764 1,629	$ \begin{array}{r} -13.3 \\ -8.0 \\ -9.1 \\ -15.4 \\ -13.4 \end{array} $	- 14·1 - 12·6 - 11·2 - 16·2 - 18·3
Total, West Riding	39,568 2,581	- 2.4 - 1.2	- 2.8 + 1.7	26,772 1,541	- 12·2 - 8·3	- 14.0 - 6.3
Total	42,149	- 2.3	- 2.6	28,313	- 12.0	- 13.6

In consequence of the dispute in the coal trade, a large number of worsted workers were affected by short time and slackness during the month in the Bradford, Keigh-ley, Halifax and Huddersfield districts.

Prices of Raw Wool.

The prices of raw wool and tops in Bradford are shown below for the months specified :---

in the second of the second of the second	12.70 M	Mar., 1912.	Feb., I	912.	Mar., 1911.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		Pence per lb. 10½ 13¾ 26⅔	1	per 1b 978 35/8 53/8	Pence per lb. 97% 13½ 26%
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		$10, 10\frac{1}{14}, 13\frac{1}{14}, 13\frac{1}{12}, 25\frac{1}{25}, 25\frac{3}{4}$	934, 1314, 1 251/2,253	10 3, 13¼ 4, 25½	934, 10 1334 1334, 1334 2534, 27
In	ports	and Exp	orts.		
The state of the s		Tab	Mar.,	Inc. (in M	(+) or Dec. (-) ar., 1912, on a
and a transfer of the second	Mar., 1912.	Feb., 1912.	1911.	Morag	
Imports	and E	xports of Ra	w Wool	(SHEE	P OR LAMBS).
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports "	93,280 3,983	110,597 2,867	105,467 2,584	$\ - \frac{17}{+1} \ $,317 - 12,187
Re-Exports of Imported Wool 1,000 lbs.	25,661	53,166	20,944	and the second of the	,505 + 4,717 Exported.

	British	and Iris	h Manufa	otures Exp	orted.
Yarn: Woollen 1,000 lbs. Worsted " Alpaca and Mohair,	458 5,514 1,451	524 4,531 1,140	526 5,561 1,495	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 66 \\ + & 983 \\ + & 311 \end{array} $	- 47 - 44
Total, Yarn "	7,423	6,195	7,582	+ 1,228	- 159
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted "	7,093 6,347	9,059 6,544	8,823 7,762	- 1,966 - 197	- 1,730 - 1,415
Total Piece Goods "	13,440	15,603	16,585	- 2,163	- 3,14

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 114 Returns—104 from Employers and Employers' ssociations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was moderate; it showed some improvement compared with the previous month, but

was not quite so good as a year ago. Returns from firms employing 49,931 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd, 1912, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was

April, 1912 THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

01 0 2 1		the state of the	0	T		
	W	orkpeopl	0.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Mar.	Inc. (+)) or Dec. on a	Week ended Mar.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing · · · · · Spinning · · · · · Weaving · · · · · Other · · · · · · · · Not specified · · · · · ·	6,537 12 143 17,973 7,285 5,993 49,931	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.6 \\ - \ 0.6 \\ + \ 0.8 \\ - \ 1.0 \\ + \ 0.7 \\ \end{array}$	Per cent. - 12 - 15 - 22 + 22 - 16 - 12	£ 3,663- 5,929 11,348 5,704 3,540 30,184	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.0 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 2.7 \\ - 1.4 \\ + 7.6 \\ \hline + 1.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 0 \\ + 3 \cdot 7 \\ \hline - 0 \cdot 4 \end{array}$
Districts. Belfast Other Places in Ireland Total, Ireland	18,309 16,157 34,466	+ 1.1 - 0.5 + 0.3	- 0.7 - 1.3 - 1.0	11,257 9,190 20,447	$+ \frac{4.6}{1.0}$ + 3.0	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.6 \\ + 0.3 \\ \hline - 0.2 \end{array} $
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	6,939 6,454	- 0.4 + 0.3	- 2·1 - 1·4	4,536 4,069	+ 2.8 - 1.5	+ 1.0 + 2.1
Total, Scotland	13,393	- 0.1	- 1.7	8,605	+ 0.7	+ 1.5
England	2,072	- 1.1	- 1.2	1,132	- 10.7	-15.0
United Kingdom	49,931	+ 0.5	- 1.2	30,184	+ 1.7	- 0.4

Employment was generally fair at Belfast, and better than a month ago. Flax dressers continued well employed, but employment with flax roughers was only moderate. Some short time was caused by the coal strike. In other parts of Ireland short time was also reported. In Fifeshire employment, though somewhat affected by the coal strike, still remained good; a deficiency of women workers was again reported.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Mar.,	Feb.,	Mar.,	Inc. (+) o in Mar.,	r Dec. (-) 1912, on a
Description.	1912. 1912. 1911. 1911.		Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or	d beins Fileboo		Stal T	a Franciska Kalijaka	ipana'i ka Jan
Codilla) tons	14,519	12,294	17,373	+ 2,225	- 2,854
Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods	16,827	16,196	19,759	+ 631	- 2,932
100 yds.	223,545	149,274	189,949	+ 74,271	+ 33,596

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 35 Returns—32 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.) EMPLOYMENT was seriously affected by a general dispute at Dundee, which was in progress during the greater part of March. The effects of this dispute, and to a esser extent of the coal strike, were shown in a considerable decline in the amount of wages paid as compared both with a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms not directly involved in the dispute, and employing 9,871 workpeople, in the week ended March 23rd, 1912, showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 12.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 11.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Employment continued good in the Forfar district, but was affected by the disputes referred to above.

	- V	- Workpeople.			Earnings.		
ind baseli and	Week ended March	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended March	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	
- 10 mar 16	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	2,125 2,943 3,184 921 698	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1.0 \\ - 2.9 \\ - 3.9 \\ - 5.0 \\ + 1.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 6\cdot3 \\ - & 0\cdot1 \\ - & 0\cdot7 \\ - & 6\cdot2 \\ + & 3\cdot4 \end{array}$	£ 1,338 1,716 2,016 842 562	Per cent. - 10.7 - 12.9 - 16.1 - 16.1 + 9.6	Per cent. - 14 (- 10) - 13 (- 16 (+ 11)	
Total	9,871	- 2.7	- 2.0	6,474	- 12.4	- 11	

	· Watter Martin	Strange Production		States - States - And	and the second
Ir	nports	and Exp	ports.		
tant (on b)	Mar.,	Feb.,	Mar.,	Inc. (+) of in Mar.,	
Description.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Yea
Imports: Jute tons	35,345	51,408	21,338	- 16,063	+ 14
Exports: JuteYarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	40,037 138,584	41,497 146,790	37,878 137,109	- 1,460 - 8 ,206	+ 2 + 1

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 68 Returns - 59 from Employers and Employers' Associa-tions, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fair, and was better than a year ago; some short time was reported in the various districts

Returns from firms employing 6,775 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

wer a south and	V	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Mar.	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended Mar.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches, Levers	1,481 2,770 1,632 675 217 6,775	Per cent. + 0.5 + 0.6 + 0.4 - 2.3 + 0.3	Per cent. + 6.0 - 3.4 - 6.8 - 11.3 + 2.8 - 3.0	£ 2,088 2,761 1,196 468 267 6,780	Per cent. + 0.6 - 2.4 + 3.5 + 2.2 - 1.5 - 0.1	Per cent. + 23:2 - 3:3 - 2:0 - 11:9 + 14:1 + 3:7
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland	1,691 1,328 1,866 1,890 6,775	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.2 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 1.5 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 0.3 \end{array} $	- 4.5 + 2.7 - 3.2 - 5.3 - 3.0	1,635 1,744 1,548 1,853 6,780	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.1 \\ - 2.0 \\ + 7.1 \\ - 2.2 \\ \hline - 0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.7 \\ + 13.5 \\ + 9.5 \\ - 2.7 \\ + 3.7 \end{array} $

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch con-tinued bad, but was better than a year ago; in the curtain branch it was good, and in the plain net branch fair. In the Long Eaton district employment showed a fair. In the Long laton district employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In the West of England employment was moderate, but better than a month ago and a year ago in both the levers and plain net branches. In Scotland employment was fairly good in the curtain branch, but not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

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	Importa	and	Erra and	and the second se

Deset H	Imports	Feb.,	Mar.,	Inc. (+) o in Mar.,	or Dec. (-) 1912, on a
Description.	1912.'	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	217,614 3,237	£ 242,252 11,009	£ 259,195 10,518	£ - 24,638 - 7,772	£ - 41,581 - 7,281
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	391,373 6,609	349,828 - 3,717	383,626 7,602	+ 41,545 + 2,898	+ 7,747 - 993

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 106 Returns-96 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was good, but was affected towards the end of the month by the dispute in the coal trade; it was rather better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 20,144 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid,

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THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. April, 1912.

and the second	W	orkpeop	le.			
District.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-	
	March 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	March 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Lelcester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	8,719 2.667 5,177 2,846 735	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.1 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 5.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.0 \\ + 5.0 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 6.1 \\ + 17.4 \end{array}$	£ 7,062 2,169 3,885 2,093 479	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 5.7 \\ + 1.4 \\ - 3.5 \\ + 1.4 \\ + 4.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 2.9 \\ + 4.2 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 6.3 \\ + 18.0 \end{array}$
Total, United Kingdom	20,144	+ 0.2	+ 3.0	15,688	- 3.0	+ 0.5

At Leicester employment on the whole was fair, but not so good as a month ago and a year ago; at the end of the month it was affected by the coal dispute. At Hinckley and Loughborough employment was fairly good. With power frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire some short time owing to shortage of coal was reported, but employment on the whole was fairly good; with hand frame workers it was also fairly good. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

. What sogar to	attonas	Feb.,	Mar.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a		
Description.	Mar., 1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cathan .	£	£	£	£	£	
	42,841	44,270	51,294	- 1,429	- 8,453	
	199,495	176,957	179,409	+ 22,538	+ 20,086	
(Jakkan	. 167,230	187,545	178,172	- 20,315	- 10,942	
	53,073	47,185	57,200	+ 5,888	- 4,127	

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 60 Returns-53 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate during March, and a number of factories worked short time owing to the coal strike. Returns received from firms employing 9,074 work-

people in the week ended March 23rd, 1912, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 4.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

a surfaiding are that	v	Vorkpeop	orkpeople. Earning				
tant a line are all a seate	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
seer ago.	Mar. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
1	States of the	Per	Per	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Branches. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	1,078 2,676 3,916 547 857	$\begin{array}{r} \text{cent.} \\ - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 2 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ + 1.1 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 10.6 \\ + 7.7 \end{array}$	447 1,985 2,591 370 587	$\begin{array}{r} - & 9 \cdot 9 \\ - & 3 \cdot 0 \\ - & 7 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 5 \\ & \cdots \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 10.8 \\ - 3.5 \\ - 6.5 \\ - 10.6 \\ - 3.6 \end{array}$	
Total	9,074	- 0:3	- 0.8	5,980	- 4.8	- 5.9	
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties	3,105 997 3,040 1,932	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.1 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 0.6 \end{array} $	- 2.0 + 5.4 - 0.5 - 2.6	2,350 695 1,715 1,220	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 4.6 \\ - & 7.2 \\ - & 8.2 \\ + & 1.7 \end{vmatrix}$	- 6.0 - 1.0 - 9.7 - 2.5	
Total	9,074	- 0.3	- 0.8	5,980	- 4.8	- 5.9	

Employment with throwsters and spinners was moderate at Macclesfield, and bad at Leek. At Congleton it was fair with throwsters, moderate with spinners, short time being worked throughout the month. At Macclesfield employment with handloom weavers was good in factories, overtime being worked, but continued bad with outside workers. With power-loom weavers it continued fair. With trimming weavers employment was fair at both Leek and Congleton, being better than a month ago in the latter case. In the Bradford district employment was good. In the Eastern Counties employment was moderate.

Imports and Exports. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a Feb., 1912. Mar., 1911. Mar., 1912. Description Month ago. Year ago. 114,475 48,023 60,050 7,153,564 8,850 10,331 10,869 16,441 42,111 52,114 6,509,266 37,692 49,181 7,170,005 lbs lbs yds 7,449 102,558 457,786 7,289 76,612 435,966 5,160 146,489 485,805 lbs lbs yds + 25,946 + 21,820

CARPET TRADE.

(Based on 35 Returns-25 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was adversely affected generally by the coal strike and, in Scotland, by the dispute in the jute industry at Dundee.

Returns from firms employing 7,827 workpeople and paying $\pounds 6,211$ in wages in the week ended March 23rd, 1912, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago, the number employed increased by 2.7 per cent., but there was a decrease of 9.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In consequence of the coal dispute short time was reported in the industry at Kidderminster, Bradford and Halifax districts. In Scotland it was reported that, in addition to the coal dispute, employment was further affected by the dispute in the Dundee jute industry, which caused a lack of raw material at some of the carpet works.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

(Based on 330 Returns—312 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 10 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally was affected by the dispute in the coal trade, and there was a considerable decline compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 30,222 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd showed a decrease of 65 per cent. in the number employed, and of 15.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 6.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 17.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

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Constraints out	W	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
and an example a state	Week ended	ded (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+ (-)) or Dec. on a
a of the state of the state	March 23rd, 1912.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	March 23rd, 1912.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
Trades : Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing, and Other Departments	3,699 1,085 14,736 9,844	Per cent. - 0.2 - 4.6 - 7.4 - 5.5	Per cent. - 0.8 - 6.7 - 7.6 - 4.9	£ 3,700 1,257 15,817 9,943	Per cent. - 2·3 - 9·0 - 20·1 - 10·6	Per cent. - 1.6 - 13.9 - 24.4 - 9.0 - 26.3
Not specified Total	858 30,222	- 25·2 - 6·5	- 22.9	830 31,547	- 31.5	- 17.4
Districts : Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts	12,319 9,746 3,809 1,072 3,276	$ \begin{array}{r} -10.3 \\ -6.0 \\ -1.4 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -11.1\\ -5.4\\ -2.0\\ -1.0\\ +3.2 \end{array} $	12,654 11,156 3,307 973 3,457	- 26·3 - 5·8 - 5·8 - 3·5 - 3·5 - 8·7	- 31.4 - 6.1 - 4.8 + 3.7 + 0.3
Total	30,222	- 6.5	- 6:4	31,547	- 15.4	-17.4

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago, owing to the effect of the coal dispute. At Basford employment was fairly good. In Dundee it was good.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers was disorganised by the coal dispute, and much short time was reported. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was slack. In Scotland much short time was reported.

April, 1912. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers was disorganised by the dispute in the coal trade. With cotton dyers in Lancashire employment was fairly good; in Yorkshire employment showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. With silk dyers employment was reported as fair at Macclesfield and Leek and good at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was moderate.

Nottingham it was moderate. Trimming, Finishing, etc.—At Leicester, Hinckley, and Loughborough employment was slack, and much short time was reported; at Basford it was fair. With calenderers employment was reported as bad at Glasgow; at Dundee it was affected by a dispute in the jute industry.

LEATHER TRADES.

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

EMPLOYMENT during March was moderate. Trade Unions with 2,974 members reported 7.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, compared with 5.1 per cent. a month ago and 5.0 per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, etc.—Skinners at Leeds reported employment as still fair, though the number unemployed showed an increase on the previous month; in London employment was dull. With curriers in London employment was bad, at Birmingham it was quiet, with short time on account of the coal strike; it was also quiet at Walsall. At Glasgow it continued good. Leather workers at Bolton, Bury and Wigan continued fairly well employed, at Manchester employment was good, and overtime was worked.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—At Walsall employment continued quiet with gig saddlers, and was worse than a year ago; short time was worked. With brown saddlers it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In London it was quiet with harness makers and slack with brown saddlers. At Birmingham employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago; at Glasgow and Dublin it was fair, and better than a year ago.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—Employment with portmanteau makers continued fair in London, and was better than a year ago; at Manchester it was fair, worse than a month ago and better than a year ago. With fancy leather workers it was fair, and slightly worse than a month ago and a year ago, short time being worked.

Imports and Exports.									
Description.	Mar.,	Feb.,	Mar.,	Inc. (+) in Mar.,	or Dec. (-) 1912, on a				
	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.				
Imports :	TR Die	Harris 1	and the second		and a mail				
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry cwts. Ditto, wet cwts.	51,988 56,867	54,853 78,443	46,120 56,273	- 2,865 - 21,576	+ 5,868 + 594				
Total Hides, dry and wet cwts.	108,855	133,296	102,393	- 24,441	+ 6,462				
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins " (value) £	1,388.782 201,625	772,925 167,515	1,169,017 208,779	+ 615,857 + 34,110	+ 219,765 - 7,154				
Leather* ewts.	136,290	110,566	103,338	+ 25,724	+ 32,952				
Exports: Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Saddlery and Harness £ (value)	19,474 18,283 3,302 46,188	16,784 19,109 3,325 43,685	20.602 16,711 3,279 44,024	+ 2,690 - 826 - 23 + 2,503	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1,128 \\ + & 1,572 \\ + & 23 \\ + & 2,164 \end{array}$				
Other Sorts (value) £	50,400	45,090	48,505	+ 5,310	+ 1,895				
The second s	The second second second second		the second s	A CONTRACTOR OF THE	AS AND IT WANTED				

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 510 Returns-450 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 50 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was fairly good until the end of the month,

when it was affected by the dispute in the coal trade; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 66,548 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an

orsted increase of 4.4 per cent. in the number employed, and trade. of 6.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	. V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
District.	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Mar, 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. London	3,110 13,040 3,136 10,730 9,272 4,043 2,733 3,666 1,441 1,636 2,272 3,261 9999 3,317	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 13 \\ + 05 \\ - 01 \\ + 05 \\ + 06 \\ + 16 \\ + 16 \\ + 11 \\ - 11 \\ - 23 \\ - 12 \\ + 21 \\ - 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Per} \\ \mbox{cent.} \\ +10.1 \\ +2.2 \\ -1.6 \\ +7.5 \\ +6.5 \\ +2.2 \\ +12.0 \\ +3.9 \\ +2.4 \\ +12.0 \\ +3.9 \\ +2.4 \\ +7.5 \\ +2.4 \\ +2.4 \\ -0.2 \end{array}$	£ 3,459 14,656 3,104 10,780 9,009 4,030 2,648 3,232 1,114 1,250 1,924 3,072 8,19 2,917	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Per} \\ \textbf{cent.} \\ + 1^{16} \\ - 1^{11} \\ + 1^{13} \\ + 1^{10} \\ - 0^{14} \\ + 2^{14} \\ + 3^{16} \\ - 7^{11} \\ - 0^{16} \\ - 7^{11} \\ - 0^{12} \\ - 0^{11} \\ - 3^{13} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Per} \\ \textbf{cent.} \\ + 7 \cdot 3 \\ + 4 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 11 \cdot 6 \\ + 10 \cdot 7 \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 3 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 7 \cdot 5 \\ + 17 \cdot 1 \\ + 3 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 \end{array}$
ENGLAND & WALES	62,645	+ 0.4	+ 4.4	62,014	- 0.5	+ 6.5
SCOTLAND	3,499 404	- 0.3 + 0.2	+ 4.8 + 1.8	3,265 208	- 4·4 - 17·5	+ 4.2 - 13.0
UNITED KINGDOM	66,548	+ 0.4	+ 4.4	65,487	- 0.8	+ 6.3

At Leicester employment was good until the end of the month, when it was affected by the coal dispute; it was better than a year ago. At Northampton and Kettering employment was fairly good, but some short time was worked in the factories at the end of March. With army bootmakers in Northamptonshire there was an improvement. At Norwich employment was fairly good, and much better than a year ago. At Bristol, Kingswood and Leeds much short time was reported, largely owing to the coal dispute, and employment was worse than a year ago. In Scotland lack of fuel caused a decline in employment, which was, however, better than a year ago.

10	iports a	ina exp	oorts.			
	Mar.,	Feb.,	Mar.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Mar., 1912, on a		
AND	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports (less re-exports); Leather doz. pairs " value & Rubber doz. pairs " value & Other materials doz. pairs " value &	19,819 80,716 8,505 9,699 8,369 2,842	17,254 73,037 5,297 5,421 4,868 3,464	14,775 60,676 9,794 11,779 2,143 1,327	$\begin{array}{r} + 2,565 \\ + 7,679 \\ + 3,208 \\ + 4,278 \\ + 3,501 \\ - 622 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5,044 \\ + 20,046 \\ - 1,289 \\ - 2,086 \\ + 6,226 \\ + 1,518 \end{array} $	
Exports (British & Irish) Leather doz. pairs " value & Rubber doz. pairs " value & Other materials doz. pairs " value &	113,203 321,089 11,172 11,179 11,588 7,323	115,609 311,000 10,325 10,755 14,535 9,984	108,295 316,986 15,729 16,388 12,966 7,706	- 2,406 + 10,089 + 847 + 424 - 2,947 - 2,661	+ 4,908 + 4,103 - 4,557 - 5,209 - 1,378 - 383	

HAT TRADE.

(Based on 11 Returns-3 from Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.) EMPLOYMENT during March in the silk hat trade con-

tinued quiet, and was worse than a year ago. In the *felt* hat trade employment was affected by the

coal dispute, but was better than a year ago. The percentage of trade union members unemployed at the end of March was 2.5, compared with 1.2 a month ago, and 4.0 a year ago. At Denton and Stockport there was much short time; in Warwickshire employment was reported as good.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Mar.,	Feb.,	Mar.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a		
Description.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: All kinds dozens	92,024	73,969	48,406	+ 18,055	+ 43,618	
Exports: Hats, Felt	76.892 68,777 17,438	73,301 63,529 16,114	70,479 57,817 11,190	+ 3,591 + 5,248 + 1,324	+ 6,413 + 10 960 + 6,248	
Total	163,107	152,944	139,486	+ 10,163	+ 23,621	

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TAILORING TRADE.

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

Bespoke Branch.

London .- Employment during March was fair, and showed the usual seasonal improvement; it was not so

good as a year ago. Returns from firms paying £10,212 to their work-people in the week ended March 23rd showed an increase of 16.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 5.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Other Centres.—Employment was reported as fair at

Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, and good at Belfast.

Ready-made Branch.

London .- Employment was fair, and not so good as a

month ago and a year ago. Leeds.—Returns from firms employing 9,244 work people in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended March 23rd showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 5.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment in this branch continued good, and was better than a year ago, although somewhat affected by the coal dispute. The Jewish operatives reported employment as bad.

Other Centres .- At Bristol employment was moderate and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Man-chester it was fairly good, and better than a month ago

cnester it was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Norwich and Glasgow it continued good, and was better than a year ago. The **Imports** of apparel, not waterproofed, in March, 1912, were valued at £371,255, as compared with £286,776 in February, 1912, and £404,950 in March, 1911; and the **Exports** for the same months at £704,963, £787,018, and £607 242 expectively. and £697,343 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

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

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades showed the usual seasonal improvement, compared with a year ago there was an improvement with retail firms, but a decline with court and private dressmakers; in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, etc., trades employ-ment was fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade generally employment was fairly good ; in the corset trade it was good.

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.-Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 2,010 dressmakers in the week ended March 23rd, showed an increase of 12.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.5 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,056 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd showed an increase of 14.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 8.2 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, under-clothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,578 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended March 23rd showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade con-tinued fair. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades firms employing 2,933 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good; a deficiency of labour was reported.

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

Shirt and Collar Trade.-Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,962 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £5,032 in wages in the week ended March 23rd, showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 4.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Em-

and of 4 o per cent. compared with a year ago. Em-ployment generally was fairly good. *Corset Trade.*—Employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from corset manufacturers employing 7,223 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended March 23rd showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 8.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 424 Returns—113 from Employers and Employers' Asso-ciations, 292 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the machine-made paper trades was dis-turbed by the dispute in the coal mining industry. Apart from stoppages due to the dispute, employment continued good

Returns from firms employing 16,806 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was a decrease of 10.1 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 8.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

There and was more a low	Workpeople paid Wåges in	Inc. (+) or on	
Typed ALT bolton	last week of Mar., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland Southern Counties Scothand	3,523 1,242 5,909 5,382	Per cent. - 17:7 - 21:8 - 3:5 - 9:8	Per cent. - 16·1 - 19·4 - 1·0 - 8·9
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	16,056 750	-10.6 + 0.9	- 8.9 - 2.6
Total	16,806	-10.1	- 86

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,535 members had 18.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 1.3 per cent. a month ago, and 2'1 per cent. (out of 1,517 members) a year ago. In the *hand-made paper* trade, Trade Unions with 534 members had 6'6 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 5.7 in February and 6.9 in March, 1911.

The Imports of paper in March, 1912, were valued at £591,485, as compared with £496,946 in February, 1912, and £586,440 in March, 1911; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £286,460, £296,432, and £311,925 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES. Employment was quiet on the whole, and worse than

	No. of Members of Unions	Percenta	age Unen	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	at end of Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1912.	Feb., 1912.	Mar., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties and	21,500 5,663	6·9 6·0	7·0 4·0	5.7 4.0	0·1 + 2·0	$+ \frac{12}{20}$
Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern	7,221 2,767	6.5 6.8	6·3 2·4	4·2 1·7	+ 0.2 + 4.4	+ 2:2 + 5:1
Counties West Midlands S. & S.W. Counties and	2,781 4,436	4·9 3·0	3.8 2.3	4·3 1·8	+ 1.1 + 0.7	+ 0.6 + 1.2
Wales Scotland Ireland	6,084 2,555	4·7 7·8	3·4 8•5	2.6 8.3	+ 1.3 - 0.7	+ 2:
United Kingdom	53,007	6.1	5.5	4.5	+ 0.6	+ 1

London.-Employment with letterpress printers was reported as fair generally, and rather better on the whole than a month ago and a year ago. With litho-graphic printers it continued slack, and was worse than a year ago.

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Other Centres .- Employment was quiet on the whole, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. With letterpress printers at Dublin, Belfast, Aberdeen, and Plymouth it was fair, and better than a month ago; it was fair also at Newcastle-on-Tyne and Nottingham. With lithographic printers it was good at Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol.

BOOKBINDING TRADES

Employment was quiet generally, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

	No. of Members				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
and the second	at end of	Mar.,	Feb.,	Mar.,	Month	Year	
	Mar., 1912.	1912.	1912.	1911.	ago.	ago.	
ondon	3,493	5.6	5·7	4·8	- 0·1	+ 0.8	
	3,983	4.1	3·0	3·7	+ 1·1	+ 0.4	
Inited Kingdom	7,476	4.8	4.3	4.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 186 Returns-5 from Employers and Employers' Asso-ciations, 153 from Trade Unions, and 28 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT on the whole was moderate in these trades ; it was worse than both a month ago and a year ago. Trade unions with a membership of 39,460 reported 50 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 3.4 per cent. a month ago and 2.6 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment during March was moderate, short time being worked in many cases as the result of the coal strike; it was much worse than a year ago. Trade unions reported 5'9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 4.8 per cent. in February, 1912, and 25 per cent. in March. 1911. In London employment was fair on the whole. It was good at Glasgow, Sheffield, and Belfast, and bad at Liverpool, Salford and Newcastle.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in March, 1912, were valued at £33,057, as compared with £31,915 in February, 1912, and £38,577 in March, 1911; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £113,749, £108,103, and £99,071 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

In these trades employment on the whole was quiet, and worse than a month and a year ago. Trade unions reported 8.2 per cent. of their members unemployed, as compared with 3.8 per cent. a month ago and a year ago. At Birmingham, Sheffield, and Belfast employment was reported as fair; at Hull, Liverpool, and on the Tyne and Wear it was bad; and at Dundee, good.

	Im	ports.			
Description.	Mar., 1912.	Feb., 1912.	Mar.,	Dec. ((+) or -) in 12, on a
	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads. 142,338 117,509	Loads. 180,824 117,958	Loads. 218,693 144,348	Loads. - 38,486 - 449	Loads. - 76,355 - 26,839
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 16,240	£ 12,863	£ 17,099	+ 3,377	- £ 859

Coopers.

Employment was dull and worse than either a month or a year ago; it was adversely affected by the coal strike. At Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester it was reported as fair; at Burton-on-Trent and Liverpool as bad, with short time. It was, however, good at Edinburgh.

Coachbuilding.

Employment was fairly good, but showed some decline compared with a month and a year ago; some short time was worked on account of the coal strike. Trade unions reported 2.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of March as compared with 2.0 per cent. in the previous month

and 1.9 per cent. in March, 1911. At London, Liverpool, Birmingham and Belfast employment was good.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment was fair, and a good deal of short time was worked in Lancashire; it showed a decline on a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago. Trade unions reported 2.6 per cent. unemyear ago. Trade unions reported 26 per cent. unem-ployed, as compared with 1.3 per cent. a month ago and 2.6 per cent. a year ago. Other Trades.—Employment with general wheel-wrights and smiths was moderate, and worse than a

month ago and a year ago. With packing case makers and basket makers it was fair on the whole; in London, however, employment with packing case makers was interrupted by a dispute.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in March, 1912. were valued at £36,145, as compared with £38,875 in February, 1912, and £44,005 in March 1911; the Exports for the same months were valued at £20,039, £16,373, and £19,480 respectively.

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,586 Returns-1,152 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,405 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 29 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during March was quiet on the whole, partly owing to delay in the delivery of materials by rail. At the end of the month it was rather worse than at the end of February, but showed little general change as compared with a year ago. With painters employment was good, and much better than a month ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of March was 5.6, as compared with 5.1 a month ago and 5.4 a year ago. For plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 8.3, 2.6, and 10.4 respectively. For London the Trade Union returns show that the

percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed was 3.9, as compared with 5.2 a month ago and 3.2 a year ago; the corresponding figures for plumbers were 7.4, 5.5, and 13.4 respectively. With masons in London employment was reported as fair.

Returns received from 1,097 firms, employing 55,022 workpeople at the end of March, showed that as compared with a month ago there was an increase of 4.6 per cent. in the total number employed by them in the London district, and of 2.9 per cent. in other districts. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 11.0 per cent. in London and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in other districts.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day		(+) or -) on a	No. paid on last pay-day	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
bankar Marian Marian Marian Marian Marian Marian	in Mar. 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	in Mar., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	T	Skilled radesme	n.	- L	abourers.	
London	9,011 2,705 4,608 3,685 4,877 564	$\begin{array}{r} + & 455 \\ - & 52 \\ + & 214 \\ + & 189 \\ + & 416 \\ + & 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 326 \\ - & 315 \\ + & 75 \\ + & 56 \\ + & 158 \\ - & 117 \end{array}$	6,807 2,223 3,531 3,393 3,004 404	$\begin{array}{r} + & 262 \\ + & 74 \\ + & 226 \\ + & 200 \\ + & 2 \\ - & 12 \end{array}$	+ 1,314 - 88 + 143 + 288 + 243 - 22
England and Wales	25,450	+1,223	+ 183	19,362	+ 752	+ 1,878
Scotland Ireland	3,345 539	- 98 + 15	- 303 - 50	1,955 487	+ 27 - 10	- 215 - 187
United Kingdom	29,334	+1,140	- 170	21,804	+' 769	+ 1,476
and with the terminal sector	La	ds and B	oys.		Total.	(II)
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts	460 519 950 427 588 55	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 3 \\ - & 12 \\ - & 14 \\ - & 33 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 22 \\ - & 67 \\ - & 56 \\ + & 5 \\ - & 11 \\ + & 2 \end{array}$	16,278 5,447 9,089 7,505 8,469 1,023	$\begin{array}{r} + & 720 \\ + & 10 \\ + & 426 \\ + & 356 \\ + & 430 \\ - & 10 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1,618 \\ - 470 \\ + 162 \\ + 349 \\ + 390 \\ - 137 \end{array} $
England and Wales	2,999	- 43	- 149	47,811	+ 1,932	+ 1,912
Scotland Ireland	793 92	- 53 - 10	- 30 - 2	6,093 1,118	- 124 - 5	- 548 - 239
United Kingdom	3,884	- 106	- 181	55,022	+ 1,803	+ 1,125

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

On the Tees employment continued fair, except with plasterers, with whom it was bad. At Leeds and Hull it was fair with carpenters and slaters. At Bradford and Huddersfield employment was fair on the whole.

Employment was fair in most branches at Oldham and Stockport, and with bricklayers, plasterers, and slaters at Bolton. It was fair with carpenters at St. Helens, Burnley, Preston, Barrow, and Blackpool, and slack with painters at Warrington and Wigan. With plumbers in Lancashire employment was fair generally.

Employment continued fair in most branches at Coventry, Stoke-on-Trent, Derby, Northampton, and Ipswich. At Cambridge it was fair except with plumbers, and at Birmingham it was fair with bricklayers, carpenters, and plumbers. It continued fair with bricklayers and carpenters at Walsall. Employment was fair with carpenters at Leicester, Lincoln, and Oxford, and with plumbers at Leicester and Nottingham.

Employment continued fair with bricklayers and carpenters at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Cheltenham, with masons at Swansea, and with carpenters at Bath. It was good with bricklayers at Southampton and fair with plasterers at Cardiff.

Employment remained fair with bricklayers and carpenters at Edinburgh, with carpenters and plumbers at Glasgow, and with plasterers at Dundee. At Aberdeen employment was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago.

Employment was good with masons, carpenters, and plumbers at Belfast. It was fair with carpenters, plasterers, and slaters at Dublin and with plumbers and plasterers at Cork.

POTTERY TRADES.

(Based on 102 Returns—90 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

DURING March employment in this industry was very seriously affected by the coal dispute, and by the end of the month only a few works remained open.

Returns from firms employing 7,058 workpeople in the week ended 23rd March showed a decrease of 65^{.9} per cent. in the number employed and of 66^{.3} per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 65^{.0} per cent. in the number employed and of 66^{.1} per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The second second second	W	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings.	
	Week Decrease on a		Week ended	Decrease on a		
AN LONG TRUE	Mar. 23rd. 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches : China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	727 3,769 2,562	Per cent. 79·3 70·5 41·7	Per cent. 78.8 69.9 39.2	£ 668 3,238 2,697	Per cent. 80·0 72·7 38·5	Per cent. 79.7 73.1 34.8
Total	• 7,058	65.9	65•0	6,603	66.3	66.1
Districts : Potteries Other Districts	2,956 4,102	80·9 21·1	80·5 (18·0	2,487 4,116	82·3 25·7	82.5 21.0
Total	7,058	65.9	65.0	6,603	66.3	66.1

Throughout March employment was affected by the lack of coal, works closing down as their supplies became exhausted, until towards the end of the month the stoppage had become almost general. In the Potteries district employment was more acutely affected than in some of the other districts.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in March, 1912, were valued at \pounds 86,228, as compared with \pounds 72,169 in February 1912, and \pounds 89,522 in March, 1911; the **Exports** for the same months were valued at \pounds 253,872, \pounds 248,308, and \pounds 266,312 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 84 Returns 52 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 22 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT during March, particularly towards the end of the month, was severely affected by the coal strike, and many works were either shut down or partially closed; this was especially the case with glass bottle manufactories.

Returns received from firms employing 6,047 workpeople in the week ended 23rd March, 1912, showed decreases of 31.5 per cent. in the number employed and 43.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 24.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 36.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid

to the second	W	orkpeopl	le.		Earnings.	
10 + 00 + 02 03	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-		
ALERA CHARGE	Mar. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Glass Bottle Flate Glass Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches Total	3,479 682 1,665 221 6,047	Per cent. - 43 ^{.4} - 0 ^{.4} - 5 ^{.3} - 6 ^{.8} - 31 ^{.5}	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 35.6 \\ + 2.6 \\ - 3.5 \\ + 1.8 \\ \hline - 24.4 \end{array}$	£ 3,573 865 1,653 264 6,355	Per cent. - 56 ⁻⁵ + 2 ⁻² - 13 ⁻⁷ - 1 ⁻⁵ - 43 ⁻⁵	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ - 48.6 \\ + 2.0 \\ - 14.1 \\ + 7.3 \\ \hline - 36.3 \end{array} $
Districts. North of England Yorkshire Worcestershire and Warwickshire Scotland Other parts of the United Kingdom	605 2,889 399 1,161 642 351	- 21.9 - 40.6 - 55.5 - 5.4 - 11.0 + 0.3	$\begin{array}{r} + 20.9 \\ - 31.6 \\ - 50.1 \\ - 3.0 \\ - 5.0 \\ + 4.2 \end{array}$	552 2,888 439 1,427 695 354	- 43·3 - 55·4 - 58·7 - 7·2 - 17·8 - 0·6	- 37.9 - 47.3 - 50.8 - 8.0 - 14.7 + 4.1
Total	6.047	- 31.5	- 24.4	6.355	- 43.5	- 36

The effect of the coal dispute upon employment in the glass trades was most marked in the case of the glass bottle branch, short time being worked in many cases and works closing down as supplies of fuel became exhausted. By the end of the month the trade in the principal districts was almost at a standstill. With flint glass makers and cutters at Birmingham employment was fair, and at Wordsley and Stourbridge good until towards the end of the month, when some flint glassmaking works closed down, and some flint glass cutters began working short time. With plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham employment continued good. At St. Helens employment with sheet glass flat teners and sheet and plate glass workers was slack. Pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear were nearly all out of work.

Imports and Exports.

to training and the	Mar.	Feb.,	Mar.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar 1912, on a		
Description.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago	
Imports:	cwts.	ewts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	120,306	117,632	110,335	+ 2,674	+ 9,971	
Plate	25,659	33.870	26.343	- 8,211	- 684	
Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental. &c.	69,743	67,898	71,682	+ 1845	- 1,939	
Manufactures, other sorts	865	1,655	175	- 790	+ 690	
Bottles	gross. 158,998	gross. 134,091	gross. 138,056	gross. + 24,907	gross. + 20,942	
Exports:	cwts.	cwts.	ewts.	cwts.	cwts. - 2,653	
Plate	17,886	17 544 8.268	20,539 6,873	$+ 342 \\ - 394$	+ 1,001	
Flint		55 864	46,422	- 1.803	+ 7,639	
Bottles	gross. 86 327	gross. 80.039	gross. 88,362	grcss. + 6,288	gross. - 2.035	

BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 150 Returns-138 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was bad generally, most works being disorganised through the lack of fuel.

Returns from firms employing 9,081 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd, 1912, showed a decrease of 23.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 34.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year

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ago; there was a decrease of 26.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 39.4 per cent. in the amount of wages naid.

and an and a second second	P	Vorkpeop	Earnings,			
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) ended Dec. (-) Mar.			Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a
	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	2,355	Per cent. - 32.4	Per cent. - 33.5	£ 2,447	Per cent. - 39.0	Per cent. - 41.8
Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	2,317	- 31.3	- 35.3	2,018	- 41.4	- 48.9
outhern & South-Western Counties and Wales	2,391	- 9.3	- 14.5	2,390	- 20.7	- 27.7
Scotland	1,241 777	- 20·8 - 8·0	- 21·2 - 10·1	935 719	- 47·1 - 9·1	- 46.0 - 15.5
Total	9,081	- 23.7	- 26.5	8,509	- 34.7	- 39.4

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire and Lancashire, and also in the Midland and Eastern Counties, shortage of fuel and lack of railway facilities rendered necessary the suspension of considerable numbers of workpeople, while many of those who were retained were on short time. In the Oldham district, however, employment was fair. In the Southern and South-Western Counties the proportion of workpeople suspended was not so great, but short time was very prevalent. In Scotland employment was very bad.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 230 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.) OUTDOOR work was frequently interrupted by rain during the first three weeks of March, particularly in the more southern districts, and the demand for labourers outside the regular farm staff was consequently reduced. There was otherwise but little marked surplus in the supply of extra men, who were wanted, when the weather permitted, for such work as threshing, hedging, ditching, and carting and spreading manure. Men for permanent situations were still reported as scarce in parts of the Midland and Southern and South-Western Counties.

Northern Counties.— Rain caused a little interruption to the employment of extra labourers in some districts, but these men were on the whole in fair demand for such work as hedging, ditching, repairing fences, carting and spreading manure, and threshing. The supply was generally about equal to the demand, though some surplus was reported in parts of the Bridlington, Patrington, Pickering, and Wath Rural Districts in *Yorkshire*. No general change in wages was reported at hiring fairs held during March in *Northumberland*.

Midland Counties.— Extra labourers in these counties lost a good deal of time through rain in some districts, particularly in the more southern counties. When the weather was favourable the supply of such men was generally balanced by the demand, and mention of any marked surplus was exceptional in the reports. In several districts near industrial centres, however, there was a surplus of labour on account of unemployed miners and others affected by the coal strike seeking agricultural work. Men for permanent situations were wanted in parts of the Bucklow (*Cheshire*), Evesham, Pershore, Shipston-on-Stour, and Upton-on-Severn (*Worcestershire*), Banbury and Crowmarsh (*Oxfordshire*), Wing (*Buckinghamshire*), and Berkhamsted (*Hertfordshire*) Rural Districts.

Eastern Counties. — There was less demand than usual for extra labourers in most districts on account of wet weather, which prevented hoeing and seed sowing, and especially affected employment in *Suffolk* and *Essex*: The partial loss of last season's root crops further reduced employment in *Norfolk*, where a surplus of extra men was reported in many districts; a similar surplus was reported in parts of the Thingoe (*Suffolk*), and Braintree, Duimow, and Saffron Walden (*Essex*) Rural Districts. Southern and South-Western Counties. — During the first three weeks of the month extra labourers were generally in irregular employment owing to continuous wet weather. Apart from several districts in *Kent* and *Hampshire*, little excess of such men was reported when the weather permitted of outdoor work, the demand for labourers being chiefly for threshing, hedging, ditching, and carting and spreading manure. Men for permanent situations were reported as scarce in several districts, including parts of the Petworth (*Sussex*), Hartley Wintney (*Hampshire*), Wantage (*Berkshire*), Chippenham and Mere (*Wiltshire*), Blandford (*Dorset*), Bromyard (*Herefordshire*), Torrington (*Devonshire*), and Camalford and West Penwith (*Cornwall*) Rural Districts. DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

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

EMPLOYMENT was moderate and worse than a month ago and a year ago; there was considerable interruption during March owing to the coal dispute.

London.*—Employment was much affected by the coal strike; it was moderate on the whole, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the five weeks ended March 30th was 13,673, a decrease of 8.7 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Doc and at Principal Wharves in London.*								
		In Docks.	a filman		1				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 107 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves				
Week ended Mar. 2nd """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	4,410 4,166 4,014 4,298 4,642	2,525 2,936 2,915 2,952 3,966	6,935 7,102 6,929 7,250 8,608	6,432 6,384 6,262 6,089 6,376	13,367 13,486 13,191 13,339 14,984				
Average for 5 weeks ended Mar. 30th, 1912	} 4,306	3,059	7,365	6,309	13,673				
Average for Feb., 1912	5,366	3,045	8,411	6,559	14,970				
, Mar., 1911	4,460	2.808	7,268	6.498	13,766				

During March, 1912, the maximum number employed was on the 26th (15,562), and the minimum number on the 11th (12,481). During March, 1911, the maximum number occurred on the 24th (14,772), and the minimum number on the 30th (12,495).

The following figures show the numbers employed on each day[†] of March, 1912.

Day of	Number	Day of	Number	Day of	Number
Month.	Employed,	Month.	Employed.	Month.	Employed
1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 11	$\begin{array}{c} 13,769\\ 13,123\\ 13,763\\ 13,695\\ 14,093\\ 13,552\\ 13,038\\ 13,038\\ 12,775\\ 12,481 \end{array}$	12 13 14 15 -16 18 19 20 21	$\begin{array}{c} 12,998\\ 15,329\\ 13,417\\ 15,729\\ 13,191\\ 13,697\\ 13034\\ 13,198\\ 13,026\end{array}$	22 23 25 26 27 28 29 30	13.630 13,389 14,607 15,562 15,190 15,423 14,604 14,518

The mean daily number employed at *Tilbury Dock* was 1,654 during March, 1912, as compared with 1,666 during the previous month, and 1,288 during March, 1911.

Liverpool.—Employment was much affected by the coal strike. It was fair with dock labourers at the Central and North-End docks, but slack at the South-End docks; it was bad with quay and railway carters.

Other Ports.—At most ports employment was disorganised by the coal strike. It was bad with dock and riverside labourers and with coal trimmers and teemers on the Tyne and Wear. It was good at Middlesbrough



* Exclusive of Tilbury. † Sundays excepted.

and fairly good at Hartlepool. At Hull, Grimsby and Goole employment was bad with dock labourers; with coal porters it was especially bad. Quayside labourers were fairly well employed at Harwich and Parkeston, and at Plymouth. Employment at Bristol was moderate during the earlier part of the month, but subsequently declined. It was bad at the South Wales ports.

There was a decline at Leith, and at Grangemouth em-ployment was very bad. It was slack at Glasgow. Employment was moderate at Belfast.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed in March, 1912, showed a decrease in both quantity and value as compared with March, 1911. The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in March, 1912 and 1911 :-

I the second second second	Quar	ntity.	Va	tue.
an. An an	Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1911.	Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1911.
Fish (other than Shell) : England and Wales	395,618	Cwts. 853,740 361,820 15,559	£ 602,835 171,064 10,256	£ 629,783 159,199 10,430
Total Shell Fish	and the second second second second	1,231,119	784,155 33,649	799,412 22,296
Total Value .	•	-	817,804	821,708

Employment at the principal ports was moderate on the whole. At Grimsby it was bad with fishermen, fish dock labourers and fish curers, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Hull it was bad with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers and good with fish curers; with fishermen it was worse than a month ago or a year ago. At Lowestoft employment was fair and on the whole better than a month ago. At Yarmouth it was moderate with fishermen and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers; it was about the same as a month ago but not so good as a year ago. At Aberdeen employment was moderate with fishermen and worse than a month ago and a year ago; with fish dock labourers and fish curers it continued good and about the same as a year ago. At Macduff it was fair generally, and better than a year ago; at Fraserburgh it was moderate with fishermen, bad with fish dock labourers and fair with fish curers; at Peterhead employment was fair with fishermen, moderate with fish dock labourers, and bad with curers. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were hindered by stormy weather. The Exports of cured and salted herrings, in March, 1912, were valued at £67,439, as compared with £93,662 in February, 1912, and £82,356 in March, 1911.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN MARCH. Based on 27 Returns received through the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.)

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during March 33,505 seamen,* of whom 2,412 (or 7.2 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. At a number of ports the number shipped was much reduced on account of the coal strike. Compared with March, 1911, there was a net reduction of 9,186, this decrease being mainly at the Tyne and South Wales Ports and at Liverpool and Glasgow.

During the three months, January-March, 1912, the total number of seamen shipped was 111,939, a decrease of 6,938 on the total for the corresponding period of 1911. The decreases were most marked at Cardiff, the

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

Tyne Ports, Glasgow, and Liverpool. There were large increases at London and Southampton. Lascars are not included in these figures.

	+	Numbe	er of Seam	nen* ship	ped in		
Di Lol Borto		March,		Three months ended March,			
Principal Ports.	1911.	1912.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in 1912.	1911.	1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1912.	
Sunderland	2,314 301 329 1,146 89	676 197 142 914 26	- 1,638 - 104 - 187 - 232 - 63	8,093 872 1,065 3,504 161	5,271 785 1,138 3,922 84	- 2,822 - 87 + 73 + 418 - 77	
Newport, Mon Cardiff‡	978 856 3,963 250	1,146 78 871 111	+ 168 - 778 - 3,092 - 139	2,773 2,802 12,612 1,140	2,734 2,016 9,187 864	- 39 - 786 - 3,425 - 276	
her Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	15,800 7,014 4,303	14.045 7,303 4,050	- 1,755 + 289 - 253	42,300 20,698 10,376	40,285 23,909 11,605	- 2,015 + 3,211 + 1,229	
Incardy, mount	nd 352 207	220 193	- 132 - 14	1,248 571	930 853	- 318 + 282	
Grangemouth asgow	4,623	3,353	- 1,270	9,981	7,689	- 2,292	
IRELAND.	35 131		- 35 + 49	135 546	262 405	+ 127 - 141	
Total -	- 42,691	33,505	- 9,186	118,877	111,939	- 6,938	

aggements, and not of separate individuals. † Including Avonmouth and Portishead. † Including Barry and Penarth

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.

The results of the ascertainments of the selling prices of Pig and Manufactured Iron in various districts are given in the table below :-

gailbarana luta gala	Price accordin	ng to last	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)			
	Audit	t.	of last Audit on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.		
Pig Iron.	1912.	s. d.	a d	a. d.		
Cleveland	Jan.—Mar.	48 4.16	+ 0 11.55	- 1 2.70		
Cumberland	Jan.—Mar.	64 1.828	+ 1 11.336	- 1 8.582		
Manufactured Iron. North of England : (Rails, plates, bors, and angles.) Midlands :- (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland : (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	Jan,—Feb.	127 11 23 136 2.74 122 9.26	+ 1 4.97 + 2 11.28 + 2 0.88	+ 1 1.03 + 7 0.06 - 3 6.20		

Pig Iron .- As a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were increased by $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in Cleveland and by $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in Cumberland.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England and the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers were increased by 3d. per ton, and those of millmen by 2½ per cent., whilst in the Midlands wages remained unchanged as a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR. I.-BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on April 1st, 1912, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest pre-dominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district :----

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. April, 1912.

	Apr	il 1st, 1	1912.	Marc	ch 1st,	1912.	Apri	April 1st, 1911.		
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	
Kondon : N. & N.W E & N.E S.E W. & W.C W. & W.C V. Counties & Yorks, ancs. & Cheshire fidlands astern Counties outhern Counties Western Counties Western Counties outhern Counties outhern Counties western Counties outhern Counties western Counties	d. 66 56 66 66 66 7	d. 15 55 56 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·9 5·8 5·5 5·7 6·0 5·7 5·3 5·4 6·0 5·8 6·2	d. 66 51 66 6 6 6 6 6 6 7	d.1355556 55 5555 555 555 555 555 555 555 5	d. 5.6 5.6 5.7 6.0 5.7 5.3 5.3 6.0 5.7 6.2	d. 55556 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7	d.5455555545555555555555555555555555555	d. 35225555555555555555555555555555555555	
Great Britain	7	5	5.7	7	5	5.7	7	41	5.6	

Compared with a month ago the mean of the predomi-nant prices remains unchanged. Compared with April 1st, 1911, a slight increase 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 under : ---

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lb.	Dec. as con	(-) npared th a	Last Ch	ange.
and	on April 1st, 1912.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs
all factors a star	d.	d.	d.		d.
	- 51 & 6	1	+ 1	Feb. '11	+ 1
	·· 51 & 6			Sept. '11	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
	51			Nov. '10	1 - 1
	6	13. 20. 20.	100.000	Feb. '12	+ + + +
		+ 1	+ 1	1st Apl '12	+ -
	5			Dec. '10	- +
	51		21-10-0.00	June '10	
	6	+ 1	+ +	March '12	+1
	61	122 1	Contraction of	May '10	- 1
	5		and the second	May '10	- 1
Liverpool	51		+ 1	Feb. '12	+ 1
	54		+ -	Oct. '11	++
Middlesbrough	. 5 & 51	121 11150	1000238	March '11	- 1
Norwich		10.27 The	and the second	Nov. '09	_1
Nottingham			1000	June '10	- 1
Oldham	- 5 <u>1</u> - 4 <u>1</u>		-1	April '11	1
Dimmonth	. 6		2	June '10	1
Portsmonth	6	0.0550.000		Oct. '10	+ 1
Pottories	5		+ +	Aug. '11	1 2
Southempton	5 & 6	- 1	1 2	March '12	+ 1
Wolwonhommton	54	11	1 1	March '12	
Abordoon	the state of the second state of the second state	T 2	TI		+ 1
Dundee	51			Sept. '11	+ *
Edinhumah	- 0g 61	1. 1		Aug. '11	+++++
Clongeom	- 6 ¹ / ₂	1.00 10	A CONTRACTOR	Aug. '11	+ +
Rolfort			+ 1	Oct. '11	+ 1
Dublin	6		+ 1/2	1st Jan.'12	+ 1
	. 6	1	19.22	May '10	- +

As compared with a month ago the price of bread has risen $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lbs. at Cardiff, Ipswich and Wolver-hampton. At Southampton the predominant price is now 5d. and 6d. per 4 lbs.; on March 1st, 1912, it was $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6d. As compared with April 1st, 1911, the price is higher in 9 of the towns, and lower in one (Oldham). In the remaining 17 towns no change is shown.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

	British Wheat			a set in a
Month.	Mean London Gazette Price (England	Imj (Average De	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households	
a and store and a	and	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for Cash).
1911. March	Per cwt. s. d. 7 0	Fer cwt. s. d. 7 11	Per cwt. s. d. 10 6 ¹ / ₂	Per cwt. s. d. 10 5½
February	7 11	8 5 1 8 7	10 8 3 10 7	11 33 11 9

The imports of wheat during September, 1911-March, 1912, amounted to 52,186,160 cwts., or 3,123,516 cwts. less than in the corresponding months of 1910-11. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1911-March, 1912, amounted to 5,917,595 cwts., or 132,048 cwts. less than in September, 1910-March. 1911

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

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT? FELONIOUS ACT : ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT? FELONIOUS ACT: ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, is payable to an injured workman only where his injury was caused by an accident, and the accident was one both arising out of and in the course of the employment. A man who had been for some time in a lunatic asylum was discharged as cured. After his discharge he engaged a boy as errand boy in his business. The boy was warned by his parents that he must be very careful and not worry his master, as the master had been in a lunatic asylum and was dangerous. One day while the boy was at work his master suddenly struck him on the head with a chopper, without apparent reason, and seriously injured him. Soon afterwards the master was again sent to the asylum. The boy received compensation for some weeks after the injury. The payment was then stopped, and the boy took proceedings in the County Court for an award of compensation. The County Court judge held that there had been no accident; and further, that if what happened amounted to an accident, the accident did not arise out of the employment. The applicant appealed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that what had happened was not an accident, but an intentional felonious act, as the man, having been discharged from the asylum, must be considered same. Further, if there was an accident it was not one which arose out of the employment.—Blake v. Head.— Court of Appeal. 14th March, 1912.

WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT? SICKNESS CONTRACTED BY HOSPITAL ATTENDANT

WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT? SIGENESS CONTRACTED BY HOSPITAL ATTENDANT A man who was employed as a porter at a fever hospital was obliged, as part of his duties, to go into scarlet fever wards and to clean the mortuary. Having been away for a few weeks by reason of an attack of influenza, he returned to work on 22nd March. On 1st April he cleaned the mortuary for the first time after his return. On that day also he was in the fever wards. A few hours after cleaning the mortuary he became ill, and on 5th April he was found to have scarlet fever. He was then in hospital for twenty-one weeks, his heart was affected, and he was incapacitated from work. He claimed compensation under the Act and obtained an award; the County Court Judge decid-ing that he had contracted scarlet fever on 1st April in the mortuary, and that his injury was due to an accident on 1st April within the meaning of the Act. The employers appealed. The Court of Appeal held that there was no evidence to justify the judge in finding that the disease had been contracted on 1st April, neither was there anything to justify the con-clusion that it had been contracted at any particular time or place. Therefore, there was no evidence of any "accident" within the meaning of the Act. The appeal was accordingly allowed.—Martin v. Mayor and Corporation of Manchester.— Court of Appeal. 29th March, 1912.

Accident Arising Out of Employment : Assault by Fellow Workmen on Strike.

WORKMEN ON STRIKE. During a strike of carters a store-keeper in the employment of a firm undertook to do the work of a carter for a short time in consideration of a promise by his employers to protect him and to be responsible for any injury he might suffer. He went out under police protection and returned safely, although stones were thrown at him. On his way home, however, he was assaulted and brutally ill-treated by some of the men on strike. His injuries incapacitated him from work, and he claimed com-pensation under the Act. The County Court judge made an award in his favour, and the employers appealed. The Court of Appeal held that whether or not there was an accident arising out of the employment there certainly was not one arising in the course of the employment; therefore, although the applicant might have a good cause of action against his employers under the agreement with them by which he acted as carter, he was not entitled to compensation. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Poulton v. Kelsall.—Court of Appeal. 20th March, 1912.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT : INJURY WHILE PREPARING FOR WORK.

PREPARING FOR WORK. A spinner engaged in a cotton mill strained a tendon of a finger of his hand in removing one of his socks and was thereby for some time incapacitated. He claimed compensation. It was proved at the hearing of the claim that it was not necessary for a spinner to take off his socks, but that many of them did so, finding it more comfortable to work in bare feet. The County Court judge refused an award of compensation, holding that the accident was not one arising out of the employ-ment. The workman appealed. The Court of Appeal held that though the accident had hap-pened in the course of the man's employment, as it had happened while he was preparing to work and within a few minutes of the time when he ought to have commenced work, still it had not arisen out of the employment. He was removing his socks for his own convenience. An accident which arose out of the

employment was one owing to some special and peculiar risk of the employment to which other persons are not exposed. The workman had failed to prove any such risk, and the County Court judge was right. The appeal was therefore dismissed.— Peel v. Lawrence & Sons, Ltd.—Court of Appeal. 13th March, 1912. 7912.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT : SAILOR RETURNING TO SHIP INTOXICATED.

TO SHIP INTOXICATED. While a ship was at a foreign port a seaman went ashore without leave and remained ashore all night. The next morning when the ship had got in her gangways and was already on the move the seaman was brought on to the quay and pushed on board in a state of helpless intoxication. After lying on the deck for a minute or two, while the vessel was being got away from the wharf, he tried to stand up, but staggered backwards and fell into the water where the ship's rail had not been replaced after taking in a gangway. He made no effort to seize the rope which was thrown to him, but sank and was drowned. His daughters claimed compensation, and the County Court judge made an award in their favour. The shipowners appealed. The Court of Anneal held that unless it could be shown that appea

appealed. The Court of Appeal held that unless it could be shown that an accident was in some way connected with the work on which the man was engaged and by which he was exposed to special risk, injury by such accident was not the subject of compensa-tion. Here the man had not really returned to work, as he came on board unfit for work. The accident was due solely to big condition of intoviction and did not arise a ither out of or came on board unit for work. The accident was due solely to his condition of intoxication, and did not arise either out of or in the course of the employment. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Frith v. Owners of Steamship Louisianian.—Court of Appeal. 21st March, 1912.

Accident Arising Out of and in the Course of the Employ-ment : Incapacity from Other Cause.

MENT: INCAPACITY FROM OTHER CAUSE. A miner met with an accident in February, 1910, by which his right eye was injured. Subsequently the eye had to be removed, and he received compensation in respect of total incapacity from the date of the accident. In November, 1910, he had recovered, and was able to resume his former work at the old rate of wages, when the employers ceased to pay compensation. Later the left eye became affected with cataract, which was in no way attributable to the accident; but the combined result of the accident and the cataract would probably be total blindness. On application being made to the Sheriff-substitute an award was made ending the compensation, and this decision was upheld by the Court of Session. The work-man appealed, but the House of Lords decided that the termina-tion of the compensation was justified.—Hargreave v. Haugh-head Coal Company.—House of Lords. 12th March, 1912.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOY-MENT : CUT FINGER : SUBSEQUENT POISONING OF WOUND.

MENT: CUT FINGER: SUBSEQUENT POISONING OF WOUND. A fireman in the employ of a railway company while eating his midday meal at his own home cut his finger with an ordinary clean table knife. He bound the finger up with a clean rag, and returned to work in the usual way, having to walk a short distance along a high-road to reach the sheds where he was employed. His duties were to keep certain boilers going by shovelling coal and to clean engines. Whilst engaged in this work, grease, coal-dust, and other harmful matter worked through the bandage and got into the cut, causing the wound to be sore and painful. When he got home in the evening he took off the bandage, washed the wound clean and applied a poultice. He worked the next day; but subsequently septic poisoning of the wound supervened and the finger had to be amputated. He claimed compensation, and the County Court judge made an award in his favour. The railway company appealed on the ground that there was

The railway company appealed on the ground that there was no evidence on which the judge could find that the accident was one arising out of and in the course of the employment. was one arising out of and in the course of the employment. The Court of Appeal held that there was no evidence to justify the decision of the judge, and that to 'attribute the septic poisoning to the employment was merely "surmise, conjecture, or guess," as was said by Lord Halsbury in Barnabas v. Ber-sham Colliery Co., there being many possible sources of infec-tion. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Chandler v. Great Western Railway Company.—Court of Appeal. 11th and 12th March. 1912. March, 1912.

EVIDENCE OF ACCIDENT : UNEXPLAINED DEATH.

EVIDENCE OF ACCIDENT : UNEXPLAINED DEATH. A man met with an accident in the course of his employment in April, 1910, and received compensation by agreement with his employers. The accident brought on neurasthenia, and rendered him incapable of working. He was at times very excited, and one night in December, 1910, he got out of bed hinking he was being pursued. He was persuaded to return to bed, but early in the morning he was missed, and later his body was found in a canal in the neighbourhood. The widow claimed ompensation, and an award was made in her favour, on the ground that in the opinion of the County Court judge the man head committed suicide, and that his tendency to do so was the result of the accident. The employers appealed, contending that there was no evidence to support this finding, and that every-thing pointed to the conclusion that the man had accidentally adlen into the canal, and that the accident which caused his death had nothing whatever to do with the previous accident or with his employment. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that there was no evidence on which the judge

could find that the man had committed suicide or that the fatal accident had arisen out of his employment.—Southall v. Ches. County News, Ltd.—Court of Appeal. 12th March, 1912.

RIGHT OF EMPLOYER TO REDEEM WEEKLY PAYMENTS : DISCRETION OF JUDGE.

OF JUDGE. It is provided by the Act that where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months the liability therefor may, on the application of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such an amount as, where incapacity is permanent, would purchase a life annuity equal to 75 per cent. of the annual value of the weekly payments, and in other cases for such a sum as may be settled by arbitration under the Act. A workman had been injured, and the employers having paid weekly compensation for over six months applied to the County Court judge to redeem the payments. The first question dis-cussed before the judge was the amount required for redemption. This was eventually agreed to at £258. The judge then, after investigating the circumstances, decided that it would be a bad thing for the workman to have the weekly payments redeemed, as he would probably spend the money and be left destitute. He therefore refused to make the order applied for. The em-ployers appealed.

The therefore refused to make the order applied for. The em-ployers appealed. The Court of Appeal held that the judge had no discretion and was bound to make the order for redemption. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Kendall and Gent v. Pennington.—Court of Appeal. 14th March, 1912.

WHO ARE DEPENDANTS ?: QUESTION OF FACT NOT LAW.

WHO ARE DEPENDANTS ?: QUESTION OF FACT NOT LAW. When a man meets with a fatal accident in circumstances making compensation payable, his dependants who are wholly or in part dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death are entitled to compensation. The 1907 a miner deserted his family. He had a wife and four hildren, and after the desertion all five were kept by the earnings of the two elder children, the two younger children not being old enough to work. The man contributed nothing to the support of the family, except a few small sums at irregular intervals. The wife obtained an order of the court against the and to pay her a weekly sum for her support, but he disobeyed the order and avoided payment by going to a different district. In 1911 he met with a fatal accident while at work in a pit, and the widow claimed compensation on behalf of the deceased. The Sheriff substitute found that the two children were main the by their brothers, who were under no legal obligation to maintain them; that the deceased was legally hable to support bit her same liability. Therefore, he held that the younger children were wholly dependent in law upon the carnings of the deceased and were entitled to compensation. The employers and were entitled to compensation. The employers and the same liability is estate after his death was subject to the same liability. Therefore, he held that the younger children were wholly dependent in law upon the carnings of the deceased and were entitled to compensation. The employers and the same liability is the same and the same and the same and the the younger his point of Session allowed the appeal on the ground that

deceased and were entitied to compare appealed. The Court of Session allowed the appeal on the ground that the question was not one as to the legal liability of the deceased, but one of fact whether members of the family were actually receiving benefits as dependants from the deceased at the time of his death; and that dependants can only get compensation for what they have been receiving and lose by death, not for what they might have received if the deceased had done his duty.--Young v. Niddrie and Benhar Coal Company.-Court of Session. 6th March, 1912.

FATAL ACCIDENT: COMPENSATION TO DEPENDANTS: AWARD BY COMMITTEE: DEATH OF ONE DEPENDANT: VARIATION OF AWARD.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. April, 1912.

judge decided that the undisposed of share of the widow belonged to her legal representative, and that the committee had no power to make a fresh apportionment. The dependants appealed. The Court of Appeal held that the County Court judge was wrong in his opinion, and that the committee had power to make the order of re-apportionment they were asked to make if they thought fit.—Ivey v. Ivey.—Court of Appeal. 12th March, 1912. Returns have been received by the Department from 99 of the principal urban districts (exclusive of the County of London) of the United Kingdom showing the estimated cost of the buildings for which they passed (2) Industrial and Provident Societies Act. plans during the first quarter of 1911 and 1912 respec-Nomination by Member of Provident Society of Person to whom Property is to be Transferred : Time of Ascertively. The population of the districts covered by the returns amounts to over $12\frac{1}{2}$ millions. TAINING AMOUNT.

TAINING AMOUNT. The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, provides that a member of a registered society may by a writing under his hand nominate a person or persons to or among whom his property in the society shall be transferred at his death, "pro-vided that the amount credited to him in the books of the society does not then exceed £100." A member of a society made a nomination under this pro-vision. At the time of the nomination the amount credited to him in the books of the society was under £100, but after-wards at the time of his death the amount to his credit exceeded £100. The question was raised whether the word "then" in the provision as to nomination referred to the time of the nomination or to the time of death. The Court of Appeal held that the word refers to the time of nomination and not to the time of death, and that therefore the nomination held good. On appeal the House of Lords affirmed this decision.—*Eccles Provident Society v. Griffiths.*—*House of Lords. 4th March*, 1912.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.-Unemployment.

(APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade, and dated 26th day of March, 1912, notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received applications for decisions as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect

decisions as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :-1. Masons-Banker hands, described as working stone with chisel and mallet to finished dimensions, in quarrying districts, and generally in connection with building operations.
2. Galvanisers.
3. Electrical Battery Makers, described as engaged in the manufacture of cells which induce electrical currents by chemical action. Casing and fitting up cells.
4. Springmakers, making volute, spiral and laminated springs.
5. Machinists employed in the manufacture of mudguards for cycles.

. Machinists, Braziers and others engaged in the manufacture

of rims for cycle wheels. 7. Persons engaged in the manufacture of rubber tyres for motors, cycles and other vehicles, including the manufacture of As compared with a year ago there was, during the March quarter, a total decrease of £606,042 (or 14.8 per elastic air tubes. cent.), which was chiefly accounted for by the decreases in dwelling houses and in churches, schools and other public buildings. The following Table shows for each class of building the increase or decrease in the quarter ended March 31st, 1912, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1911 :--

elastic ar tubes.
8. Machinists engaged in the manufacture of steel wire spokes for cycle wheels, described as cutting wire to length required, screwing and heading the spokes, enamelling or plating.
9. Accumulator Makers, described as engaged in the manufac-ture of lead plates, casing the cell and making the necessary connections.

ture of lead plates, casing the cell and making the necessary connections.
10. Fitters, Joiners, Smiths, Bricklayers and their Labourers employed solely in the work necessary to the erecting, driving and upkeep of plant and machinery, used in the mills, and in the upkeep of the premises of a firm whose business is that of Seed Crushers, Oil Cake Manufacturers, and Oil Refiners. Any representations with reference to any of the above applications may be made in writing to the Umpire, by, or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before the 27th day of April, 1912. The date on or before which representations in respect of No. 10 should be forwarded to the Umpire will be May 11th, 1912.
Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above applications (excepting No. 10) on or after the 30th day of April next.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representa-tions with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consider-ation, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade Trade

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any appli-cation under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

BUILDING PLANS.

The particulars classified by districts and descriptions of buildings are summarised in the following Table :-

		and and a series of	Least All P			
District and Population at Census of 1911.	Dwelling Houses.	Fac- tories and Work- shops.	Shops and other Busines Pre- mises.	Schoola	s, Addi- tions,	Total.
	Tati an	F	irst Quar	ter of 19	11.	ni di
	£	£	1 £	I £	1 £	£
Outer London (1,650,000) Northern Counties (725,000)	443,500 50,257	26,516 32,204	71,312 41,344	57,510 41,220	58,790 15,912	657,628 180,937
Yorkshire (1,925,000)	241,680	57,670	67,390	40,920	78,951	486,611
Lancashire & Cheshire (2,370,000)	359,590	132,737	36,963	70,200	122,248	721,738
Midlands (2,050,000)	334,133	231,871	52,619	60,750	147,846	827.219
Other Districts in Eng- land (1,140,000)	237,000	3,900	48,110	29,932	47,166	366,108
Wales & Mon. (430,000)	121,605	1,850	8,200	3,400	8,285	143.340
Scotland (1,830,000)	97,390	51,243	101,235	246,236	73,532	569,636
Ireland (825,000)	84,885	4,250	30,880	2,500	17,735	140,250
Total	1,970,040	542,241	458,053	552,668	570,465	4,093,467
THE SHE SHE IS	12 J. 2101	F	irst Quar	ter of 191	12.	
Outon T 1 (1 050 000)	£	£	£	£	1 £ 1	£
Outer London (1,650,000) Northern Counties (725,000)	329,059 28,935	82,244 81,055	41,427 16,470	29,895 20,400	47,428 20,564	530,053 167,424
Yorkshire (1,925,000)	245,875	105,946	74;930	82,258	49,889	EE0.000
Lancashire & Cheshire (2.370.000)	311,267	192,274	120,103	97,140	84,304	558,898 805,088
Midlands (2,050,000)	199,899	147,707	33,565	43,631	133,775	558,577
Other Districts in Eng- land (1,140,000)	192,870	29,715	17,380	19,550	35,970	295,485
Wales & Mon. (430,000)	64,620	325	15,060	28,250	14,951	123,206
Scotland (1,830,000) Ireland (825,000)	74,859	38,182	23,225	35,055	139,073	310,394
Inerand (020,000)	59,170	3,920	26,990	15,150	33.070	138,300

Total 1,506,554 681,368 369,150 371,329 559,024 3,487,425

	Increase (+)	or Decrease (-).
Class of Building.	Amount.	Per cent.
Dwelling Houses	$\begin{array}{r} \pounds \\ - & 463,486 \\ + & 139,127 \\ - & 88,903 \\ - & 181,339 \\ - & 11,441 \end{array}$	- 23.5 + 25.7 - 19.4 - 32.8 - 20
Total	- 606,042	- 14.8

The increase or decrease in the March quarter, 1912, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1911 is shown for each district in the following Table:—

District.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).				
DIBUTTOU.	Amount.	Per Cent.			
Outer London Northern Counties Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands Other Districts in England Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland Ireland Total	 $\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ -127,575 \\ -13,513 \\ +72,287 \\ +83,350 \\ -268,642 \\ -70,623 \\ -20,134 \\ -259,242 \\ -1,950 \\ -606,042 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -19.4\\ -7.5\\ +114.9\\ +11.5\\ -32.5\\ -19.3\\ -14.0\\ -45.6\\ -1.4\\ -14.8\\ \end{array}$			

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during March, 1912, was 74, of which 63 were due to lead poisoning and 6 to anthrax; 2 deaths, both due to lead poisoning, were also reported. In addition 22 cases of lead poisoning (1 of which was fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers. During the three months ended March, 1912, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 177, as compared with 150 in the corresponding period of 1911. The number of deaths was 11 in 1912, as compared with 10 in 1911. In addition there were 52 cases of lead poisoning (including 6 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first three months of 1912, as compared with 49 cases (including 12 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1911.

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

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

DEATHS. CASES. Three m'nthe ended Mar., Three months ended March, INDUSTRY. M'nth Mar., 1912. 1912. 1911. March 1912. 1912. 1911. Lead Poisoning. mong Operatives engaged in-Smelting of Metals 1 _____1 17 3 Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering 11 15 5 11 24 1 5 7 ----4 24 | 9 4 3 25 6 5 23 12 12 13 11 int used in other Industries. 10 6 12 2 7 154 134 9 Total in Factories & Workshops 63 49 1 6 12 52 House Painting and Plumbing 22 Other Forms of Poisoning. 2 1 -2 -= 3 23 5 10 4 Total.. Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction 1 -of Arsenic Other Industries .. 1 -1 -1 Total.. .. -5 11 5 Total, "Other Forms of -1000 Anthrax 2 10 2 III 21 424 ing of Horsehair ing and Sorting of Hides and s (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) 1 --2 3 Total Anthraxt .. 6 12 11 -150 2 11 10 177 74 Total reported under Factory 229 199 3 17 22 96 Grand Total

* Of the 7 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 2 were females. † In addition 1 case affecting a dock labourer was reported.

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN MARCH.

(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 March, 1912, was 152, a decrease of 118 as compared with February, 1912, and of 100 as compared with March, 1911. The mean number for March during the five years 1907-1911 was 243, the maximum year being 1908, with 293 deaths, and the minimum year 1909, with 205 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines in March, 1912, was 23, a decrease of 89 on a month ago and of 102 on a year ago; the low figure for March, 1912, is due to the stoppage of work on account of the general strike. The fatal accidents at quarries numbered 10 during March, 1912, an increase of 5 on February, 1912, and of 6 on March, 1911. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in March, 1912, was 90, as compared with 105 in February, 1912, and 92 in March, 1911.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in March, 1912, was 153, as compared with 160 in February, 1912, and 100 in March, 1911.

During the three months ended March, 1912, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 678, as compared with 714 in 1911. The number of seamen killed in the same period was 528 in 1912 and 502 in 1911.

cilled in the same period	i was 04	0 m 101	L tonu	and the state of	
And	Numbe ki	r of Workp lled during	eople	Inc. (+) o (-) in M 1912, o	r Dec. far., n a
Trade.	Mar., 1912.	Feb., 1912.	Mar., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service-	3	6	4	- 3	- 1
Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers	3 2 1	53	·:2	- 3 - 3 - 2 - 1	+ 2
Firemen	and the second	17	6	-1	+ 2
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	8			201011008	
Porters	4	63	15	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 2 \\ - & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 3 - 3 - 4
Shunters	27	16	11 2	- 9	- 4
Contractors' Servants	-	and the state	Paralle Color	- 21	- 4
Total, Railway Service	27		31	- 21	- 1
Mines- Underground	20 3	94 18	107 .18	- 74 - 15	- 87 - 15
Total, Mines	23	112	125	- 89	- 102
Quarries over 20 feet deep	10	5	4	+ 5	+ 6
Factories and Workshops-	and the second		Carl grants		E. ALLE
Textile-	7	3	27	+ 4	+ 5
Wool and Worsted.	-	3	73	$\begin{vmatrix} -3 \\ +1 \end{vmatrix}$	- 7
Other Textiles	141 E 24		Sec. Sec.	+ 1	- 1
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion	3	23	4 4	+ 12	+ 11
of Metals	2	5	1	- 3	+ 1
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	12	14	10	- 2	See. 5
Ship and Boat Building Wood	2	1	6	+ 1	+ 2
Chemicals	2	4	3	- 2	- 1
Laundries Other Non - Textile In-	29	37	20	- 8	+ 9
dustries		70	61	+ 1	+ 12
Total, Factories and Workshops.	73				+ 16
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	1 miles	a state of			
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	8	20	15	- 12	- 7
Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies		10	11	- 2	- 3
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	17	33	31	- 16	- 14
Accidents, reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	2	-		+ 2	+ 2
	1		100 B	1	100
Total, excluding Seamen	152	270	252	- 118	- 100
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	The second	112.16		
Seamen- On Trading Vessels-			an and ingen	a part per	
Sailing	19 131	51 102	11 73	- 32 + 29	+ 8
Steam On Fishing Vessels-	1		1	and the second	
Sailing	2	- 6	15	- 4	- 13
Total, Seamen	. 153	160	100	- 7	+ 53
Total, including Seamer	305	430	352	- 125	5 - 4
Total, mordaning scame				1	-

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN MARCH.

The total number who received employment relief was 9,610, of whom 4,243 were in London and "Outer London," 4,192 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 519 in Scotland, and 656 in Ireland. The average duration of employment relief was 11.2 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 33s. 10d. per head, or about 3s. 0¹/₄d. per day.

person employed, and the wages paid amounted to about 33s. 10d. per head, or about 3s. $0\frac{1}{4}d$. per day. The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of March (after deduction where practicable of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 38,734, of whom 19,926 were in London and "Outer London," 14,986 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 1,049 in Scotland, and 2,773 in Ireland.

During the month registration was resumed at Stokeon-Trent.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of March, 1912, was 81, as compared with 80 at the end of February, 1912, and 65 at the end of March, 1911. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of March, 1912, 40 were in London and "Outer London," 33 in other places in England and Wales, 6 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland.

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

		Applican oyment I		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.			
Districts.	Mar., 1912.	Feb., 1912.	Mar., 1911.	Mar., 1912.	Feb., 1912.	Mar., 1911.	
London : County Outer	2,272 1,971	2,133 1,979	2,618 2,143	Days. 37,160 16,051	Days. 36,870 15,537	Days. 42,795 18,233	
Total, London	4,243	4,112	4,761	53,211	52,407	61,028	
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth	90 43 627 182 927 1,162 1,161	56 77 258 219 585 1,105 441	244 283 980 441 1,025 1,016 822	819 423 2,175 537 10,133 15,007 9,380	443 638 578 630 7,782 13,619 8,208	1.932 3,017 4.483 3,062 14,685 8,195 4,669	
England and Wales Sootland Ireland	8,435 519 656	6,853 541 525	9,572 1,444 381	91,685 8,114 7,680	84,305 9,848 6,300	101,071 23,382 4,740	
United Kingdom	9,610	7,919	11.397	107,479	100,453	129,193	
omited amgatement	1 0,020	1,010					
Districts.	Total A	mount o Paid.	f Wages	Net No Remaini	o.* of App ng on the at end of	Registers	
fitbaset		mount o	(00) 10 5	Net No	o.* of App ng on the		
fitbaset	Total A	mount o Paid. Feb.,	f Wages Mar.,	Net No Remainin Mar.,	o.* of App ng on the at end of Feb.,	Mar.,	
Districts.	Total A Mar., 1912.	mount o Paid. Feb., 1912. £ 6,833	f Wages Mar., 1911. £ 8,006	Net No Remainin Mar., 1912.	o.* of App ng on the at end of Feb., 1912.	Registers Mar., 1911. 19,828	
Districts.	Total A Mar., 1912. 2 6,852 2,974	mount o Paid. Feb., 1912. £ 6,833 2,810	f Wages Mar., 1911. £ 8,006 3,408	Net No Remainit Mar., 1912. 14,153† 5,773	0.* of App g on the at end of Feb., 1912. 13,951 5,710	Registers Mar., 1911. 19,828 8,373	
Districts.	Total A Mar., 1912.	E 6,833 2,810 9,643 84 72 116 142 1,390	f Wages Mar., 1911. £ 8,006 3,408 11,414 373 417 417 417 417 630 1,773 1,373	Net N. Remaini Mar., 1912 14,153† 5,773 19,926 261 919 3,743 1,219 2,096 3,747	a.* of App ng on the at end of Feb., 1912. 13,961 5,710 19,661 255 643 3,506 1,285 2,074 4,537	Registers Mar., 1911. 19,828 8,373 28,201 587 1,707 5,374 2,364 2,696 3,658	

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

According to the particulars furnished by the various Distress Committees, of the 38,734 applicants remaining on the registers at the end of March, 1912, 18,203 were labourers, porters, &c.; 10,290 were connected with the building trades; 3,751 were carters, &c.; 1,315 were clerks, shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

* In some cases it has been necessary to take the actual number on the registers as the Distress Committees were unable to furnish the particulars necessary for deducting persons disqualified, &c. † This figure shows the number on the registers of the 29 London Committees on the 4th April, on which date their registers were closed.

PAUPERISM IN MARCH.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in March, 1912, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 210 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with February, 1912, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 4,838 (or 1.3 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 3. The number of outdoor paupers relieved decreased by 3,056 (or 1.6 per cent.) whilst the number of indoor paupers decreased by 1,782 (or 1.0 per cent.). There were increases in 15 districts, decreases in 15, and in 5 districts there was no change. The most marked decreases were in the Leicester district (20 per 10,000), in the Manchester district (13 per 10,000), and in the Halifax and Huddersfield district (8 per 10,000).

Compared with March, 1911, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 3. The number of outdoor paupers increased by 1,388 (or 0.7 per cent.), and the number of indoor paupers decreased by 1,776 (or 1.0 per cent.). There were increases in 18 districts, the most marked being in the Dublin district (15 per 10,000), and in the Paisley and Greenock district (14 per 10,000). There were decreases in 13 districts, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (25 per 10,000), in the Manchester district (20 per 10,000), and in the Leeds district (19 per 10,000). In the remaining 4 districts there was no change.

-	Pa second	upers on week of	one day March,	in 1912.	Inc. (+) or -) in
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion.	ra per 10	
ENGLAND & WALES.* Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District	12,467 17,052 6,564 15,494 27,282	2,438 8,764 1,483 5,270 14,933	14,905 25,816 8,047 20,764 42,215	186 253 470 305 228	- 6 - 7 - 6 - 3 - 7	+ 7 - 7 - 8 - 3
South District	78,859	32,888	111,747	247	- 6	- 1
Total, Metropolis		11,009	16,399	230	- 6	+ 5
West Ham ···	5,390		10,000			
Other Districts. Newcastle District Bolton, Oldham, &c Wigan District Manchester District Halfar & Huddersfield Liverpool District Bradford District Barnalcy District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Bristol District Wolverhampton District Birmingham District Cardiff & Swansea ScottLAND.* Glasgow District Palsley & Greenock District Kinburgh & Leith District Mondy & Leith District ScottLAND.*	2.969 1.478 4.872 2.683 12.098 1.3,328 1.429 1.429 1.008 3.611 2.297 2.466 3.611 2.297 2.466 3.612 2.622 7.3,527 7.2,566 4.042 5.503 3.196 2.622 7.3,527 6.431 967 1.985 1.079	5,299 3,633 5,649 5,649 8,428 10,944 1,890 3,180 5,406 6,146 4,562 3,603 3,603 5,406 6,146 4,562 3,603 3,603 4,776 4,170 4,170 4,170 2,702 99,130	8,268 5,111 10,106 8,332 20,526 24,272 4,173 4,173 4,173 4,173 6,971 7,703 8,733 7,028 5,376 13,282 9,644 172,657 172,657 25,030 3,688 7,374 25,030	178 213 127 196 201 121 152 129 146 256 222 235 197 168 208 229 184 229 184	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ + \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$
Aberdeen	722 515	2,864 1,956	3,586 2,471	219 248	+1 + 9	+7
Total for the above Scottish Districts }	11,609	34,376	45,985	231	+ 3	+ 5
IRELAND.† Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District Galway District	6,783 3,598 3,966 332	5,860 1,266 4,423 254	12,643 4,864 8,389 586	309 109 846 171	$ \begin{array}{r} -2 \\ -2 \\ +1 \\ +1 \end{array} $	+ 15 + 1 + 3 - 2
Total for the above Irish Districts	14,679	11,803	26,482	234	- 1	+ 6
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in Mar., 1912	184,064	189,206	373,270	210	- 8	- 3

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

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN MARCH.*

Number and Magnitude. —The great dispute in the coal mining industry, involving about 1,000,000† workpeople, began on March 1st and continued throughout the whole of the month and the early part of April, but was brought to a close by a fairly general resumption of work after the Easter holidays. In all, 36 new disputes began in March, as compared with 45 in the previous month, and 41 in March, 1911. In these new disputes 857,030 workpeople were directly and 151,431 indirectly involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before March, give a total of 1,040,542 workpeople involved in trade disputes in March, 1912, as compared with 164,650 in February, 1912, and 46,577 in March, 1911.

New Disputes in March, 11 .- In the following table the new disputes for March are summarised by trades affected

	Group	s			No. of	No. of Workpeopl		involved.
	of Trade	8.			Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building	1 di	hea			4	442	is aild	442
Coal Mining					1	850,000+	150,000†	1,000,000
Quarrying		••	••	••	1	21	32	53
Engineering					3	149	12 20 20	149
Shipbuilding	··· /	••			3 5	1,247	37	1,284
Textile	••	••			5	1,728	1,319	3,047
Clothing				••	27	106	43	149
Transport Other Trades	1				10	2,186	1 COLLEGE	2,186
other trades		••		••	10	-1,151		1,151
Total, Mar	ch, 191	2			36	857,030	151,431	1,008,461
Total, Feb	ruary, .	1912		••	45	146,040	1,845	147,885
Total, Man	ch, 1911	1	, (10) (10) (1) 816		- 41	19,673	2,643	22,316

Causes .- The general coal mining strike was to establish the principle of a minimum wage for all underground workers. Of the remaining new disputes 12, directly involving 3,516 workpeople, arose on de-mands for increased wages; 5, directly involving 308 workpeople, on other wages questions; 8, directly involving 892 persons, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 5, directly involving 620 persons, on questions of trade union principles; 4, directly involving 1,631 workpeople, on details of work-

ing arrangements; and one, directly involving 63 persons, on a question as to hours of labour.

Results.-Settlements were effected in the case of 20 new disputes, directly involving 852,254 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving 1,098 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 10, directly involving 850,762 persons and including the general coal dispute. were decided in favour of the workpeople; 8, directly were decided in favour of the workpeople; 8, directly involving 1,103 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 13, directly involving 1,487 persons, were compromised. In the case of 3 other disputes, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration. —The number of working days lost in March by the coal miners involved in the general dispute is estimated at 23,900,000. Other disputes which began or were settled in March caused a loss during the month of 135,900 working days. In addition, 543,600 working days were lost during March owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in March of all disputes, new and old, was 24,579,500 working days as compared with 463,500 in the previous month, and 723,800 in the corresponding month of last year.

Summary for the First Three Months of 1911

anu 1912 _† .			A State		and the		
epeired.		JanMar.,	1911.	JanMar., 1912.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	
Building	6 33 —	121 26,795	1,600 1,410,400	7 10 3	577 1,010,813 444	12,400 24,224 200 16,600	
Engineering and Ship- building	32	16,672	126,600	23	7,322	144,200	
Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport Other Trades	4 26 11 9 13	572 14,551 2,426 2,893 3,893	13,500 179,100 24,400 8,600 118,900	7 25 12 25 40	972 39,864 1,382 26,762 6,719	7,700 3,213,200 7,100 175,600 66,400	
Total	134	67,923	1,883,100	152	1,094,855	27,867,400	

and a state of the second	Section of the		Princ	ipai .	Dispu	tes.	the second second
Occupations §	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		De Date when	Dura- tion in	Alleged Cause or Object.§	Result.8
		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly§	Dispute began.	Work- ing Days.	The second se	Young
Building— Painters	Aberdeen	300	-	1912. 1 Mar.	32	For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per hour, reduction of 1 hour per week, and 1s. extra country	Wages advanced to 9d. per hour
Doal Mining- Miners	Great Britain	850,000†	150,000†	1 Mar.	-	money. To establish the principle of a mini- mum wage for all underground workers.	(See p. 126.)
Shipbuilding— Fitters, turners, machinemen, &c	Birkenhead	1,172		7 Mar.	-	For an advance in wages of 2s. per week.	No settlement reported.
Textile	Matlock	466	- <u>1</u> 2425 1945-1945	1911 7 Dec.	76	For the reinstatement of two dis- missed workmen, and subsequent demand for advance in wages.	Certain alterations made in pri list for bargain work.
Calico printers' lorriers and back- tenters, and other workpeople.	Glossop	73	692	1912 25 Mar.	12	Dispute as to accuracy of a certain payment under a trial price list.	Amicable settlement effected.
Calender workers and other work- people.	Dundee	1,400	600	5 Mar.	34	For advance in wages of 1s. per week, and stoppage of work at 12 o'clock on Saturdays.	Agreement arrived at.
Glove makers, assistants, &c	Dumfries	129	21	22 Mar.		Dispute as to price for certain work.	(See p. 129.)
Taxi-cab drivers	London	1,130	(1.5.) (1.5.) (1.5.)	18 Mar.	6	Demand that Company should con- form to the Taxi-Cab Arbitration Court Award of 6 March, 1912.	(See p. 128.)
Biscuit workers	Limehouse, E.	200		4 Mar.	6	In sympathy with a number of men who were given notice to leave, followed by demand for advance in wages and reduction in hours of labour.	Agreement arrived at und auspices of London Labo Conciliation and Arbitrati Board; question of wages a hours to be discussed at st sequent conferences.
Packing-case makers	London	600	for <u>an</u> t i Al ante antanian	26 Feb.	32	Strike at one firm arising out of dis- charge of two workpeople, followed by general lock-out of members of the London Wood and Tin Packing Case Makers' Trade Society.	Temporary agreement arrived pending final settlement.

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* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days. † Estimated number. Owing to the notices of some of the men maturing before the end of February, about 115,000 miners ceased work between February. 26th and March 1st. ‡ In making up the tota's for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. § The occupations printed in italies are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

April, 1912. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes Taking Effect in March .- The net result of Changes Taking Effect in March.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in March, 1912, was an in-crease of £581 per week, as compared with an increase of £2,522 per week in February, 1912, and a decrease of £2,452 per week in March, 1911. The number of-workpeople affected was 10,950, of whom 10,251 received advances amounting to £586 per week and 699 sustained a decrease amounting to £5 per week. The total number affected in February, 1912, was 56,459, and in March, 1911, 145,403.

One change, affecting 900 workpeople, was arranged by Conciliation Board, and one change, affecting 699 workpeople, took effect under sliding scale. The remaining changes, affecting 9,351 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

Summary for the Three Completed Months of 1912 .--The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the three months ended March 31st, 1912, was 174,290, as compared with 309,180 in the corresponding period of 1911. The changes arranged gave 166,971workpeople a net increase of $\pounds7,441$ per week, and 6,620workpeople a net decrease of £31 per week, whilst the workpeople a net decrease of ± 51 per week, whilst the remaining 699 workpeople had an upward and a down-ward change which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of $\pm 7,410$ per week, as compared with an increase of £3,205 per week in the corresponding period of 1911.

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

Groups of Trades.	January-March.								
Groups of Frades.	1	911.	1912.						
Building	No.	£ + 93	No, 11,397	£ + 1,111					
Coal Mining	178,650	- 3,837	54,150	+1,659					
ron, &c., Mining	10,156	- 84		1 1,000					
Juarrying	2,557	- 19	61	- 3					
Pig Iron Manufacture	12,196	- 22	14,052	+ 148					
facture	35,460	+ 919	38,513	+ 1,082					
Engineering and Shipbuilding	59,795	+ 5,464	25,451	+ 1,413					
Other Metal Trades	504	+ 94	3.507	+ 468					
extile Trades	2,429	+ 131	10,739	+ 417					
lothing Trades	1,821	+ 91	534	+ 30					
rinting, &c., Trades	28	+ 1	977	+ 71					
lass, &c., Trades	300	+ 26	4,861	+ 273					
ransport Trades	981	+ 122	7,760	+ 583					
ther Trades	745	+ 71	232	+ 21					
Imployees of Local Authorities	2,138	+ 155	2,056	+ 137					
Total	309,180	+ 3,205	174,290	+ 7,410					

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in March, 1912, affected 1,246 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 1,840 hours per week. In the three months ended March 31st, 1912, the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 13,687, and the aggregate amount of the reduction 19,800 hours per week

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WA

Trade.	Trade. Locality. Date from which change took effect in 1912.		Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
			usan ang tao na ang tao Tao na ang tao na ang ta	In- crease.	De- crease.	(Decreuses in watter.)
			ICHANGES IN RA	TES C	F WA	GES.
Building	Newcastle, Gates- head, Jarrow, Sunderland, Heb- burn, N. and S. Shieldsand Walls- end	1 Mar,	Painters	1,350	••	Increase of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.).
in	Sheffield Edinburgh, Leith and District Dundee	1 Mar. 1 Mar. 1 Mar.	Carpenters and joiners Peinters	900 1,025 180		Increase of ¼ d. per hour (9d. to 9¼ d.) Increase of ½ d. per hour (8½ d. to 9d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (3d. to 10d.).
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Barrow-in-Furness	Mar. {	Rail millmen Enginemen, cranemen and boilermen Roll turners	}	699	Decrease, under sliding scale, of ½ per cent., leaving way 12% per cent. above the standards. Decrease, under sliding scale, of ½ per cent., leaving way 1 per cent. above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale of ½ per cent., leaving way
m	Bristol Bradford District	Mar. 1 Mar.	Fitters, turners, millwrights, pattern- makers, machinemen, smiths, strikers, toolmakers and coppersmiths Woolcombers	360 5,500		Increase of 1s. per week.
		1.1.1.1				Increase of 1s. per week to persons in receipt of 20s. an upwards, and of 6d. to persons in receipt of less than 20s.
		(D)	IICHANGES IN HOL	URS O	F LAF	BOUR.
Building Engineering	Dundee Derby	1 Mar.	Plumbers;		180	Decrease to uniform week of 44 hours throughout the year.
and the second		lst week Mar.	Fitters, turners, smiths, pattern- makers, brass moulders and finishers, iron and steel moulders, coremakers and dressers		900	Decrease of 1 hour per week (54 to 53).
	and the West of S	cotland	ay GAZETTE of the following important se of 1¼ per cent. In the wages of blast increase of 3d. per ton and 2¼ per cent. and Railway Servants. † See also und	in the wa	ages of ir	l to take effect in April :

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WORK OF BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN MARCH.

Summary.— The total number of workpeople's appli-cations on both the General and Casual Registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges at the end of March was 84,440 compared with 89,944 a month previously, and 82,238 a year ago. The number of Exchanges open at March 29th was 279, compared with 272 a month ago and 189 a year ago.

Throughout the month the work of the Exchanges in nearly all districts has been affected by the national dispute in the coal mining industry.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Applications Received.-The number of applications received during the period was 178,317 (men 105,590, women 42,745, boys 17,206, and girls 12,776), a daily average of 5,944, compared with 6,651 in February. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 266,099 (men 165,235, women 59,607, boys 23,484, and girls 17,773). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 11,714 in March, and represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registrations in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month, the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:-Building, 17.1 (labourers 3.3, others 13.8); General Labourers, 16.3; Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances, 16.3; Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages, 161. Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 48.8; Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging, 9.8; Textiles, 8.9; and Dress, 5.8.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at March 29th was 82,698 (men 54,696, women 17,335, boys 5,820, and girls 4,847 as compared with 87,782 (men 59,645, women 16,862, boys 6,278, and girls 4,997) at February 23rd, and 79,892 at March 31st, 1911.

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

Month	ı .		Mar., 1912.	Feb., 1912.	Mar., 1911.
			86,431	90,652	85,430
2nd week	(1)34	1 30 19 99	84,604	89,251	84,275
3rd week			84,537	90,420	81,202
4th week			84,524	87,782	78,982
5th week			82,698	Fank	79,892

Vacancies Notified. - The number of vacancies notified during the period was 72,650 (men 38,302, women 16,867, boys 11,090, and girls 6,391), a daily average of 2,422 compared with 2,883 in February and 2,080 in March, 1911.

Of the men's vacancies notified during March, the largest percentages occur in Building, 20.8 (labourers 3.7, others 17.1); Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances, 20.1; General Labourers, 11.8; and Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages, 78. Of the women's vacancies notified, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 42.7; Textiles, 14.3; Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging, 12.2; and Dress, 11.5.

Vacancies Filled.-The number of vacancies filled during the period was 55,650 (men 30,829, women 12,206, boys 7,777, and girls 4,838), a daily average of 1,855 compared with 2,215 in February and 1,619 in March, 1911.

Of the vacancies filled during March, 7,984 (men 6,089, women 1,336, boys 393, and girls 166) were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during March include 7,021 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered. Of

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

the total number of such transferences 2,943 were in London, 1,250 in the North-Western Division, 1,047 in Scotland and North of England, 751 in Yorkshire and East Midlands Division, and 470 in the West Midlands Division, representing respectively 22.2, 11.9, 11.1, 8.8, and 10.9 per cent. of the vacancies filled in these areas

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by the employers was 76.6 per cent. (men 80.5, women 72.4, boys 70.1, and girls 75.7), as compared with 76.9 per cent. during February.

Of the men's vacancies filled during March the largest percentages occur in Building, 21.7 (labourers 4.0, others 17.7); Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 18.3; General Labourers, 13.8; and Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages 7.8. Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Out-door) Service, 42.4; Textiles, 15.5; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 13.2; and Dress 9.1. Of the 12,615 vacancies for boys and girls filled during

March, 3,662 (boys 1,987 and girls 1,675) were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school, representing 29.0 per cent. (boys 25.5, and girls 34.6) of the vacancies filled by juveniles.

The following Table gives the figures for the 186 Exchanges which have been open for a year or more :-

and Elen and a	AD COST AC	March 1912.	Feb., 1912.	March 1911.
Applications received To	tal Number	154,614	148,215	168,789
during month Da	aily Average	5,154	6,176	5,626
Vacancies notified dur-	otal Number	61,111	58,796	62,394
ing month ·· D	aily Average	2,037	2,450	2,080
	and the second se	47,128	45,701	48,569
Vacancies filled during $\begin{cases} To \\ To $	aily Average	1,571	1,904	1,619
Applications remaining of	n register at {	76,544	84,390	87,603
Applications remaining o end of month	n register at	71,529	76,544	79,892

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of applicants given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 2,435 (men 1,779, women 656). The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 10,552 (men 9,596, women 956), as compared with 13,777 (men 12,776, women 1,001) a month ago, and 12,846 (men 11,845, women 1,001) in March, 1911.

Demand for Labour.

The disorganisation of industry on account of the dis-pute in the coal trade resulted in a decline in the demand for labour in many trades. There was still some scarcity of workpeople, however, in certain occupations which up to the present have not been seriously affected by the dispute.

New Exchanges. - The following 7 Exchanges were opened during March, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables : - Beeston, 23, Church Street; Bishop Auckland, 9 and 10, Tenters Street; Carlton, 7A and 9A, Meadow Road, Netherfield; Morley, 88, Queen Street; Oxford, 55, Cowley Road; Reddish, 26, Broadstone Road; Swadlincote, 51, High Street.

The following Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of April, making a total of 303 Exchanges:—Abertillery, 4, Carmel Buildings; Barnstaple, 24, Boutport Street; Basford, 219-221, Vernon Road, Basford, Notts; Boston, 20, West Street; Brightside, 534-536, Brightside Lane, Sheffield; Cannock, Brightside, 534-536, Brightside Lane, Sheffield; Cannock, Market Place; Garston, 95, St. Mary's Road, Garston; Liverpool; Great Harwood, 19, Church Street; Hanley, 13, Parliament Row; Haydock, 404, Clipsley Lane; Hinckley, 13, Regent Street; King's Lynn, 21, New Conduit Street; Kirkcaldy, 369, High Street; Leek, 61, Derby Street; Mossley, 127 and 129, Manchester Road; Oswestry, 24, Oswald Road; Prescot, 48, Market Street; Rugby, Castle Street; South Shields, Old Post Office, Dean Street; Southwick-on-Wear, 2, Cross Street; Swindon, 17 and 17A, Regent Circus; Tipton, 1, Horseley Heath; Torquay, 27, Fleet Street; Treorchy, 222, High Street.

ADULTS-DISTRICT TABLE.*

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

London and South-Eastern (46) 23,092 5,936 29,028 37,072 16,163 63,235 20,476 6,326 26,802 9,390 5,262 14,662 1,304 10,163 7,633 3,834 11 South-Western (16) . 5,105 735 5,840 8,932 1,952 10,884 5,548 831 6,379 2,666 796 3,461 277 2,436 2,193 520 22 West Midlands (33) . 5,537 1,359 6,896 8,548 2,908 11,456 4,639 1,178 5,817 2,964 1,094 4,058 304 2,687 2,202 789 2 Yorkshire and East Mid- lands (53) 7,561 2,862 10,393 18,172 8,311 2,643 8,818 5,440 2,479 7,919 1,108 5,212 4,530 1,790 6 North-Western (57) ‡ . 7,531 2,862 10,393 18,172 8,311 26,483 6,737 2,816		
On Live Register at Beginning of Period. Received during Period.+ On Live Register at End of Period. Notified during Period.+ Notified during Period.+ Filled during Period. (The numbers of Exchanges.) Men. Women. Total. Men.		
Exchanges.) Men. Women Total.	Period.	
$ \begin{array}{c} (4) \\ \text{South-Western (16)} \\ South-Western $	otal.	
(4) (5) (5) (735) $5,840$ $8,932$ $1,952$ $(0,884)$ $6,548$ 831 $6,379$ $2,666$ 795 $3,461$ 277 $2,436$ $2,193$ 520 2 West Midlands (33) $(5,537)$ $1,359$ $6,896$ $8,548$ $2,908$ $11,456$ $4,639$ $1,178$ $5,817$ $2,964$ $1,094$ $4,058$ 304 $2,687$ $2,202$ 789 2 Yorkshire and East Mid- lands (53) $7,366$ $2,233$ $9,598$ $14,273$ $5,897$ $20,170$ $6,415$ $2,403$ $8,818$ $5,440$ $2,479$ $7,919$ $1,108$ $5,212$ $4,553$ $1,790$ $6,977$ $5,903$ $3,038$ 8 Scotland and North of England (41) $6,763$ $2,418$ $9,181$ $17,644$ $6,607$ $2,1151$ $6,430$ $2,398$ $1,483$ 505 $1,988$ 606 $1,043$ $1,324$ 325 1 Wales (including Mon.)(18) $1,407$ 569 $1,976$ $4,327$ $1,367$ $5,694$,467	
West Midlands (33) $5,537$ $1,359$ $6,896$ $8,548$ $2,908$ $11,456$ $4,639$ $1,178$ $5,817$ $2,964$ $1,094$ $4,055$ 304 $2,867$ $2,202$ 789 2 Yorkshire and East Mid- lands (53) $7,555$ $2,233$ $9,598$ $14,273$ $5,897$ $20,170$ $6,415$ $2,403$ $8,818$ $5,440$ $2,479$ $7,919$ $1,108$ $6,212$ $4,530$ $1,790$ 6 North-Western (57) $7,531$ $2,862$ $10,393$ $18,172$ $8,311$ $26,483$ $6,737$ $2,816$ $9,553$ $7,598$ $4,158$ $11,756$ $1,974$ $6,967$ $5,903$ $3,038$ 8 Scotland and North of England (41) $6,763$ $2,418$ $9,181$ $17,64$ $6,507$ $2,151$ $6,430$ $2,396$ $8,826$ $7,375$ $1,957$ $9,332$ $1,706$ $6,945$ $1,161$ $1,535$ 74 $8,918$ 506 $1,988$ 606 $1,043$ $1,324$ 325 1 $1,407$ <t< td=""><td>,713</td></t<>	,713	
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$,991	
North-Western (57) \ddagger . 7,531 2,862 10,393 18,172 8,311 26,483 6,737 2,816 9,553 7,598 4,158 11,766 1,974 6,967 5,903 3,038 25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	,320	
England (41) Wales (including Mon.) (18) 1,407 569 1,976 4,327 1,367 5,694 1,853 545 2,398 1,401 3,502 4,108 6,116 1,535 1 Ireland (14) 2,845 750 3,595 4,923 1,860 6,783 2,598 840 3,438 1,386 617 2,003 146 1,157 928 375 1 Total (278); 59,645 16,862 76,507 113,891 44,965 158,856 34,696 17,335 72,031 38,302 16,867 55,169 7,425 35,610 30,829 12,206 43 Total a month ago (271); 65,901 16,562 82,463 105,498 36,528 142,026 59,645 16,862 76,507 37,423 15,515 52,943 8,839 32,772 30,460 11,161 41 Total a year ago (188)t 65.632 12,297 78,089 109,670 59,772 10,700 76,707 77,909 77,977 77,977 30,460 11,161 41	,941	
Ireland (14) 2,845 750 3,595 4,923 1,860 6,783 2,598 840 3,438 1,386 617 2,003 146 1,167 928 376 1 Total (278); 59,645 16,862 76,507 113,891 44,965 158,856 54,696 17,335 72,031 38,302 16,867 55,169 7,425 35,610 30,829 12,226 43 Total a month ago (271); 65,901 16,562 82,463 105,498 36,528 142,026 59,645 16,862 76,507 37,423 15,515 52,943 8,839 32,772 30,460 11,161 41 Total a year ago (183)	,651	
Total (278)t 59,645 16,862 76,507 113,891 44,965 158,856 54,696 17,335 72,031 38,302 16,867 55,169 7,425 35,610 30,829 12,206 43,965 Total a month ago (271)‡ 65,901 16,562 82,463 105,498 36,528 142,026 59,645 16,862 76,507 37,423 15,515 52,943 8,839 32,772 30,460 11,151 41 Total a year ago (188)t 85,632 12,427 78,089 109,620 27,772 140,709 56,077 37,423 15,515 52,943 8,839 32,772 30,460 11,151 41	,649	
Total a month ago (271)‡ 65,901 16,562 82,463 105,498 36,528 142,026 59,645 16,862 76,507 37,428 15,515 52,943 8,839 32,772 30,460 11,151 41	,303	
Total a year and (188)1 85.632 12.027 78.059 109.000 70 757 140.700 57 070 12.000 70 757 1.00 700 12.000 700 12.000 70 757 1.00 700 12.000 700 12.000 700 12.000 700 12.000 700 12.000 700 12.000 700 700 757 1.000 700 757 1.000 700 757 1.000 700 757 1.000 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750	,611	
Total a year ago (106), 65,652 12,421 78,069 109,629 32,753 142,332 57,632 13,069 70,721 34,939 12,872 47,811 4,142 33,569 28,115 9,596 37	,711	
Towns.		
(Pop. 500,000 and over). London (30) 18,163 4,735 22,893 30,242 13,684 43,926 15,943 5,066 21,001 7,387 4,356 11,743 1,024 8,249 6,018 3,255 9 Glascow, Govana, Partick (6) 1,292 385 1,677 3,575 1,534 5,109 1,316 4,16 1,722 9,377 500 1,433 1,024 8,249 6,018 3,255 9	077	
Lingungol and Bootle (5) 700 757 1547 0007 1400 412 1	273 090 218	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	934 876	
(Pop. 250,000 and over). Sheffield (2) 542 144 686 887 419 1306 401 144 545 924 97 707 48 901 905 44		
Leeds (4) 1 Lett $a_0 \cdots $ 820 171 991 1.361 454 1.815 659 160 819 381 155 556 50 218 275 93	269 368 560	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	201 494	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	298 303	
	224 643	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	421 225	
Stoke-on-Trent (3) 452 177 669 580 240 820 270 71 341 101 78 179 9 118 72 55	127	
Leicester ·· ·· 4/5 120 595 901 396 1297 401 197 594 071 000 840 75 740 010 000	456 384	
	502 289 372	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	181 91	
	237 172	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	225 347 229	
Derby 282 68 350 650 248 898 277 88 365 284 106 300 42 278 379 and	229 320	
	178 200	
Galeslicad 240 139 379 372 334 706 200 127 327 54 49 102 0 76 10	202 78	
Stockport 235 49 284 561 223 784 238 58 299 298 00 316 46 437 433 50 3	204	
331 120 457 907 279 1.186 324 123 447 354 60 493 124 285 764 00 1	419 419 293	
Middlesbrough 244 190 217 406 283 440 120 67 187 226 207 433 69 256 168 157	310	
	325 176 134	
50 Helelis		
	58 60 86	
	261	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	46 47 .21	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21 18 21	
Reading 716 117 501 500 244 210 400 1885 113 299 15 160 116 50 1	75	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	82 17 60	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	62 12	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	00 73 77 57	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	57 27	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	27 79 21 96 13	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	96 13	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	58 32 50 59	
	50	
For (Pop. under 50,000)	<u>50</u>	
Burt n-on-Trent : 21 307 33 340 435 85 520 256 25 281 241 37 278 16 116 163 29 1	92 20	
	6	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0	

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,

April, 1912.

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JUVENILES-DISTRICT TABLE.*

Table II.-Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended March 29th, 1912 (General Register).

			APPLICA	TIONS	FOR I	MPLOY	MENT			and a constant	· STRAT	VACAN	CIES.		and the second
Districts.	On Li	ve Regi			ived dur	1	On Liv	e Regi			ified du		Fil	led du	
(The numbers in brackets refer to the number	Begin	ning of	Period.		eriod.†		End	of Per	riod.		Period	•		Period	
of Exchanges.)	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls,	Total.
		1000						1 070	7.700	3,966	2,207	6,173	2,900	1,671	4,571
London and South Eastern (46) ··	2,316	1,345	3,661	6,914	4,368	11,282	2,088	1,278	3,366 613	601	218	819	422	169	591
South Western (16)	490	179	669	1,137	466	1,603 2,899	461	152 512	1,239	1,212	592	1,804	844	463	1,307
West Midlands (33)	634	560	1,194	1,692	1,207 2,166	4,643	716	911	1,627	1,650	1,276	2,926	1,209	969	2,178
Yorkshire and East Midlands (53)	808	920	1,728	2,477	1,633	3,963	563	647	1,210	1,740	964	2,704	1,064	628	1,692
North Western (57):	588	688 1,023	1,276	2,302	2,680	4,982	740	1,002	1,742	1,429	946	2,375	951	819	1,770
Scotland and North of England (41)	800	1,025	338	367	382	749	124	193	317	171	85	256	136	57	193
Wales (including Mon.) (18)	183 459	127	586	780	274	1,054	401	152	553	321	103	424	251	62	313
Ireland (14) · · · · ·	6,278	4,997	11,275	17.999	13,176	31, 175	5,820	4,847	10,667	11,090	6,391	17,481	7,777	4,838	12,615
Total (278) [‡] ·· ·· ··	7,069	5,355	12,424	16,076	11,412	27,488	6,278	4,997	11,275	10,155	6,084	16,239	7,109	4,451	11,560
10tal a month ago (212)4	5,847	3,697	9,544	16,331	10,076	26,407	5,339	3,832	9,171	9,468	5,115	14,583	7,018	3,840	10,858
Total a year ago (188)‡ ··· ·· TOWNS.			Terro province	ALC: NO	No.	e de la car	The second				17.0		1.2.2		
Population 500,000 and over :		1.070	0.040	E 001	7 777	0.754	1,666	1,019	2,685	3,491	1,903	5,394	2,552	1,451	4,003
London (30) Partick (6)	1,870	1,070	2,940 336 424	5,981 561 732	3,773 606 614	9,754 1,167 1,346	1,000 102 171	127	229 448	416 350	321 195	737 545	272	295 177 58	567 452 997
Liverpool and Bootle (5)	119 47	305 28 76	424 75 268	285 601	116 320	401 921	38	20 126	58 299	296 496	105 235	401 731	169 304	58 153	227 457
Birmingham (5) Population 250,000 and over :	192 46	46	92	190	183	373	35 50	52 34	87	145	81	226	100		164 284
Sheffield (2)	46 58 135	43	101 235	299 335	190 274	489	220	185	84 405	167	144 122 9	311 321 70	1113	91	204 204 50
Edinburgh and Leith (2)	91 165	7 83	98 248	168 361	34 211	202 572	·78 105	26	104 156 124	61 234 104	77	311	151	68	219 132
Bristol (2) Dublin	116	43 5	159 15	241 47	99	340 58	91 15	33	20 293	47	13	60 194	21	4	25 180
Hull	69	224	293 124	273 119	349 226	58 622 345	80 18 77	213 67 40	85 117	90 157	80	170	65	68 184	303
Newcastle-on-Tyne	34 77 15		127 26	230 122	236 95	466 217	18	12	30	69		148			Martin 1
Population 100,000 and over :	90		160	89 197	80 34	169 231	35 112	27 8	62 120	28	12	56 53	25		52
Portsmouth	36	12	121 48 76	129 133	41 113	170	17	12 46	29 70 12	126	19	80	54	19	73
Cardiff (3)	9	34 3 14	12 41	33 172	23	56	6	6	12 47 60	32 30 97		96	14	66	85
Dundee	77	32	69	69 109	92 147	161 256	25	35 57	60 79 24	1 57	20	77	48		41
Sunderland	11	4	15	85	30	115) 13	5	18	33 38 55	5 7 5 50	43	10	3	19
Blackburn	30	22	52	42 97 63	89 125	188		22	92	48	3 49	97	2		5 20
Birkenhead (2) Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham	142	16	158 53 80	148 83	48	196		17 16 26	163		3 43	122	4		79
Derby	4	18 37 15	49	149	56 78 34	22	33		51	30			48332	7	36
Preston			34	77 65 66	26 121 66	18	1 18	50	68 45	39	6 29 9 20			4 . 2	0 39 1 39 0 101
Gateshead	and the second	9 32	86 41 92 8	66 267 52 62	90	35	7 119	- 1	20 Carl - 9	118	5 26 2 25		7 . 2		7 43 2 37
Stockport		7 1 8 42 5 20	70 45 24	62 106	24 92	15	4 23	48	71	2	5 19 0 5	4 13	1 6	5 3	B 103 57
Huddersfield	. 2	57 5	24	82	55	10	4 9	-	16	6.3	$ \frac{1}{9} \frac{2}{1} $	1 8 1 5 4 6		1	7 18
Burnley (2)	100			67	120) 18	7 33					4 7		2 2	and and a set
Halifax		4 16	3 20	7	2	2	8	3 5			3 -	4 10	3	2 23	2 75 76 18 58 58 58 28 29 44
St. Helens	. 3		107	129		7 24 3 13	6 43 2 11	63 7 10) 2	7 4	8 2 9 3 1 2 5 6	2 8 7		2 .	3 76 6 18 8 58
Walsall	. 1	3		5 38 65	10	1 10	6 1	3 8	2 2	1 12	5 6	6 5	4 4	10 1	8 58 3 28
Paisley	1 2	6 1		1 52	10				- 21 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 3	2 3	6 1	6 5	7	31]	
Newport (Mon.)	· 1 · 22 · 9 · 8	2 1	B 40 6 99 7 10		6 6		7 2 4 2 3 1 7 7 6		5 8	4 8	1 5		2	1 -	1
Merthyr Tydvil	: 8	3 6 2 1 6	104	5 99	3	7 13	6 10	8 3		7 4		7 5	4 3	29 1 23 23 30 3 39 4 23 24 26 20	5 34 5 50 48
Reading	. 4	8 27		1 69	9 7			2 1 3 3 7 2	9 3	1 3	35 3 36 3	50 E	6	30 . 4	25 48 20 50 79
Grimsby	. 1	8 2 32 5 4 7	3 90 4 40 2 80				6 2 7 1	7 2 2 5 7	8 5 2 6 2 3 6 9 4 6		50 4 26 1	7 10		23	10 79 15 38 6 30
Warrington	: 1	3 2	9 4	89 89 6 41 7 41 7 41 7 41 7 71 7 71	1 5	4 6	6 1 7 1	7 3 1	8 2 3	52	29 2 35 2		6 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 14 15	26	7 33 49
West Bromwich		18 2 38 5 21 2	4 9/ 6 4/ 7 4				90 2 99 3	3 1 9 3 1 2	0 5			34 7 15	3	26	29 49 13 39 5 31
Rotherham			7 4	5 5	7 4	8 9	98 2 34 2	23	0 4	2 3 0 4	37 1	15	2	16	4 20
Lincoln		$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1$	9 2	6 3		2 2	66 10 66 4 11 1 17 3 366 2 17 1 366 2 17 1 367 1 370 2 388 2 34 7 77 7 76 7	8 2 1			31 30	30 (15	26 26 16 18 27 23 24 21	34.048.02888838488488588888888888888888888888888
Dawahury		8	4 2 1 5			3 1	76	9 3	3 1 6 5 0 3	5	25	6	31 45		7 51
Wakefield		18 4 26 22 24 22 18 4 15 8	0 4 18 5 16 6	55761 337532 49	3		12 1 89 1	9 3 4 2 7 2		9	16 8	20 16 14	22 .	8	16 30 14 22 15
Barnsley		18 4 15 4	6 6 4 1 2 1	9 1	5	5	20 1		2]	4	14	5 10	19 28	10	14 5 3 16
	199	P. S. Star	The General P	0 1	· ·	A ALTER	3.6	The second			48	28	76	43	24 67 19 64
Exeter	•••	35 8		6 5 1 10 9 6	8	2 1	70 3		17 E	14	48 55 29 47 15	41	78	45 18 29 12	24 67 19 64 33 51 10 38 7 19 12 26
Carlisle	Second Constant	33 14 14	5 1	9 5	16 -2-5	12	33	15 5	8 2			10	80 25 28	12 12 14	7 19 12 26
Accrington		16	56 7	8 2	2	70 1	02 :	10 3	33	13	14	14	-		
	q	+ In	eluding r	e-applica	tions fro	m persol	s place	d in va	cancies t	hrough	the En	changes	during	the per	riod.

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

			APPL	ICATIO	NS FOR	EMPLO	YMENT				<u> </u>	1	VACA	NCIES.	<u></u>		
	On I Begi	live Regis	ster at	Receive	d during	Period. †		Live Regi		No	otified du	ring					
Trade z .		1	1		1			End of Pe		20	Period.			Filled	during P	'eriod.	1
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Building :	2,355		2,355	5.026		5.026	2,014		2,014	1 00/		1.004	110	1.070			
Bricklayers	915 2,853		915 2,853	2,214 4,335		2,214 4,335	828 1,415	 	828 1,415	1,994 810 12,065		1,994 810 2,065	114 57 88	1,639 651	1,753		1,753 708
Other skilled men	1,828 1,680		1,828 1,680	4,449 4,070		4,449 4,070	1,825 1,568		1,825	2,065 1,671 1,416		1,671 1,416	105 110	1,543	1,631	.:	1,631 1,367
Other Works of Construction and Roads.			1,049	4,423		4,423	1,207		1,207	3,152	::	3,152	291	1,115 2,681	1,225 2,972		1,225 2,972
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements	473		473	1,259	2	1,261	328	2	330	988		988	716	193	908	1	909
and Conveyances- Engineering and Machine	,				1 - Carl										and the		
Making- Labourers Others	E 070		(1,998	1	(1,045	1	1	572	1		4	1	506	1	
Ships and Boats	0707	353	9,453 -	10,529 2,482	879	20,085-	4,575	290	8,348	3,378 2,031	431	8,130	404	5,604-	2,401 1,558	364	6,008
Other Metal Trades	1 074		1	1,701 2,396]		700 1,001	J	1	923 795	It.				592 587]	0,000
Cotton Wool and Worsted	740		1,218	2,342	2,732	5,074	631 280	653	1,284	1,469	1,648	3,117	757 37	1,662	1,151	1,268	2,419
Other Textiles	454		847	821	1,131	1,101 1,952	405	139 326	419 731	141 204	191 5€6	332 770	37	244 593	120 141	161 464	281 605
Boot and Shoe Makers	627 445		677 1,401	1,335 882	225 2.331	1,560 3,213	554 349	48 755	602	521	190	711	52	392	357	87	444
Conveyances of Men, Goods and Messages :			1,101	002	2,001	0,210	040	100	1,104	372	1,742	2,114	73	1,122	172	1,023	1,195
On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers		107	11,216	931	} 207	16,961 {	583	} 105	10,412	496	} 46	3,026	501	1.070	469	1	1.20
Canals, &c	1,464	54	1,518	15,823 2,808	235	3,043	9,724 1,323	76	1,399	2,484 1,120	5 40 284	1,404	521	1,938	1,951	} 39	2,459
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery.	889	326	1,215	1,617	1,091	2,708	875	378	1,253	416	516	932	123	763 623	697 334	174 412	871 746
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap,		88	1,455	2,882	340	3,222	1,296	106	1,402	1,002	179	1,181	76	698	642	132	774
Resin, etc. Bricks, Cement, Pottery and			310	389	176	565	215	79	294	200	103	303	62	212	180	94	274
Glass. Food, Tobacco, Drink and		131	541	543	183	726	290	34	324	85	103	188	14	100	46	68	114
Lodging- Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.,	(States)	20	506	772	63	075	401	07					195	Carlos States			
Makers. Others	1.123	1,538	2,661	1,870	4,419	835 6,289	421	23 1,852	444 2,921	227	56	283	46	142	148	40	188
Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers.	215	87	302	402	244	646	233	62	2,921	531 137	2,002 123	2,533 260	285 10	1,672 170	385 80	1,572 100	1,957 180
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and	164	15	179	338	51	389	200	21	221	59	29	88	•••	32	20	12	32
Games. Gas, Water and Electricity	637	1	638	1,658		1,658	754		754	943		943	348	490	838		070
Supply and Sanitary Service. Commercial	2,911	997	3,908	3,802	1,556	5,358	2,768	1,063	3,831	814	367	1.181	510	729	546	 273	838 819
Laundry and Washing Ser-)	1 075	f 722	0.007		(1,972	1	(650)	1200	(601)	-			(687)	019
Others	1,935 9,103	17,330	9,987	2,188	20,129	J	1,834	7,919	10,403	515	6,293	7,709	577	4,937	344	4,483	5,514
Dealers All Others	1,892 2,959	1,543 1,325	9,103 3,435 4,284	19,138 3,258 4,600	2,777 3,631	19,138 6,035	9,251 1,766	1,481	9,251 3,247	4,529 762	535	4,529 1,297	1,528 116	2,740 647	4,268	320	4,268 763
Total	59,645			113,891	44,965	8,231 158,856	2,632	1,273	3,905	1,480		2,042	705	1,016	1,289	432	1,721
	1							Procession of the second	110	0.00		55,169	7,425	35,610	30,829	12,206	43,035
	† Incl	uding re-	applicat	* Exclusions from	usive of on persons	asual en	iployme	nts, see s	eparate !	Fable b	elow.	ing the	noviad			tele a tr	
JUVENIL							1	and the second			inges dui		period.	acres of	Concerne.		
JUVENIL Table IV.—Vacancie	s No	tified	and V	acan	cies F	lilled	ien de la composition de la composition de la composition de la composition de la composition de la comp		ĊÁ	SU	AL E	MPL	LOYI	MEN	TS.		
in the five we	eks en	ded M	arch 2	29th, 1	912.												
		Vac	ancies fo	or Juven	ile s.		Ta	able V			ants						n in
Trades.	Notifie	d during]	Period.	Filled	during I	ericd.			the fi	ve v	reeks	ended	l Mar	ch 29	th, 19	12.	
- in the second	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			1.0M01								mated
Building and Works of Con- struction.	542	-	542	299	-	299					and the	Ap	pli-	Contraction of the second	Estimat	ed num	ber of
Mining and Quarrying	8	-	- 8	6	-	6		Emp	loyment.		Appli- cants on	car	its 1	UL	of days which	on wh	nich k was
Engineering and Machine-	644)		546			a series				Register	wo		Jobs.	work wa given.	as give	n per licant
Ships and Boats	106 170	268	1,525	75	245	1,259		-							Brien.	gi	ven ork.
Textiles	337 476	690	1,166	75 99 294 302	559	861	-	1	Ien.			1		-			
Conveyance of Men, Goods	421 4,513	1,285 296	1,706 4,809	228 3,072	559 819 207	1,047 3,279	Cot	ton Port	ers (Liver	pool,	407	1	233	338			
Agriculture	125	45	170	71	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	95	Clo	th Porter ck Labou	rs (Manch	nester)	272 1,477		217 901	5,863	4,335		0.0
Paper, Prints, Books, &c. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, etc.	287 315	432 96 95 24	719 411	202 234	24 376 62	578 296	Sat	ndwichmen	en		394 224	2	245	2,339 704 352	2,750 887	3	3·1 3·6
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, etc. Bricks, Cement, Pottery, etc Food, Tobacco, Drink & Lodging	40 45	95 24	135 69	202 234 33 46 223	62 100 20 378	133 66	-							004	1,029	5	5.6
Precious Metals Tomola	316 88 75	436 114	752 202	6.5	108	601 171	1995		Fotal mer	h	2,774	1.7	779	9,596	-	Alter a	
Games, Instruments and	75	23	98_	51	19	70	1. St. 14					1		1000			·
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Ser	28	-	28	21		21		arwomen			1,409	6	556	956	1,029	1	.6
Commercial	873	179	1,052	612	148	760	Oti	her wome	n	••	-	-	-	-	-	Sec. 1	-
Domestic (Outdoor) General Labourers	207 126	1,717	1,924 126	135 119	1,256	760 1,391 119	The second		Cotel -		1 400	-			- Alerand		-
All Others.	452 895	364 327	816 1,223	248 798	255 262	503 1,060	14	in miles	fotal won	uen	1,409	e	366	956	1,029	1	··6
Total	1 1,090		17,481	7,777		2,615	Gr	and Tota	si .		4,183	2,4	135	10,552			
and the second s	and and a	1941 - 20 M	ing the sel		Cart al	1	1	and a second second			1,100	4)		10,004		di .	•
																and the second second	S. L. C. March 190

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Table III.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended March 29th, 1912. [General Register.]

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN MARCH, 1912.

ed with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) (NOTE. -These are not During March 840 fresh applications (438 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 815 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 225 persons, of whom 115 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 225 situations found for applicants, 188 were of a more or less permanent character, while 37 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks and parlourmaids greatly ex-ceeded the supply; the supply of ladies' maids and companions exceeded the demand.

the state of the s	Applie	cations Vork-	Situa		Num enga	ber of ged by	Workp Emplo	eople oyers.			
	pec	ople ring	Empl	oyers		Perma- nently. porarily.					
	Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1911.	Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1911.	Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1911.	Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1911.			
			Sum	nary l	oy Bur	eaux.	Constant of	1.35%			
Central Bureau : 5, Frinces Street, Han- over Square, W.	115	146	94	100	32	43	7	15			
Y.W.C.A. :- 26, George Street, { (1) Hanover Sq. { (2)	330 122	382 96	450 109	500 213	56 42	54 42	19 1	37 11			
Dublin :	32	33	24	24	8	5	3				
mingham, Leeds, Edin- burgh, and Glasgow)	241	225	138	152	50	60	. 7	7			
Total of 10 Bureaux	840	882	815	989	188	1 204	37	70			
1.1			Summ	ary by	Occu	ration	s.				
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers.Milliners,&c. Secretaries.Clerks, Typists	75 24 59 102	45 11 63 112	35 12 69 31	29 160 48	5 4 29 22	7	1 1 3 4	 13 16			

Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants ... 93 110 17 14 Total of 10 Bureaux.. 840 882 815 989 188 204 37 70 In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 56 persons in London and 42 in the

provinces were referred to other agencies; 329 persons in London and 105 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 two months January-February, 1912, was 56,074, of whom 42,918 were British subjects; the corresponding figure for January-February, 1911, was 53,211, of whom 39,363 were British subjects. The total number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe in January-February, 1912, was 26,855, of whom 15,982 were British subjects; the corresponding number for January-February, 1911, was 26,285, of whom 13,460 were British subjects. The balance outward during January-February, 1912, was 29,219, as compared with 26,926 in January-February for the five years 1907-11. The corresponding numbers for British subjects only were 26,936 and 25,903 and an average of 17,573. Of the balance outward of British subjects 20 per cent. left for British North America in January-February, 1912, as compared with 28 per cent. in January-February, 1911, and 28 per cent. in January-February, 1907-11; and those for the United States 13, 19, and 20 respectively.

13, 19, and 20 respectiv	Two m JanFel		Two m JanFel		Average for JanFeb., 1907-1911.		
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	
Outward: Total	42,918	56,074	39,363	53,211	31,210	48,055	
To British N. America To Australia [*] To United States	8,328 11.863 9,711	9.716 11.921 20,012	9,912 8,222 10,653	11.612 8,295 21,263	7,474 † 9,656	9,658 † 23,057	
Inward: Total	15,982	26,855	13,460	26,285	13,637	26,665	
From British N. America From Australia* From United States	3,046 1.014 6,317	5,002 1.034 14,136	2.524 681 5,673	4,031 704 16,153	2,599 † 5,680	4,165 † 16,131	
Balance Outward : Total	26,936	29,219	25,903	26,926	17,573	21,390	
To British N. America To Australia* To United States	5.282 10,849 3,394	4.714 10.887 5,876	7,388 7,541 4,980	7.581 7,591 5,110	4,875 3,577	5,493 † 6,926	

* Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly vid Continental ports.
 † Not shown separately previous to 1910.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for March, 1912, and for the Three Months

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE. IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE. E.—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. NOTE.

and the state of the same	[] M	March, 1912. Three Months ended Mar., 19				Mar., 1912
Andrew Transferra	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with Amount. Dec. (-)) as com-		
		1911.	1910.		1911.	1910.
	Thou- sand £		Thou- sand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand
-Food, Drink, and	We all the set of the	+ 653	- 1,565	64,917	+ 6,317	+ 2,658
Tobacco I.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly	24,271	+ 1,181	+ 2,496	76,629	- 32	+ 12,990
Unmanufactured* II.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu-		+ 784	+ 2,092	45,584	+ 4,231	+ 6,980
factured† V. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	Carlos and	+ 31	+ 56	758	+ 96	+ 96
Total value of Imports	61,188	+ 2,649	+ 3,079	187,888	+ 10,612	+ 22,724

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. NOTE.—The value of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as "free on board " values.

	1	Ma	r., 1912			Three Mor	ths	ended	Mai	., 1912
-	Amount.	D	Inc. (ec. (-) pared	as	com-	Amount.	I	Inc. (Dec. (- pared) as	com-
And And		1	.911.	1	1910.	trans. of		1911.		1910.
	Thou- sand £		hou- nd £		hou- nd £	Thousand £	The	ousand £	The	busand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,701	+	550	+	963	7,136	+	1,019	+	2,099
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured t	2,673	-	1,928	I	1,706	12,470	-	632	+	229
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured§		+	1,002	+	6,730	96,730	+	3,578	+	14,725
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels	881	+	226	+	335	2,285	+	408	+	681
Post) Total value of Exports of British Produce	40,714		150	+	6,322	118,621	+	4,373	+	17,734

The exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise amounted to $\pounds 10,867,000$ during March, 1912, an increase of $\pounds 1,692,000$ on March, 1911, and of $\pounds 2,423,000$ on March, 1910. During the three months January-March, 1912, they amounted to $\pounds 31,186,000$, an increase of 3,376,000 and of $\pounds 4,410,000$ on the amounts for the corresponding period 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 twenty of the principal railways during March, 1912, show very heavy decreases, due to the loss of traffic on account of the coal dispute. The receipts during the four weeks ended March 30th, 1912, amounted to £2,803,557, a decrease of £1,979,353 (or 41'4 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1911. During the thirteen weeks ended March 30th, 1912, the receipts amounted to £13,190,465, a decrease of £1,767,950 (or 11'8 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1911.

huge of a particular	4 week March 30	s ended th, 1912.	13 week March 3	s ended 0th, 1912.
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1911.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1911.
English Lines :	£	£	£	£
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs	844,015	- 682,547	4,251,414	- 614,285
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	447,040	- 329,928	2,154,346	- 316,681
Lancs. and Yorks, and N. Eastern L. & S. W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	476,472 479,200 111,647	- 382,898 - 247,100 - 48,274	2,337,160 2,051,400 465,467	- 361,974 - 207,300 - 42,592
Scottish Lines : Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian	313,900	- 277,900	1,528,400	- 217,400
Irish Lines : Gt. Southern and Western, Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	131,083	- 10,706	402,278	- 7,718
Total	2,803,357	- 1,979,353	13,190,465	- 1,767,950
* Raw cotton, wool, wood a	and timber,	metallic ores	s, oils and o	il-seeds, hide

o 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.

April, 1912.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS DURING MARCH, 1912.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Bangor (Co. Down)	G. F. Campbell, Hamilton-road	Weekdays, 2-3 p.m.
Castletown (Caithness)	J. G. McGregor	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Clara (King's Co.)	M. C. O'Hara	Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m12 noon.
Cliffe (Kent) Clitheroe Gatehouse-of-	A. B. Rogers, The Red House A. W. Musson, 15, King-street A. Dott, High-street	Weekdays, 10–11 a.m. Wednesday, 9–10 a.m. Wednesday, 9–10 a.m.
Fleet Lutterworth Narborough	B. W. Moss, Woodmarket W. R. M. Berridge, Cliff House, Enderby, Leicester.	Thursday, 2.30-3.30 p.m, (1) Residence, weekdays,
Schull (Co. Cork)	7 Shineen	8 45-9.15 a.m. (2) Surgery, Narborough, weekdays, 9.30-10 a.m.
Schull (CO. COLK)	J. Smpsey	 Residence, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Surgery, Ballydehob, Monday and Friday, 11
Staplehurst	G. E. Vilvandre, Green Court	a m1 p.m. Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
l'orpoint (Cornwall)	S. G. Vinter, Udal Garth	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Virginia (Co. Cavan)	P. J. Rooney	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Workington	C. S. Thomson, 5, Banklands	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.

NOTE.-Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the idence of the Certifying Surgeon. * i.e., of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which ess than five are employed.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1906. LIST OF CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> LIST OF CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS. The Home Office has published a new edition of the list of the names, addresses and districts of Certifying Factory Surgeons in England and Wales revised to 31st December, 1911, and a similar list for Scotland has also been published. These lists are issued as a ready means of reference for workers and their representatives desiring to ascertain for the purpose of applica-tions for certificates under Section 8 of the Workmen's Compen-sation Act, 1906, the name and address of the Certifying Surgeon to whom application must be made in any particular case. Copies can be obtained at the price of 1s. each, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., and Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The following table, taken from the Annual Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies of Western Australia, compares the growth of friendly societies with the increase of population in that State during the 15 years 1895-1910 -

Year.	18 1 L.S.7.	Membership of	Friendly Societies.
I CAT.	Population.	Number.	Percentage of Population.
1895 1900 1905 1910	101,143 179,708 254,779 288,239	3,066 6,890 13.925 16,397	3-03 3-83 5-47 5-69

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION.

According to the December Immigration Bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, the total number of aliens admitted into the United States during December, 1911, was 61,626, compared with 59,481 in December, 1910, and 68,711 in December, 1909. The inward balance of aliens in the four months July-October, 1911, was 100,842, compared with 228,092 in 1910 and 207,188 in 1909.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MARCH.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Scha, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.)
 Merchant Shipping, 1910-11. Abstracts of Returns of Shipping
 Casualties, with particulars of the Loss of Life for the year
 ended June 30th, 1911. Board of Trade. [Cd. 6093 : pp. xxiii.
 + 119 : price 4s. 3d.]
 Report to Home Office on the Ignition of M. B. Powder No. 1
 at Factory No. 226, Clayknowes, near Bonnybridge, on November 25th, 1911. By Major F. H. Crozier. [Cd. 6115 : pp. 7 : price 1d.]

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Deaths from Starvation or Accelerated by Privation (England and Wales). Return of the number of deaths upon which a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of death from starvation or accelerated by privation for the year 1910. Local Govern-ment Board. [H.C. 353: pp. 39: price 4d.] *Census of* 1911. Scotland: City of Edinburgh. [Cd. 6097: pp. 38: price 4d.] Ireland : Leinster, County of Wicklow. [Cd. 6049—XII.: pp. viii. + 103: price 11½d.] Ireland : Munster, County of Clare. [Cd. 6050: pp. viii. + 152: price 1s. 3d.] Ireland : Ulster, County of Cavan. [Cd. 6051—III.: pp. viii. + 114: price 1s.] Ireland : Connaught, County of Leitrim. [Cd. 6052—I.: pp. viii. + 94: price 10½d.] Agricultural Statistics. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6058 : pp. 142: price 7d.] Annual Report of Proceedings under Acts relating to Sea Fisheries for the year 1910. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6120: pp. exviii. + 103: price 2s. 3d.] Departmental Committee on Forestry in Scotland. Report, with Appendices and Evidence. [Cd. 6085: pp. 94: price Is. 3d.]

1s. 3d.] Trustee Savings Banks. Report of Proceedings of the In-spection Committee of Trustee Savings Banks for the year ended November 20th, 1911. 20th Annual Report. [H.C. 41 : pp. 21 : price 2½d.] National Debt (Savings Banks and Friendly Societies). Accounts for year ended November 20th, 1911. [H.C. 35 : pp. 7 : price 1d.]

Assurance Companies. Part A. Life Assurance Statements. Board of Trade. [H.C. 334: pp. 833: price 6s. 8d.] Army. Annual Return of the Territorial Force for the year 1911. [Cd. 6066: pp. 118: price 6d.] Report of the Emigrants' Information Office, 1911. [Cd. 6088: pp. 17: price 2¹/₂d.]

BRITISH COLONIES.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Journal of the International Labour Office. French edition. Nos. 9 and 10, 1911. [Paris : Berger-Levrault et Cie.] Do., German edition, Nos. 1 and 2, 1912. [Jena : Gustav Fischer.] Labour Legislation.

Fischer.] Labour Legislation. —Monographs on Agricultural Co-operation in Various Countries. Vol. I. International Institute of Agriculture, 1911. [Rome: pp. xvi. + 451: price 2s. 9½d.]
United States.—Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour. No. 96. September, 1911. 1. Hours and Earnings of Women Workers in Maryland and California. 2. Employment of Children in Maryland Industries. 3. Massachusetts Manufacturers and Employees' Health. 4. German Workmen's Insurance Code, July 19th, 1911. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 521.]

pp. 521.]
-Mediation and Arbitration of Railway Labour Disputes in the United States. To form part of Bulletin 98 of the Bureau of Labour. [Washington : Government Printing Office : pp. 63.] Bureau of the Census. Bulletin 113. Supply and Distribu-tion of Cotton for the year ending August 31st, 1911. [Washing-ton : Government Printing Office : pp. 31.]
-New York. Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour for the year ended September 30th, 1911. [Albany, State Department of Labour : pp. 383.]
-Missouri Red Book, 1911. Part I. -Labour Section (pp. 282).
Parts II., III., and IV.-Surplus Products of Counties; Good Roads and Drainage (pp. 278). [State Bureau of Labour Statistics.]

-New Jersey. -34th Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey for the year ending October 31st, 1911. [Camden : Sinnickson, Chew, and Sons Co. :

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October 31st, 1911. [Camden : Sinnickson, Chew, and Sons Co. : pp. 308.]
France. — Journal of the French Labour Department, February, 1912. Unemployment in 1911; labour registries in . 1910-11; State subsidies to unemployment funds in the first half of 1911; shipwrecks, &c., of French vessels in 1907-8; labour laws and Government labour bills in various countries in 1911; employment and labour disputes in January. [Paris : Berger-Levrault : price 2d.]
Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, Jouary, 1912. Prices in December; inquiry into agricultural wages; turther list of departments. February, 1912. Prices in January.
[Paris : Imprimerie Nationale : price 6d. each.]
Germany. — Quarterly Journal of Statistics of the German Empire. Part I., 1912. Imperial Statistical Office. Sickness Insurance, 1906-10; prices; strikes and lock-outs in the fourth quarter of 1911. [Berlin : Puttkamer und Mühlbrecht : price 2s.]
—Journal of the German Labour Department March, 1912.
Unemployment in February; statistics of employers' associations; miners' wages in the fourth quarter of 1911, and in the whole year; meat consumption and retail prices of food in 1911; statistics of miners' sickness insurance in 1910. [Berlin : Carl Heymann : price 1d.]

bions; miners wages in the fourth quarter of 1911, and in the whole year; meat consumption and retail prices of food in 1911; statistics of miners' sickness insurance in 1910. [Berlin : Carl Heymann : price 1d.]
—Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, February 23rd, 1912.
(No. 2a.) Regulations for carrying out new Insurance Code.
[Berlin : Behrend and Co.]
—Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemberg. No. 2, 1912. [Stuttgart : J. Fink]
—Statistical Yearbook of Barmen, 1910. Workpeople employed in factories, 1908-10; labour registries; workmen's insurance, 1905-1910; relief for unemployed, 1905-10; savings banks, 1886-1910; prices and consumption of meat, &c. Municipal Statistical Office, 1911. [Barmen : D. B. Wiemann : pp. viii. + 101 + charts : price 6d.]
—Statistical Yearbook of Wiezbaden, 1909-1910. Statistics of factory workers, 1909-1910; workmen's insurance; labour registries; savings banks; prices and consumption of food. Municipal Statistical Office, 1911. [Wiesbaden : J. F. Bergmann : pp. 68 : price 1s. 7d.]
—The German Heavy Iron Industry: Its Development and its Workers. Result of an Enquiry in 1910 by the Federation of German Metal Workers' Trade Unions. 1912. [Stuttgart : Alexander Schlicke and Cie : pp xiv. + 638.]
Austria-Hungary.— Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, Jánuary. 1912; labour exchanges in December, 1911; hungarian law prohibiting night work for women in industries. March, 1912. Official inquiry into cost of living (household budgets)—Viena only for the present. [Vienna : A. Hölder : January February, price 4d.; March, price 2d.]
—Journal of Trade and Industrial Regulations. No. 2, 1912.
Austrian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna : Verlag der Manzschen K. K. Hof. Verlags-und-Universitäts-Buchhandlung : price 10d.]
—Statistical Journal of the Mustrian Central Statistical Commission, Kuberer, 1012. [Privan].

Hölder.]
—Journal of the Austrian Central Statistical Commission, February, 1912. [Brünn : F. Irrgang.]
—Journal of Workpeople's Accident and Sickness Insurance, March, 1912. Austrian Ministry of the Interior. [Vienna : K. K. Hof-und-Staatsdruckerei.]
—Austrian Council of Labour : Minutes of the Thirtieth Session, December 11th and 12th 1911. Austrian Labour De-partment. [Vienna : K. Hof-und-Staatsdruckerei.]
Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, February, 1912. Strikes in Italy in fourth quarter of 1911. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : price 4d.]
—Italian Journal of Factory Inspection, January-February, 1912. Italian Labour Department. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : price 3d.]

price 3d.] price 3d.] —Journal of the Italian Department of Credit and Thrift, November-December, 1911. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : price

1s. 7d.] —Do., Appendix (1911). Royal Decrees, Statutes &c., relating to Pawnshops. [Rome: G. Bertero e C. : pp. 168.] —Journal of the Italian Emigration Department. Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 12, 1911. [Rome : Fratelli Bocca : price 5d. each.] —Italian Mortality Tables, 1899-1902. Italian Labour De-partment. 1912. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : pp. 66 : price 114d.] Belgium.—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, February 15th, 1912. Employment in 1911, and in January; trade unions existing on December 31st, 1911; prices on January 31st, 1912. February 29th, 1912. Labour disputes in January, 1912. March 15th, 1912. Employment in February; co-operative societies in 1911. [Brussels : E. Daem : price 1d. each.]

each.] —The Industrial Development of Belgium. By J. Lewinski. 1911. [Brussels : Misch and Thron : pp. xiii. + 444.] Holland.—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, February 15th, 1912. Employment in 1911, and in January; in January, and in 1911; unemployment insurance and strikes and lock-outs in January; price of bread in the second quarter of 1911. [The Hague : Gebroeders Belinfante : price 2d.] —Statistics of Savings Banks, Rural Credit Banks, dc., in Holland in 1909-1910. Dutch Central Statistical Office. 1912. [The Hague : Gebroeders Belinfante : pp. xxxiv. + 445 : price 2s. 1d.]

--Census of Dutch Population, December 31st, 1909; Distribu-tion of Population according to Religious Belief. 1911. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. 14 + charts,] Sweden.-Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 2. 1912. Labour exchanges in 1911; labour disputes in 1911; prices. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner: price 2d.] -Industrial Accidents in 1908. Swedish Department of Com-merce. 1912. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman Boktryckeri: pp. vi. + 153: price 1s. 3d.] -Agriculture in Sweden in '1910. Wages of agricultural labourers in 1910. Swedish Central Statistical Office. 1912. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner.]

Norway.—Norwegian Industrial Statistics for 1909. State nsurance Office, 1912. [Christiania : Aschehoug & Co. ; pp.

100.] Denmark — Statistics of Denmark. Series IV. Vol. 38. In-come tax in 1911-1912; labour disputes in Denmark, 1905-1910. Danish Statistical Office. [Copenhagen : Bianco Lunos Eog-trykkeri : pp. v. + 294.] — Journal of the Danish Statistical Office, March, 1912. Un-employment in December, 1911. [Copenhagen : Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri : price 1½d.] Spritzerelard Science Brillower Statistics for 1010 - Event

Switzerland.— Swiss Railway Statistics for 1910. Federal Postal and Railway Department, 1912. [Berne : Hans Feuz : pp. vii. + 307 : price 4s.]

Spain. - Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, February, 1912. Prices from October, 1910, to March, 1911, in certain provinces and towns. [Madrid : D. V. Suarez : price

21d.] —The Problem of Subsistence : Fluctuations in Food Prices. By Francisco Bernis. 1911. [Bilbao : A. De Allende : pp. 107.] By Francisco Bernis. 1911. [Bilbao : A. De Allende : pp. 107.] Portugal.—Journal of the Portuguese Labour Department, No. 45. National Congress of Friendly Societies, 1911. [Lisbon : Imprensa Naccional : pp. xv. + 612.] Russia (Finland).—Inquiry into the Economic Conditions of Industrial Workers in Finland, 1908-1909. [Helsingfors, 1911: Kejserliga Senatens Tryckeri : pp. xv. + 466.] Delaise of Prices of Prices April Luce

Bulgaria.—Commerce, Shipping, and Prices, April-June, 1911. Statistics of wages of bricklayers and masons, agricul-tural labourers and general labourers. Bulgarian Statistical Department. [Sofia : Imprimerie de l'Etat : pp. xiii. + 103 : price 1s. 2¹/₂d.]

price 1s. 2½d.] —Journal of the Bulgarian Labour Department, December, 1911. Prices of food, &c.; wages of bricklayers and masons and labourers in November in principal towns. [Sofia : Im-primerie de l'Etat : price 2½d.]

Servia. — Census of Population and of Farm Animals in Servia, December 31st, 1910. Preliminary Results. Servian Statistical Office, 1911. [Belgrade : Imprimerie de l'Etat : pp. vii. + 112 : price 2s. 5d.] Argentine.—Statistical Yearbook of the Province of Cor-doba, 1910. [Cordoba : Est. Grafico, "La Moderna": pp. xxxi. + 279.]

Mexico. — Journal of the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture. Part II. Rural Economy and Sociology. September and Octo-ber, 1911. [Mexico: price 5d. each.]

Uruguay. — Statistical Yearbook of Uruguay 1907-1908. Prices of principal products, 1898-1908. [Monte Video : Juan J. Dornaleche : pp. xlviii. + 571.]

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES.

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING MARCH. (Based on information supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

(1) REGISTERED.

(1) RECONSTENEED. Trade Unions (3).—England and Wales.—2, viz.: Rail-waymen's Free Labour League, 63, Coniger Rd., Fulham, S.W.; Cooks' and Stewards' Society of British Cargo Steamers, 1, Stuart Str. Docks, Cardiff. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—(1), viz.: Dublin Tile, Mosaic and Faience Fixers' Assn., 2, Gt. Strand St. Dublin

Industrial & Provident Societies (28).—England and Wales. 21, viz. :—Working Men's Clubs (5) : Goodmayes, Chadwell and District Constitutional Club, Ltd., 70, Kinfauns Rd., Goodmayes, Ilford; Grosvenor W.M. Social Club, Ltd., Jubilee St., Shotton, Ourse, Flore, Flore, Flore, Constitutional Club, Ltd. 21, viz. :-- Working Meth's Clubs (C), Containing Rd., Goodmayes, District Constitutional Club, Ltd. 70, Kinfauns Rd., Goodmayes, Hford; Grosvenor W.M. Social Club, Ltd., Jubilee St., Shotton, Queen's Ferry, Flint; Sutton Bridge Constitutional Club, Ltd., Club House, Sutton Bridge, Wisbech; Winlaton and District Social Club and Inst., Ltd., 45, Front St., Winlaton, Blaydou on-Tyne; Shotton and District Workmen's Social Club and Inst., Ltd., Albion House, Front St., Shotton Colly., Castle Eden, co. Durham. Agricultural Distributive (5): Moulton, Whaplode and Weston Agric. Co-op. Socy., Ltd., House of Mr. A. W. Noble, Carrington Rd., Moulton Seas End, Spalding; Hebden Bridge and District Farmers' Assn., Ltd., Carr Farm, Hebden Bridge; No Man's Land and District Agric. Trading Soc., Ltd., School House, No Man's Land, Lyndhurst, Hants; Cheshire Milk Pro-ducers' Depôts, Ltd., Crewe Gates, Crewe; Mere and District Egg and Poultry Soc., Ltd., Dewes House, Salisbury St., Mere, Wincanton, Somerset. Tenants' Societies (1): Hampstead Heath Extension Tenants, Ltd., Temple Fortune House, Hamp-stead Way, Finchley Rd., N.W. Small Holdings (6): Girton and District Small Holders' Co-op. Soc., Ltd., House of Mr. E. M. Eayrs, The School House, Girton, Cambridge; Carshalton Allotments Soc., Ltd., The Wrythe Nursery, West St., Car-shalton; Outwell Small Holders', Ltd., House of G. W. Bennett, Roslin House, Rectory Rd., Outwell, Wisbeeh; Lindum Small Holders' Association, Ltd., 30, Tentercroft St., High St., Lincoln;

April, 1912. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Otford Small Holders, Ltd., 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.; East and West Harnham Small Holdings and Allotments Soc., Ltd., "Watersmeet," Harnham, Salisbury. Miscellaneous (4).-Scotland (5), viz.:-Agricultural Distributive (2): Tyrie and District Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Newseat, by Memsie, Aber-deen; Sandwick Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Sandwick, Shetland. Miscellaneous (1).-Ireland (4), viz.:-Agricultural Distributive (2): Killybegs Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Killybegs, co. Donegal; Drunconrath Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Killybegs, co. Meath. Agricultural Productive (2): Bruree Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Lothera, Bruree, co. Limerick; Carnahalla Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Carnahalla, co. Limerick.

Lothera, Bruree, co. Limerick; Carnahalla Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Carnahalla, co. Limerick.
Friendly Societies (32).—England and Wales.—29, viz.:—Hoe St. W.M. Club and Inst., Walthamstow, N.E.; St. Edith W.M. Club and Inst., Battersea, S.W.; Dordon W.M. Club and Inst., Tamworth; Mexborough Reform W.M. Club and Inst., Tamworth; Mexborough Reform W.M. Club and Inst., Tamworth; Mexborough Reform W.M. Club and Inst., Tynewydd Labour W.M. Club and Inst., Tamworth; Mexborough Reform W.M. Club and Inst., Tamworth; Mexborough Reform W.M. Club and Inst., Tamworth; Mexborough Reform W.M. Club and Inst., Rotherham; Tynewydd Labour W.M. Club and Inst., Tynewydd, Rhondda; Eccles Taylor Mills' Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Southport; Abbey Arms' Loan Club, Belvedere; Kent; Crown Loan and Provident Soc., Greenwich, S.E.; Ashington Orchestral Soc.'s Harmonic Inst., Ashington, Northumberland; Mansfield Taylor-Mills' Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Mansfield; Elland Taylor-Mills' Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Elland; Friends' Hali Sick Fund, Walthamstow, N.E.; St. James-the-Less, Bethnal Green, Sick, Burial and Annual Division Soc., Bethnal Green, N.E.; Argyll Sick and Benefit Soc., Argyll St., W.; Plumstead Wesleyan Central Hall Friendly Soc., Couing P.S.A. Brotherhood Sick Benefit Dividing Soc., Chandos St., W.C.; Grove Sick Benefit Soc, Bernondsey, S.E.; Wood Green United Slate Club, Wood Green, N.; Ye Old Prince of Wales' Friendly Benefit and Dividing Soc., Enfield; Coulsdon; Famborough Fishermen's Coble Insurance Friendly Soc., Enfield; Souisdon Wesleyan Slate Club, Coulsdon; Famborough Fishermen's Coble Insurance Friendly Soc., Enfield; Souisdon Wesleyan Slate Club, Coulsdon; Famborough Fishermen's Coble Insurance Friendly Soc., Enfield; Coulsdon Wesleyan Sla

	Notices receiv		
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 "	'i 	 6 71 18 2	4 4

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1912.

ADMIRALTY, WORKS DEPARTMENT.

G. I. PIPES, &C., FOR FUEL OIL STORAGE.—Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., nr. Nottingham.

Ltd., nr. Nottingham. LOCOMOTIVE FOR ADMIRALTY HARBOUR, DOVER.—Peckett & Sons, Atlas Locomotive Works, Bristol. STEELWORK FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE PILES, DEVONPORT.— British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., 196, Deansgate, Manchester. TIMEER FOR DEVONFORT.—R. & R. Bayly, Sutton Rd., Plymouth. WORKS SERVICES

Caissons for Lock, Docks and Basin, Rosyth.—Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Dalmarnock Ironworks, Glasgow. Foundations for Steel Oil Tanks.—G. Hall, Back Hilton Rd.,

Reinforced Concrete Pier, R.N.O. Depôt, Crombie.—R. Bruce & Sons, 25, Greenside Place, Edinburgh. Sluices and their Roller Paths.—Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd.,

Dalmarnock Ironworks, Glasgow. Steel Oil Tanks.—Clayton, Sons & Co., Ltd., Moore End Works, Hunslet, Leeds.

Three Pairs of Aeroplane Sheds.-W. Harbrow, South Bermondsey, S.E

ADMIRALTY, CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

BRASS SHEETS.-Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Kingston Metal Works, Smethwick, Birmingham.

- Norks, Smetnwick, Birmingham. ONZE INGOT. J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E. AES, DITTY. Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts; Watt, Torrance & Co., Maxwell Rd., Glasgow. XES, JUNCTION. Hawkers, Ltd., The Crescent, Hockley, Birmingham. OXES, JUNCILO. Birmingham.
- Drs. STEEL.-Blake Boiler, Wagon & Eng. Co., Ltd., Alliance, Works, Darlington.

- CANVAS.-D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin, N.B.; John Jeffrey & Co., Kirkcaldy; John Lowson, jun., & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Forfar; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works,
- Aberdeen.
 CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' WORK.—Hubert Berry, Union Road, Crediton, Devon; John Drummond & Sons, 52, Rue End St., Greenock; East & Son, Berkhamsted, Heuts; J. F. Farwig & Co., 1, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts; J. F. Goodwillie, North St., Gosport; Lawson & Co., Albion St., Govan, Glasgow; F. Merrick & Son, Silver St., Glastonbury; E. Spencer & Co., Longfellow Rd., Bow, E.; South Western Building & Steam Jonery Co., Ltd., Lees Lane, Gosport; Stotesbury & Co., Evelyn Saw Mills, Dept-ford, S.E.
- CLIPS, NAVAL BRASS, &C. -Barton & Sons, Ltd., Beehive Works, Walsall; W. H. Briscoe & Co., 32, Cox St., St. Paul's Square, Birmingham; Hawkers, Ltd., The Crescent, Hockley, Birmingham; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Stirchley, Birmingham.
- CLOTH, BLUE.—H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mill, Gilderstone, nr. Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley, nr. Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; W. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Whitehall Mills,
- CLOTH, CLEANING .- A. Worsley & Sons, Ltd., Fountain St.
- CLOTH, CLEANING.—A. Worstey & Sons, Lea., Foundation, Mills, Bury.
 COCKS AND VALVES.—W. N. Baines & Co., Phœnix Brass Works, Rotherham; J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse, Yorks,; J. Broadfoot & Sons, Ltd., Inchholm Works, Whiteinch, Glasgow; W. H. Baker, Clayton St., Wigan; Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., 99, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Deptford Yard Brass Works, Sunderland; Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Hyson Green Works, Nottingham; Steven & Struthers, Eastvale Place, Kelvinhaugh, Glasgow. Kelvinhaugh, Glasgow. FITTINGS, DECK.-W. Shaw & Co., Wellington Foundry, Middles-
- brough.
 FILES.—Cook & Nicholson, Wear Files Works, Sunderland; Moses, Eadon & Sons, Ltd., President Works, Sheffield; Howell & Co., Ltd., Brook Steel and File Works, Sheffield;
 H. Rossell & Co. Ltd., Waverley Works, Sheffield.
 GRINDSTONES.—Newcastle Grindstone & Pulpstone Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 HORS CANNAS Grands & Co., Ltd., St., Luby's Works

- Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Hoses, CANVAS.—George Angus & Co., Ltd., St. John's Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.
 Hoses, MertALIC.—The United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.
 IRON, CAST, ARTICLES.—The Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd., Deep-fields, nr. Bilston, Staffs; Carron Co., Carron, Stirlingshire; Hawkins & Co., Crown Foundry, Dudley Port, Tipton; Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge; Moorwoods, Ltd., Harleston Iron Works, Sheffield; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thornecliffe Ironworks, nr. Sheffield; Wilsons, Pease & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
 LANTERNS.—Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Clifton Junction, nr. Manchester.

nr. Manchester.

- In. Manchester.
 LANTERNS AND LAMPS.—Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., 153, Camden St., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., 4 A. B. Row, Birmingham; Fountayne Lamp & Engineering Co. (1910), Ltd., Broad Lane, South Tottenham, London; Eli Griffiths & Sons, 102, Bradford St. Birmingh, Sondon; Eli Griffiths & Sons, 102, Lane, South Tottenham, London; Eli Griffiths & Sons, 102, Bradford St., Birmingham; J. Hinks & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. P. Marrian & Co., Slaney St., Birmingham; J. Ratcliff & Sons, Pritchett St., Birmingham; The Reform Lighting Co., 210, Tower Bridge Rd., London, S.E.
 LINOLEUM.—Fife Linoleum Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Ridley, Whitley & Co., Ltd., 46-47, Nowgate St., E.C.; Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Shepley Mills Linoleum Co., Ltd., Guide Bridge, nr. Manchester.
 MUSTARD.—J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich.
 NAILS, COPPER.—The King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd., King's Norton, Birmingham; D. Powis & Sons, Floodgate St., Bir-mingham; The Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Central Works, Worcester.
 NAILS, IRON AND STEEL.—G. Baker, Cecil St. Wire Works,

- Works, Worcester. MLS, IRON AND STEEL.-G. Baker, Cecil St. Wire Works, Birmingham; D. Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Petershill Rd., Glasgow; The Clyde Nail Co., Ltd., Newton, nr. Glasgow; Fellows Bros., Cradley Heath, Staffs; Guest, Keen & Nettle-folds, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Galloway & Co., Tyne Nail Works, Gatehead; Harrison & Cook, Princip St., Birming-ham; Kynoch, Ltd., Lion Works, Witton, Birmingham; W. Mills & Co., Old Hill, Staffs; H. Shaw & Sons, Birchall St., Birmingham; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Globe Ironworks, Stalybridge; D. Willetts, Ltd., Reliance Works, Cradley Heath, Staffs. NAILS,
- PENDATS, MORING.—Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd. POWDER, CLEANSING.—John Riley & Sons, Hapton, near Accrington; United Alkali Co., Ltd., 30, James St., Livernear

pool.
PUTTY.—Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Colthurst & Harding, Temple Gate, Bristol; Storry, Witty & Co., Ltd., Wilmcolmlee Colour Works, Hull.
SCREWS.—The Automatic Standard Screw Co., Charles St., Halifax; The British Screw Co., Ltd., 153, Kirkstall Rd., Leeds; Butler & Spragg, Ltd., Cambridge St., Birmingham; Henry Cox, Albion Screw Works, Charles Henry St., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 16, Broad St., Birmingham; Oldham Bolt & Nut Works, Ltd., Derker St., Oldham; Phænix Bolt & Nut Co., Handsworth,

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Birmingham; A. Stokes & Co., 56, Green St., Deritend, Bir-mingham; Warne, Wright & Rowland, Ltd., 56, Watery

- Iningham; Warke, Wight & Roderand, Deviation, Lane, Birmingham.
 SKINS, HIDES, &C.-J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., 91, New Oxford St., W.C.; Horsfield, Sons & Mackrell Bros., Ltd., Mearwood Rd. Leather Works, Leeds.
 SHOES, GYMMASIUM.-North British Rubber Co., Ltd., 2-6, East Rd., City Rd., N.; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Leith Walk, Fediaburgh.
- Solder. -Charles Carr, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham; The Sheldon Bush & Patent Shot Co., Cheese Lane, St. Phillip's, Bristol; J. Rateliff & Sons, Pritchett St., Bir-Edinburgh.
- Soap, HARD.—Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Renfrew; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd. Battersea, S.W.; Rd. Wheen & Sons, Ltd., Deptford, S.E.
- Canade Co., Ltd. Battersea, S.W.; Rd. Wheen & Sons, Ltd., Deptford, S.E.
 SURGICAL DRESSINGS.—Cluxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Corpora-tion St., Birmingham; Darton, Gibbs Co., Pazo Works, Oldbury; Galen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wilson St., New Cross Rd., S.E.; Benjamin Lees & Co., Ltd. (C. Newsome Department), 18, London Rd., Manchester; Liverpool Lint Co., Netherfield Rd. North, Liverpool; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, Derby; Sanitary Wood Wool Co., Ltd., 14, Thavies Inn, E.C.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., 10-11, North Church Side, Hull; W. G. Taylor, New Charford Mills, Saltley, Birmingham; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Penwortham Mills, Preston.
 THREADS.—Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone.
 WATER CLOSETS AND GEAR.—Shanks & Co., Ltd., Albert Embank-ment, Lambeth, S.E.; Leeds Fireclay & Co., Ltd., Wortley, Leeds; G. Howson & Sons, Ltd., Eastwood Sanitary Works, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent; Wallace & Connell, 65, McAlpine St., Glasgow; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E.
- S.E.
 WATERPROOF GARMENTS.—E. Marbeau & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
 WAISTBELTS.—W. H. Matthews & Sons, 46 & 47, Beech St., E.C.; C. Groom, Ltd., 36, Gracechurch St., E.C.; Warners, Brooklyn Rd., Shepherd's Bush, W.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., 8, Castle St., Falcon Sq., E.C.; Hookway, Sons & Cook, 11 & 12, Monkwell St., Wood St., E.C.; Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C.; McBryde & Orr, Ltd., 5. Jewin Crescent, F.C.
- WTRE.
- Cook, 11 & 12, Monkwell St., Wood St., E.C.; Thos. Bridgs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C.; McBryde & Orr, Ltd., 5, Jewin Crescent, E.C.
 RE.—T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs; Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., Hay Mills, Birmingham; D. F. Tayler & Co., Ltd., Newhall Works, Birmingham; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; J. Wilkinson & Sons, Adderley Rd., Saltley, Birmingham.
 RE WORK.—George Baker, 68, Cecil St., Birmingham; George Christie, Ltd., 197, Broomloan Rd., Govan, Glas-gow; James Dickson, 48, Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.; A. A. James, Ltd., St. George's Works, West Bromwich; O. L. James, Dudley Rd. Wire Works, Wolverhampton; R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., 24, Lever St., Man-chester; J. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Cheapside, Birmingham; The Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., 81, Dale St., Bridge-ton, Glasgow; William Patterson, The City Wire Works, Walkergate, Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. W. Potter & Co., Phipp Street, Great Eastern St., London, E.C.; Wm. Riddell & Co., 636, Springfield Ro., Bridgeton, Glasgow; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Central Works, Worcester. WIRE

WAR OFFICE.

- BADGES, METAL.-Bent & Parker, Ltd., Northwood St., Birmingham; W. J. Buckley, 209-211, Brearley St., Birmingham; W. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Graham St. Works, Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Villa St., Birmingham; Jennens & Co., Deritend, Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brearley St.,

- Deritend, Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Edu., Breakly Sol, Birmingham.
 BAGS, SAND.-C. Groom, Ltd., Ramornie Works, Dod St., Limehouse, E.; Hoare, Marr & Co., Dundee Works, Brewhouse Lane, Wapping, E.
 BALLAST, THAMES (Running Contract).-T. Scholey & Co., Ltd., Dawson's Wharf, East Greenwich, S.E.
 BOTTLES, WATER, ENAMELLED.-Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Welcashford St. ford St., Birr Wolverhämpton.
- ford St., Birmingham, Onte, Details & Cory, Wolverhämpton.
 BROOMS.-D. Clark & Sons, 372, Park Rd., Hockley, Birmingham; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Mile End, E.; Royal Institution for the Blind, Bradford; Royal Midland Institution for the Blind, Chaucer St., Nottingham; Royal School for the Indigent Blind, 246-250, Waterloo Rd., S.E.
 BUCKETS, CANVAS.-T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.; Sly, Dibble & Co., Ltd., 213, Cable St., E.
 CASKS, VAT.-J. R. Harper & Co., 85, Gill St., Limehouse, E.; W. Ryan & Co., Imperial St., Bromley-by-Bow, E.
 CASES, PACKING (Running Contract).-J. F. Farwig & Co., Puddle Dock, 1, Upper Thames St., E.C.; A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., Trinity Wharf Mills, Trinity St., Woolwich; J. W. Torrance & Co., Ltd., Alverthorpe, Wakefield; J. Hains-

- Torrance & Co., Pier Wharf, Deptford, S.E.
 CLOTH.—Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe, Wakefield; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, nr. Leeds.
 COCKS AND VALVES (Running Contract).—Dewrance & Co., Great Dover St., S.E.; Hunt & Mitton, Oozells St. North, Birmingham.
 DRUMS, OIL.—F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., Trundleys Rd., Deptford, S.E.; B. Noakes & Co., Spa Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.
 DUCK.—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee; D. & R.
 Duke, Brechin, N.B.; J. Jeffrey & Co., Kirkcaldy; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin, N.B.; Leadbetter Bros. & Co., Cupar,

- Fife; J. Lowson, jun., & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Forfar; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; D. M. Sten-house, Ltd., Cupar, Fife; J. & J. Smart, Brechin, N.B.
 DYNAMOS, &c.—The India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.
 HAVERSACKS.—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; Hazel & Co., 71, East Rd., City Rd., E.C.; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., Imperial Works, Fountayne Rd., Tottenham; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills and Mill St., Loughborough. St., Loughborough.
- St., Loughborough.
 HELMETS.—Almond & Smith, 67, Willow Walk, Bermondsey,
 S.E.; J. Compton & Sons, 421, Old Kent Rd., S.E.;
 Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey,
 S.E.; E. W. Vero & Co., 43, East Dulwich Rd., S.E.
 LATHES.—J. Lang & Sons, Johnstone, N.B.
 LINE, TENT.—W. Gale & Son, Bridport; W. Waites, Sons & Atkinson, Ltd., Philips Park Mills, Manchester.
- LIQUOR, CRESOLI, SAPONATUS.—Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., Clough St., Hull.
- MacHINE, BAND-SAWING.—A. Ransome & Co., Ltd., Stanley Works, Newark-on-Trent.
 MESS-TINS.—Jones Bros. & Co. (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Nelson

- Ohr, LINSEED. C. Pricé & Co., Belvedere, Kent'; Founghusband, Barnes & Co., Lower King and Queen Wharf, Rotherhithe, S.E.
 OH, MACHINERY (Running Contract). Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet, Essex; Palmer & Co., Ltd., Stratford, E.
 OL, NACHINERY (Running Contract). Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet, Essex; Palmer & Co., Ltd., Stratford, E.
 OL, NAROON. Worringham & Co., Belvedere, Kent.
 PAINT. T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., Nine Elms, S.W.
 PINS, TENT. G. Page, Highmore Cross, Henley-on-Thames; H. G. Page, Rose Farm, Rocky Lane, Henley-on-Thames; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.
 REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO W.D. VESSEL. "SIR EVELYN WOON." Glengall Ironworks, Ltd., Millwall, E.
 RESERVOIRS, LAMP. Sherwoods, Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham, and Wisemore, Walsall.
 SCREENS, FIRE. Wantage Engineering Co., Ltd., Wantage.
 SERGE. H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, nr. Leeds; A. W. Hains-worth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, nr. Leeds; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Dychouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford.
 SPURS. H. Frost & Co., Ltd., 35, Fieldgate, Walsall; J. Withers & Son, Ltd., Wisemore St., Walsall.
 SPURS. H. Frost & Co., Ltd., Spring Contract). Tuff & Hoar, Ltd., 16 and 17, High St., Woolwich.
 TEMMS AND DRIVERS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVAL ORDMANCE DEFARTMENTS, WOOLWICH (Running Contract). Tuff & Hoar, Ltd., 16 and 17, High St., Woolwich.
 TENTS, VALISES, & C. T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2004 A, South-gate Rd., N.; J. Edgington & Co., Ltd., 306, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; C. Groom, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; S. W. Silver & Co. & B. Edgington, Ltd., 2009 (Ltd. St., E.; J. Mellwraith & Co., Ltd., Broomhoan Works, Govan, Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; S. W. Silver & Co. & B. Edgington, Ltd., 2009 (Ltd. St., E.; J. Mellwraith & Co., South St., Crewkerne; Bole Hall Mill Co., Tamworth; A. B. Crichton & Co., Ltd., Wallace Works, Dens Rd., Dundee; F. Drake & Co., N
 - Rd., Manchester.

WORKS SERVICES .-

- WORKS SERVICES.—
 Additional Storey, R.A.M.C. Barrack Block, Shorncliffe.— *T. T. Denne*, Walmer.
 Aeroplane Repair Shop, South Farnborough.—W. Harbrow, South Bermondsey, S.E.
 Airship Shed, Army Aircraft Factory, South Farnborough.— Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs.
 Alterations to Married Soldiers' Quarters, Winchester.—J. Hunt. Gosport.
- Hunt, Gosport. Alterations to Recreation Establishment, &c., Town Barracks, Alterations to Recreation Establishment, St. Exeter.
- Alterations to Recreation Establishment, &c., Town Barracks, Exeter.—Woodman & Son, Bartholomew St., Exeter.
 Annexes, &c., Abbey Field, Married Soldiers' Quarters, Colchester.—Parkington & Son, 61, Crown St., Ipswich.
 Annexes, Married Soldiers' Quarters, Oxford.—G. S. Lewis & Sons, Castle St., Reading.
 Artificers' Work at Cahir.—Thos. O'Farrell, Barrack St., Cahir.
 Artificers' Work at Chester.—Robert Gregg, 78, Lower Bridge St. Chester.
- Artificers' Work at Finner.-Jas. McBride, East Port, Bally-
- Artificers' Work at Hounslow and London, General Building Co., 45, Chandos St., W.C. Artificers' Work at Mullingar.—Chas. Doyle, Austin Friars, Mullingar.
- Mullingar. Mullingar. Artificers' Work at Shrewsbury.—J. C. Vaughan & Son, 27, Commercial St., Hereford. Artificers' Work at Templemore.—Thos Dwan, Main St., Artificers' Work at Templemore.—Thos Dwan, Main St.,
- Templemore. Artificers' Work at Tipperary.-John Cavanagh, James St.,
- Tipperary. rtificers' Work at Wrexham .-- W. E. Samuel, Market St. Artificers
- Arthleers Work at Wrenham
 Wrexham.
 Aviation School Buildings (Huts, Aeroplane Sheds, &c.),
 Salisbury Plain.-W. Harbrow, South Bermondsey, S.E.
 Building Materials, &c., for Artificers' Work at Trawsfynydd.
 J. C. Vaughan & Son, 27, Commercial St., Hereford.

Concrete Foundations for Stop Butts, Rainham.-Ashby

Horner, 8, Aldgate, E. Wagon Sheds and Porch for Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea.—C. W. Bovis & Co., Ltd., 1, New St., Upper Baker St., N.W.

PRISON COMMISSION.

St. N.W.
PRISON COMMISSION.
BULDING MATERIALS FOR MASONS', BRICKLAYERS', PLASTERERS' AND SLATERS' WORK.—Avery Bros., 15, Staple Gardens, Winchester; J. W. Baird, *Higher Town, Knutsford; Borden & Head,* 12, Union St., Maidstone; Wm. Bell & Sons,* 2, Downing St., Cambridge; F. Bennett,* New St. Works, Ipswich; Exors of R. Bowen,* Leamington; J. T. C. Brown & Son,* 70, Fore St., Bodmin; S. Buy,* 224, Westgate Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Byard & Sons,* Stroud Rd., Glou-cester; Carter Bros., 150, Castleton Rd., Preston; W. E. Chivers & Sons,* Devizes; C. Cooke,* St. Owen St., Here-ford; J. Corby & Son,* 27, Tavistock St., Bedford; G. Crook t, Son,* 75, Churchgate, Leicester; H. A. Evans, Goldsmith Avenue, Portsmouth; F. T. Genry,* Broad St., Canterbury; Gradon & Son, North Rd., Durham; J. A. Hesford, Ltd., 56, Cannon St., Birmingham; James Bros. & Co., Ltd., Tamar Wharf, Devonport; Johnson & Hawkes,* Phenix Works, New St., Chelmsford; T. H. Kingerlee & Sons, Oxford; J. Knowles & Co. (London), Ltd., 38, King's Rd., St. Pancras, N.W.; Lacey & Lincoln, Ltd., Norwich; J. Laing & Son,* Milbourne St., Carlisle; Lansdown & Son,* Melville St., Lincoln; J. T. Levitt, 84, Holderness Rd., Hull; L. R. Lucas,* Maryport St., Usk; W. Maule & Co., Huntingdon Rd., Nottingham; C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd.,* Romeland, St. Albans; C. M. Moxham & Co.,* Oystermonth Rd., Swansea; T. Pace, Eaton Hill, Shrewsbury; E. Parry,* Ty Gwyn, Carnarvon; J. J. Patten, 1, Greenhill Terrace, Portland; W. C. Pemberton,* Wolverhampton Rd., Stafford; J. H. Prelle, Ltd., 67, Dale St., Liverpol; W. Radcliffe & Son, Sirch Lane, Manchester; S. Roach, 87, Union St., Plymouth; E. A. Rogers, 15, Queen St., Carmarthen; Smith & Marchatt,* Market Place, Shepton Mallet; T. Stennard, 2056, Gloucester Rd., Horfeld, Bristol; J. Stockdale & Son, Staff, "Utoxeter Old Rd., Derby; Warmsley & Co., Ltd., Bangor Wharf, 90, King's Road, Reading; W. Webb & Co., Railway St., Chatham; Webster & Caman, Cambridge St., Aylesbury; Westcott, Austin & White,* Exe Aylesbury; Westcott, Austin & White, Exeter; E. Whitaker, * 76, Wellingborough Rd., Northampton; Wiggins & Co., Chancellor's Wharf, Hammersmith, W.; Williams Bros., Borthyn, Ruthin; J. Wood & Sons (Worcester), Ltd.,* Worcester.

- Bros., Borthyn, Ruthin; J. Wood & Sons (Worcester), Ltd.,* Worcester.
 * These firms have also secured contracts for Building Materials for Carpenters' and Joiners' Work.
 BULDING MATERIALS FOR CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' WORK.— Ashbee, Sons & Co., Bristol Rd., Gloucester; Bartlett Bros., Castle House, Carmarthen; R. & R. Bayly, Plymouth; J. Elgy, Gilesgate, Durham; Fox, Shott & Co., Ltd., Great Western Docks, Plymouth; J. Hayes, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury; Wm. Marshall & Son, 256, Old St., E.C.; J. Moore, 341, Holderness Rd., Hull; F. Newbury, 292, King's Rd., Reading; H. Newsum, Sons & Co., Ltd., City Saw Mills, Lincoln; J. C. Richards & Co., Hall Place, Padding-ton Green, W.; Webb, Major & Co., Weymouth; R. S. Wright & Sons, Queen Square, Lancaster. (SEE also firms marked * in previous paragraph.)
 BULDING MATERIALS FOR PAINTERS', PLUMBERS' AND GLAZIERS' WORK.—T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., Rochester Row, West-minster, S.W.; Middleton Bros., St. George, E.
 BULDING MATERIALS FOR IRONMONGERS', SMITHS', FOUNDERS', BELLHANGERS' AND GAS FITTERS' WORKS.—R. Atwill & Son, 33, Russell St., Plymouth; J. B. Hallmark & Son, Ltd., 114, Fishergate, Preston; R. Hughes & San, 30, Bridge St., Carnarvon; Pryke & Palmer, 40, Upper Thames St., E.C.
 TOOLS.—Bartlett Bros., Castle House, Carmarthen; F. E. Brad-bury, 5, Silver St., Lincoln; J. Collis, Ltd., 25, High St., Strood, Rochester; Griffith, Jones & Co., 9, Pool St., Car-narvon; R. Mather & Sons, Shoreham St. Works, Sheffield; L. W. Newton, 408, Nechells Park Rd., Birmingham; Pryke & Palmer, 40, Upper Thames St., E.C.

INDIA OFFICE : STORE DEPARTMENT.

Armatures.-J. Stone & Co., Deptford. AxLEBOXES.-Oilbath Axlebox, &c., Co., Parkfield Rd., Birming-

ham. BASINS.—Welsh Tinplate, &c., Co., Llanelly. BELTING.—J. Hendry, 252, Main St., Bridgeton, Glasgow. BOILERS.—Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough. BRASS SHEETS.—Muntz's Metal Co., French Walls. Birmingham. BRIDGEWORK.—Tees Side Bridges, &c., Co., Middlesbrough. BRONZE.—Phosphor Bronze Co., 87, Sumner St., S.E. BUFFERS.—P. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow. BUNTING — Course Broach & Co. Brodford

- BUFFERS. P. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow.
 BUNTING. Cyrus Brook & Co., Bradford.
 CAMBRIC. F. Steiner & Co., Church, Lancs.
 CANVAS. Baxter Bros. & Co., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Dundee; McKerrow & Co., 38, Victoria St., S.W.; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.
 CAPS. Hine; Parker & Co., 24, Gresham St., E.C.
 CARBONS. Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich.
 CARRIAGES (2). Leeds Forge Co., Leeds; Metropolitan Ry. Car., &c., Co., Saltley, Birmingham.
 CELLS. Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich,

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THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

COCKS, &C.-W. N. Baines & Co., Rotherham. CONDENSED MILK.-Nestlé & Anglo Swiss Cond. Milk Co., 6, CONDENSED MILK.—Nestlé & Anglo Swiss Cond. Milk Co., 6, Eastcheap, E.C.
CYLINDERS, &C.—Consolidated Brake, &c., Co., Spencer House, South Place, E.C.
ENGINES, &C.—British Westinghouse Elect., &c., Co., Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
ENGINES, Loco.—Vulcan Foundry Co., Newton-le-Willows; North British Loco. Co., Glasgow.
GLASS.—Pilkington Bros., St. Helens.
GRINDER.—A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.
INSULATORS.—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
IRON, PIG.—Carron Co., Falkirk.
LAUNCH.—Rennie Forrest Ship Bldg. Co., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. London Wall, E.C. MACHINE, DRILLING.-Wm. Asquith, Ltd., Highroad Well Works, Halifax, MACHINE, STAMPING, &C .- J. Archdale & Co., Ledsam St., Birmingham. Motor CARS.—Lloyd & Plaister, Wood Green, N. OIL.—W. A. Rose & Co., 66, Upper Thames St., E.C. PAULINS.—T. Briggs, Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C. PIPETTES.—Chloride Electric Storage Co., 39, Victoria St., S.W. PIPING.—Mechan & Sons, Scotstoun Ironworks, Glasgow. PLATES, &c.—Tees Side Bridge, &c., Co., Middlesbrough. RIVETS.—Rivet Bolt, &c., Co., York St., Glasgow. ROAD ROLLERS.—Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough. SPANS.—P. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow; Motherwell Bridge Co., Motherwell. SPENGS.—T. Turton & Sons, Sheffield. mingham. Motherwell.
SPRINGS.—T. Turton & Sons, Sheffield.
STELL BARS (2).—Shelton Iron, &c., Co., Stoke-on-Trent..
STELL PLATES.—Steel Co. of Scotland, 9, Mincing Lane, E.C.
STRAWBOARDS.—I. Spicer & Sons, 50, Upper Thames St., E.C.
THEODOLITES.—E. R. Watts & Son, 123, Camberwell Rd., S.E.
TIN INGOTS.—Redruth Tin Smelting Co., Redruth.
TRAVELLERS.—T. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow.
TUBES, BRASS.—Birmingham Battery, &c., Co., Selly Oak, Birmingham; Broughton Copper Co., Manchester.
TUBES, STEEL.—Brit. Mannesmann Tube Co., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. TUBES, STEEL.—Brit. Mannesmann Tube Co., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
TUBES, STEEL (2).—Stewart & Lloyds, Glasgow.
TYRES.—S. Fox & Co., Deepcar, Sheffield.
WEBBING.—Spinner & Co., Albert Sq., Manchester.
WHEELS.—Hadfield's Steel Foundry Co., Hecla Works, Atter-cliffe cliffe. WIRE.—Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough; Elliott's Metal Co., Selly Oak, Birmingham; Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley (Shropshire). c Oxide.—Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, 94, Gracechurch St., E.C. ZINC CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES. AUTOMATIC BRAKE APPARATUS .- The British Westinghouse Elec. & Manuf. Co., Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. INKETS, COOLIE.-Wormalds & Walker, Dewsbury BLANKETS, BOILER, MARINE.-J. Neilson & So, Ltd., Alma Boiler Works, BOILER, MARINE.-J. Neilson & So, Ltd., Alma Boiler Works, Glasgow.
BRONZE.-J. Stone & Co., Ltd., High St., Deptford, S.E.
CARTS, STREET WATERING.-J. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.
CEMENT.-The Associated Portland Cement Manuf. (1900), Ltd., 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; British Portland Cement Manuf., Ltd. (Barrow's Branch), 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; Peters Bros., 72, Victoria St., S.W.
EXPLOSIVES.-Nobel's 'Explosive Co., 195, West George St., Glasgow. Glasgow. JOISTS, ANGLES, &C.-Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., 28, Victoria St., S.W. SL, S.W. LAVATORY FITTINGS.—J. Beresford & Son, Cato St. Works, Vauxhall, Birmingham. LOCOMOTIVE CRANE ENGINE.—Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Forth Bank Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND TENDERS.—R. Stephenson & Co., Ltd., Darlington. Darlington.
LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINES.—North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Hyde Park Works, Glasgow.
MOTOR LORRIES.—J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.
PAPER.—C. Morgan & Co., 58, Cannon St., E.C.
PARAFFIN.—Broxburn Oil Co., Glasgow.
PORTABLE RAILWAY MATERIALS.—W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Castle Engine Works Stafford PORTABLE KALLWAY MATERIALS.—W. G. Bugnat, Ltd., Castle Engine Works, Stafford.
 QUININE.—Howard & Sons, Stratford E.
 ROAD ROLLER.—Aveiling & Porter, Rochester.
 ROAD ROLLER (MOTOR).—Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.
 SIGNALLING MATERIALS.—Saxby & Farmer, Ltd., 53, Victoria Standard Animalias. Satoff & Furner, Ed., 33, Victoria St., S.W.
SLEEPERS, JARRAH.—Millars, Karri & Jarrah Co. (1902), Ltd., Pinner's Hall, E.C.
STAY RODS, &C.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent.
STEAMER, SINGLE SCREW CARGO, AND SINGLE SCREW STEAM TUG. Bow, McLachlan &Co., Ltd., Thistle Works, Paisley, N.B.
STEAM MOTOR, &C.—Tasker & Sons Ltd., Andover.
SUBMARINE CABLE, TWIN CORE.—Telegraph Const. & Maint. Co., 38, Old Broad St., E.C.
TELEGRAPH POSTS, &C.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent; Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
TABLET INSTRUMENTS, &C.—Tyer & Co., Ltd., 16, Ashwin St., Dalston, N.E.
VACUUM BRAKE FITTINGS FOR WAGONS.—The Vacuum Brake Co. St., S.W. VACUUM BRAKE FITTINGS FOR WAGONS.—The Vacuum Brake Ca., Ltd., 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

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WAGONS, GOODS.—Metropolitan Amal. Rly. Carr. & Wag. Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham. WAGONS, GOODS, BOGIE COVERED.—Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds. WAGONS, STEAM AND SPARES.—Fodens, Ltd., Elsworth Works, Sandbach.

Sandbach.
WAGONS, HIGH SIDED BOGIE.—Stableford & Co., 38/39, Parliament St., S.W.
WHEELS AND AXLES.—Birmingham Rly. Cour. & Wag. Co., Smethwick, Birmingham.
WHITE LEAD.—Brimsdown Lead Co., Brimsdown.
WIRE, COPPER.—Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., 17, Lime St., E.C.

OFFICE OF WORKS.

BUILDERS' WORK .-

Edinburgh Central Telephone Exchange : Alterations and Extension.-J. Angus & Sons, 6, West End Place, Edin-

Extension.—J. Angus & Sons, 6, West End Flace, Landburgh.
Kew Gardens: Reconstruction of North Octagon Temperate House.—W. J. Wilkinson, Swan Rd., West Drayton.
Nuneaton Post Office : Enlargement.—W. Bowers & Co., Bath St., Hereford.
Purley Oaks New Sorting Office : Erection.—J. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Junction Works, South Norwood.
Sheffield, Attercliffe New Telephone Exchange : Erection.—J. W. Wildgoose, Rutland St., Matlock.
South-Western District Post Office : Extension : 3rd Contract. —Galbraith Bros., Ltd., Camberwell Green Works, S.E.
West Bromwich Labour Exchange : Adaptation.—J. E. Harper, 76-78, Lombard St., Birmingham.
Windsor Castle Waterworks : Erection of Water Tower.—Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., Belvedere Rd., Lambeth, S.E.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING .-IMNEY SWEEPING. – North District. – E. F. Duffin & Co., 49, Crowndale Rd., Camden Town, N.W. South District. – Phillips & Lewis, 89, Lillington St., Vauxhall

South District.—Phy District.—Phy Bridge Rd., S.W. East Central District.-J. & R. Rayment, 2, Norwich St.,

Fetter Lane, E.C. Whitehall District.-W. Relleen, 3, Old Queen St., West-

minster, S.W.

Road, Dalston, N.E.
FURNITURE, &C.—
Chairs.—W. E. Ellis, 69-75, West Essex Rd., High Wycombe;
Thomas Glenister Ltd., Temple Chair Works, High Wycombe; Joynson, Holland & Co., Abercrombie Works, High Wycombe; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe.
Writing Tables.—A. Cooper & Co., Ogle St., Great Titchfield St., W.; Beresford & Hicks, 60-2, Rivington St., Curtain Rd., E.C.; G. M. Hammer & Co., St. James Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.; Holland & Sons, 4, Ebury St., S.W.; Liberty & Co., Regent St., W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.
500 Yellow Deal Cases and 4,000 Yellow Deal Boxes.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.
LABOUR IN DAY WORK AT BRITISH MUSEUM AND HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Clements, Jeakes & Co., 51, Great Russell St., Bloomsbury, W.C.
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