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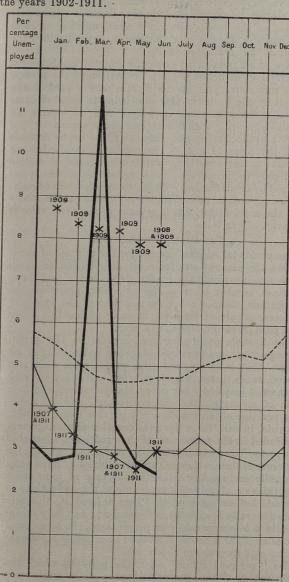
EMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Employment in June continued good, and showed, on the whole, some improvement on the previous month and a year ago. The weekly increase in wages during June was larger than the total weekly increase in the previous five months.

In the iron and steel, tinplate, and engineering trades employment was very good. It continued good in the textile trades, but showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago. The ship repairing industry in London was much affected by the dock strike.

As compared with a year ago most of the principal industries showed an improvement, which was most marked in the iron and steel, tinplate, textile, boot and shoe, and glass trades

shoe, and glass trades.

In the 390 trade unions, with a net membership of 833,940, making returns, 20,698 (or 2.5 per cent.), were returned as unemployed at the end of June, 1912, compared with 2.7 per cent. at the end of May, 1912, and 3.0 per cent. at the end of June, 1911.

Returns from firms employing 443,790 workpeople in the week ended June 22, 1912, showed an increase of 0·1 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 0·9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2·2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8·4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages reported for June were all increases and amounted to £19,900 per week on the wages of 191,000 workpeople. The most important changes affected 130,000 coal miners in Scotland, 3,650 deputies, mechanics, enginemen and firemen in Northumberland, 20,000 ironworkers in the Midlands, 5,750 steel millmen, enginemen, gas producermen and other workpeople in steel works in Scotland, and 19,500 workpeople engaged in jute preparing and spinning at Dundee.

Trade Disputes. — The transport workers' dispute in London continued throughout the whole of June, and for some days during the month certain other ports in England and Wales were involved. Other important disputes in progress during the month were those involving about 6,000 tailors and tailoresses in East London, 2,000 ship scalers, &c., at Liverpool, 1,800 bobbin workers at Liverpool and Todmorden, and about 1,800 cabinetmakers, etc., at Liverpool, Manchester, and Nottingham. Sixty-one disputes began in June, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 135,929 as compared with 99,156 in May, 1912, and 116,334 in June, 1911. The time lost in June owing to disputes is estimated at 1,505,700 working days, as compared with 981,700 in May, 1912, and 1,214,100 in June, 1911.

Conciliation and Arbitration. — In addition to the London Transport Workers' dispute, cases dealt with during the month include taxi-cab drivers, London; engineers, Birkenhead; boot and shoe operatives, Wolverhampton and Northampton; and wiremen, Leicester.

EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR JUNE.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

This Summary is based on 2,997 Returns from Employers, relating to 1,254,201 workpeople, and 3,147 from Trade Unions, relating to 833,940 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			
	reporting.	June, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Building Coal Mining*	65,691 153,031	4·3 1·4 1·6	- 0·1 - 1·7	+ 0·1 + 0·6 - 2·3		
Iron and Steel Engineering Shipbuilding	22,905 192,850 68,315	2·5 4·9	- 0.1	- 0·6 + 1·1		
Miscellaneous Metal Textiles*:— Cctton	28,675 79,683	1.3	- 0·2 - 0·1	- 0·3 - 0·7		
Woollen and Wor- sted	7,371	1.2	+ 0.3	- 11·4 - 2·6		
Other Paper, Printing and Bookbinding.	46,578 64,100	4.7	- 0.9	- 0.7		
Furnishing and Wood- working.	41,106 49,569	2.5	- 0.4	- 0·5 - 1·7		
Clothing Leather Glass	3,075 971	3.3	- 0.1	- 1·8 - 0·7		
Pottery Tobacco	8,001 2,019	0·4 8·4	- 0·1 + 3·2	- 1·2 + 2·8		
Total	833,940	2:5	- 0.2	- 0.5		

^{*} In addition to the ordinary short time which occurs in all rades, 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.

II	-EMPLOYERS	RETURNS.				
	Workpeople included	June,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
Trade.	in the Returns for June, 1912.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.		
Coal Mining	635,987	5.35	- 0.06	+ 0.86+		
T	16,190	5 60	+ 0.17	+ 0.06		
Shale ",	3,350	5.74	+ 0.31	-		
		No. of Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.		
Pig Iron	21,900	296	+ 25	+ 8		
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	29,100	Mills Working. 582	+ 15	+ 50		
	100.004	Shifts Worked (One Week). 589,800	Per cent. + 1.9	Per cent. + 12.6		
Iron and Steel	103,884	909,000	T 1 8	1 120		

	Number	r Emplo	yed.	Wages Paid.			
Trade.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd June, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd June 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	0.700.000			£			
Cotton	124,071	+ 0.2	+ 1.6	125,097	- 0.8	+ 9.3	
Woollen	28,073	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	27,815	- 0.9	+ 6.8	
Worsted	42,247	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	32,687	- 03	+ 4.0	
Linen	45,782	- 0.2	+ 0.2	28,511	- 0.3	+ 4.5	
Jute	16,318	- 0.0	+ 2.8	12,229	- 0.2	+ 10 3.	
Hosiery	20,397	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	16,569	- 0.7	+ 4.6	
Lace	6,223	- 1.1	- 13	6,139	- 41	+ 9.0	
Other Textiles	16,885	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	13,381	- 0.2	- 3.8	
Bleaching, Print-	31,513	- 1.0	+ 2.5	39,166	- 3.6	+ 11.6	
ing, Dyeing &							
Finishing.						Part Sale	
Boot and Shoe	65,246	+ 0.1	+ 5.9	66,743	- 1.1	+ 10.7	
Shirt and Collar	6.304	- 0.8	+ 2.7	4,915	- 3.1	+ 6.4	
Pottery	19,096	+ 0.8	+ 2.8	19,558	+ 0.7	+ 9.1	
Glass	9 282	+ 1.0	+8.6	12,169	+ 09	+ 21.1‡	
Brick	12,353	+ 0.7	- 3.0	15,063	+ 2.0	+ 0.1	
Total	443,790	+ 0.1	+ 22	420,042	- 0.9	+ 8.4	

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 290 to 302
† This comparison is affected by Whitsun holidays.
‡ This is partly due to increases in wages.

PROFIT-SHARING CO-PARTNERSHIP.

As stated in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, an examination of the returns already received in connection with the inquiry into profit-sharing and co-partnership, which is now being made by the Labour Department, has shown that the schemes adopted in different cases exhibit a very interesting variety of type; and it is thought that a concise epitome of the systems adopted in the first 100 schemes at present in operation, the investigation of which has been completed, may be of value at the present time as a preliminary survey in advance of the full Report which will be published in the autumn.

With respect to the character of the profit-sharing agreement, whether a strict legal contract or a voluntary arrangement, most of the schemes make no express reference to this point; in regard to those which explicitly deal with the subject, it is found that in a few instances only is the share in profits, which is allotted to the employees, given to them as a matter of strict legal right, while in a certain number of cases it is expressly declared that no legal rights are conferred, or that the bonus (share in profits) is given gratuitously.

DETERMINATION OF BONUS FUND.

In the majority of cases the total amount allotted for distribution among the employees as bonus is a fixed proportion of the profits; but in a small number of cases participation stops at a certain point, beyond which the claims of the employees cease.

In a small number of cases the amount available for the payment of bonus is not a proportion of the profits, but a sum contingent upon a certain rate of profit being earned by the business, this sum being in some of these cases a fixed percentage on wages, and in others an amount ascending with the rate of profit earned.

With profit-sharing gas companies, the bonus depends upon the price of gas. These companies are by law allowed to increase their dividends beyond a certain point only in proportion to a reduction in the price charged by them for gas. In gas companies, accordingly, the bonus, instead of varying directly with profits, varies with the same factor which governs profits, and rises as the price of gas falls.

THE DIVISIBLE PROFITS.

The profits taken into account for the purpose of ascertaining the amount available for distribution as bonus are almost invariably the profits earned in the year, or in a certain number of cases the half-year, preceding the distribution; but in a few cases a part of the profits of each year is carried forward, in order to enable a bonus to be paid in an occasional bad year.

The divisible profits for the purposes of the profitsharing scheme are usually declared to be the clear or net profits—that is to say, the gross profits after deduction of rent, taxes, rates, wages, salaries, and other working expenses. In joint stock companies the salaries include those of managing and other directors, and an analogous practice obtains with a few private firms, though, as a rule, in such firms the remuneration of management is included in the proportion of the profits not allotted to employees, but retained by the partners. As to the minimum remuneration of capital, interest at fixed rates is usually included, whether in the case of joint stock companies or of private firms, among the deductions to be made before "net profits" are arrived at, this rate being generally 5, sometimes 6, per cent., and only exceptionally a lower or a higher percentage. In some cases special mention is made of sums to be set aside for depre-

ciation and for reserve funds.

The "reserved limit"—i.e., the point at which the participation of the employees begins—is in a few cases known to be based not on the actual profits earned in the years immediately preceding the introduction of the profit-sharing scheme, but on an amount below those

profits. The principle upon which the reserved limit is calculated is generally communicated to the employees; and the results of the calculation determining the total amount available for participation are in a certain number of cases certified by professional auditors whose figures can be seen by the employees. In a few cases the employees are allowed to inspect the books of the firm.

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SHARE IN PROFITS ALLOTTED TO EMPLOYEES.

The proportion of the profits allotted for division between the employees varies considerably in different schemes. In cases, in which no mention is made of any part of the total net profits being retained for the employers as a reserved limit, there are a few cases of 10 per cent. of the profits being allotted as the share of the employees; a case of 5 per cent. is mentioned, and another, in which the share of the employees is 21 per cent. of the divisible profits up to a certain sum, and 5 per cent. of the profits in excess of such sum. In a very small number of cases capital and wages share concurrently, the bonus being at the same rate on wages as the rate of interest received on the capital. It is, however, necessary to state that for the most part the returns in these cases contain no information as to the percentage in

question.

Where a reserved limit is mentioned, the proportion of the surplus profits above this limit, which, so far as is known, is appropriated to the payment of bonus, varies from 5 up to 50 per cent., well over one-third of the schemes in question allotting the latter percentage, and nearly one other third giving from 20 to 25 per cent. In a certain number of cases the surplus is shared between capital and wages pro ratâ.

With regard to the division of the total bonus fund among the different employees, by far the most common method adopted is to divide this fund between the participants in proportion to the amount which each has earned in the period to which the distribution relates, no deduction being in many cases made for time lost by illness up to a certain limit; but in making the calculation overtime is excluded in a few cases overtime and piece-work in a considerable number of schemes. In a few cases other elements, such as length of service or the nature of the duties performed by the employee, are taken into account; and in a very small number of schemes the share to be assigned to each employee is fixed by the employers at their discretion.

PROFIT-SHARING DEPOSITS.

With respect to the not very numerous cases in which the form of profit-sharing adopted, either exclusively or in conjunction with the more common type, consists in paying to employees who leave money in the hands of their employers in the first place a fixed rate of interest, usually 4 per cent., and then a further return on these deposits varying with the rate of profits of the business, this extra return is in a few cases of such amount as, together with the fixed interest, will bring the total return up to the dividend paid by the company, in some of these cases with a maximum limit of 10 per cent.; while in a very small number of cases the extra return is to be one-half of the difference between the minimum interest and the dividend paid by the company, with a maximum limit of 7 or 10 per cent.

SPECIAL EMPLOYEES' SHARES.

Where employees hold shares which they have bought in the market, they are not considered to be employed under the method of Profit-sharing. But where shares are issued to employees either without exacting any payment or on special favourable terms as to purchase price or method of paying up instalments, &c., this is a form of Profit-sharing; and cases of this nature, although not frequent, are to be found among the schemes now under examination.

CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO PROFIT-SHARING.

In some cases all the employees without distinction are allowed to share in the bonus fund; but in many instances participation is confined to persons who possess certain qualifications, the most frequent of which is a certain length of service with the firm, varying from six months up to seven years, the most frequent period named being one year. In a few cases persons below a certain

age are excluded. In a small number of schemes participation in profits is confined to employees selected by the management. In a few instances certain classes of employees, such as persons receiving commission, pieceworkers, or casual labourers, are excluded from participation.

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In certain instances conditions are attached to participation, by far the most frequent of which is the signing of a contract of service for a stated period, generally 12 months, as is the case with nearly all profit-sharing gas companies, this contract providing that wages shall not be reduced during the term specified. In a few cases profit-sharing employees are required to be members of a fund for provident purposes.

FORMS OF BONUS PAYMENT.

In about one-half of all the schemes under examination the bonus is paid in cash; in a considerable number part, generally one-half, of the bonus is paid in cash, the remainder being credited to a thrift fund available to provide provident benefits for the employees, as a rule, individually, but in some cases collectively, this fund being usually deposited at interest with the employers. In a very small number of schemes the whole of the bonus is devoted to provident purposes.

Under many schemes one-half of the bonus is retained for investment in the capital of the undertaking by which the participant is employed, but in a not inconsiderable number of cases the whole is so retained until the employee holds a certain amount of stock; subject to this retention, the other half is either paid out in cash or retained on deposit with the employers unless permitted to be applied for purposes of a provident character. In a few schemes the whole of the bonus is invested in the shares or stock of the employing company.

In a few cases shares obtained by the investment of bonus cannot be disposed of except with the permission of the employers, and many schemes provide for the loss of his right to share in profits by any employee selling without permission.

SHARE IN CONTROL OF BUSINESS.

As a rule, to which there are, however, important exceptions, the shares owned by the employees give them the ordinary voting powers, and as time goes on and their holdings increase, their voting strength should in due course be augmented. At present, the proportion of the total number of votes that might be given at a general meeting of shareholders, which belongs to the employees, hardly ever reaches 5 per cent., and is in nearly all cases a quite insignificant percentage. In only six out of the 100 cases here dealt with are the employees represented on the Board of Directors. There exist, however, under a very large number of profit-sharing schemes, joint committees composed of employers and employed, whose functions, although of a consultative nature only, cannot be considered as other than important.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

In accordance with the revised conciliation scheme for dealing with questions affecting wages, hours, or conditions of service of railway employees engaged in the manipulation of traffic, meetings of representatives of the conciliation boards have in the case of a number of railways been held, as provided for in paragraph 22 of the scheme, for the purpose of selecting the name of a chairman to be suggested to the Board of Trade for appointment as chairman of their conciliation boards.

In the following cases the Board of Trade have intimated that, should the services of a chairman be required at a meeting of a Conciliation Board, they will be prepared to appoint the chairman selected by the parties to act in that capacity: -

His Honour Judge J. V. Austin, Great Northern Railway, Great Western Railway, London and South-Western Railway.

His Honour Judge J. K. BRADBURY, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

Sir WILLIAM COLLINS, Maryport and Carlisle Railway. Right Hon. Sir David HARREL, K.C.B., Cheshire Lines Committee, Great Central Railway.

Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. MACKENZIE, K.C., North British Railway

Sir THOMAS R. RATCLIFFE-ELLIS, Caledonian Railway. Right Hon. Sir ROBERT ROMER, G.C.B., Midland

AWARDS UNDER THE COAL MINES (MINIMUM WAGE) ACT, 1912.

Derbyshire (exclusive of South Derbyshire).

Whereas a Joint District Board for the District of Derbyshire (exclusive of South Derbyshire) has been formed under the above Act, and duly recognised by the Board of Trade:

And whereas I, the Honourable Walter Barry Lindley. a Judge of County Courts, have been appointed by agreement between the persons representing the employers and workmen on the said Joint District Board to act as Chairman of that Board, and such appointment has been duly recognised by the Board of Trade;

And whereas the said Joint District Board failed within the three weeks from the time when it was so recognised by the Board of Trade to settle the minimum rates of wages and the District Rules for the said District, but the members of the said Joint District Board representing the employers and workmen agreed, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Act, that a specified period longer than three weeks—to wit, up to and including the 15th day of June, 1912should be substituted for three weeks;

And whereas, before the expiration of the said extended period, the said Joint District Board, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Act, had agreed with the Joint District Boards for the adjoining Districts of Nottinghamshire and of Lancashire and Cheshire to the effect hereinafter appearing, and had (with the assistance of my casting vote when required by reason of difference between the two classes of members) settled the District Rules hereunder printed, and in like manner had, for the purpose of settling the minimum rates of wage, subdivided their District into two parts hereinafter mentioned, and decided that special minimum rates were required for the groups or classes of mines hereinafter mentioned, but had failed to agree on the question of the inclusion of the colliery belonging to the Mickley Coal Company (Dronfield), Limited, in the group of mines secondly hereinafter mentioned, and had failed to settle the minimum rates of wage for either of the said Districts or any of the said mines, and had left the settlement of the said question and of the said rates for my decision;

Now, the said extended period having expired, I, as such Chairman, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the said Act, do hereby settle and decide that the rates of wages hereinafter mentioned shall be the minimum rates of wages for the said Districts and groups or classes of mines

The District of Derbyshire (exclusive of South Derby-

By agreement with the Joint District Board for the District of Nottinghamshire the following collieries,

Worksop Main, and

Cossall,

though situate in Nottinghamshire, are to be treated as situate in the District of Derbyshire (exclusive of South Derbyshire).

And the following collieries, viz .: -

South Normanton, Cotes Park.

Pinxton, and

Birchwood (Butterley Company),

though situate in the above-named District, are to be treated as situate in the District of Nottinghamshire.

By agreement with the Joint District Board for the District of Lancashire and Cheshire the collieries belonging to the Buxton Lime Firms, Limited, situate in the above-named District, are to be treated as situate in the District of Lancashire and Cheshire.

WORKMEN NOT WITHIN THE ACT.

Deputies and men who are exclusively employed in shot-firing are not workmen to whom the Act applies.

THE DISTRICT RULES.

1. If a workman, in consequence of there being no work for him, or of something having happened in his working place, or in his gate, or in or about the mine, to prevent him from working, is told when he presents himself for work at the pit bottom or at a station not more than 150 yards therefrom, that he cannot work that shift, he shall not be entitled to any minimum wage in respect of that shift, and shall be allowed to return to the surface within fifteen minutes after the time he has been so

informed.
2. If a workman, in consequence of any emergency causing an 2. If a workman, in consequence of any emergency causing an interruption or cessation of work, or for any other good and sufficient cause, is told at any part of the shift that he cannot continue his work during the remainder of that shift, he shall only be entitled to that proportion of the minimum wage applicable to him which the time he was at work bears to the total period of the full time in the shift, and shall be allowed to leave his working place and return to the surface within fifteen minutes after his arrival at the pit bottom.

3. In the event of any interruption of work at any part of the shift, due to an emergency, no deduction with respect to that interruption shall be made from the minimum wage of any workman if he is not allowed to leave his working place and return to the surface within fifteen minutes after his arrival at the pit bottom.

bottom.

4. For the purpose of ascertaining what sum (if any) is due to a workman for any pay-week in respect of his right to wages at a minimum rate, regard shall be had to the amount of his actual earnings during the period hereinafter mentioned, and all sums (if any) received by him in respect of his right to wages at a minimum rate for any previous pay-week forming part of that period, and to the amount of wages he would have earned in the time he has worked during that period at the minimum rate applicable to him. If the former amount is less than the latter, he shall be entitled to the difference between the two in addition to his actual earnings during that pay-week.

Provided always that in case of a workman who during such period has worked partly on tonnage or piece-work rate and

Provided always that in case of a workman who during such period has worked partly on tonnage or piece-work rate and partly on day-wage rate, his earnings on the day-wage rate and the time he has worked on that rate shall be disregarded.

The period above referred to shall, subject to the exception hereinafter contained, consist of the pay-week in question and as few preceding pay-weeks as shall be necessary to make up a period during which the colliery has worked not less than ten full days, provided, nevertheless, that the period shall in no case be longer than four pay-weeks in all.

In reckoning such full days, two half-days shall be counted as one full day, and so with regard to other parts of a day.

Exception Special District Rules.—Owing to the special circumstances of the Newbolt Pit and the Langer Lane Clay Pit, now worked by Messrs. Pearson & Co., the period above referred to shall in the case of any workman in either of those pits be the pay-week in question and the three preceding pay-weeks.

5. Every workman shall be excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate who is over 65 years of age, or who is partially incapacitated by infirmity, or partially disabled by illness or accident.

6. (1) Every workman shall comply with all such of the fall.

ness or accident.

6. (1) Every workman shall comply with all such of the following conditions as are applicable to him:—

b. (1) Every workman shall comply with all such of the folwing conditions as are applicable to him:—

Every workman whose work is open to him 75 per cent.

at least of the time the pit works shall attend at least 80
per cent. of the time his work is open to him unless prevented by illness, accident, or other unavoidable cause.

Every workman shall do his work in an efficient manner.

A workman working by contract shall, or when there is
more than one workman working under the same contract
such workman shall, under normal conditions, either by
himself or themselves, or by those working under him or
them, send up as much coal (or other minerals which they
are paid to get) at the tonnage rate, or do as much ripping
or other piece-work at the ripping or piece-work rate, as
shall be at least equal to the amount of his or their minimum
wage and the wages of the men (if any) working under him
or them at the recognised rates now prevailing in the particular mine or seam as varied from time to time by the
Conciliation Board whether such rates are higher than the
minimum wage or not, unless prevented by circumstances
over which he or they have no control.

Every holer working by the stint, every loader loading by
the ton, and every other piece-worker working under normal
conditions, shall do as much work as at his contract rate
shall be at least equal to his minimum wage unless prevented by circumstances over which he has no control.

(2) If any workman during the period which has to be taken

(2) If any workman during the period which has to be taken into account under these Rules when ascertaining what sum (if any) is due to him for any pay-week in respect of his right to wages at the minimum rate fails to comply with such of the above conditions as are applicable to him, he shall forfeit all

Derbyshire (exclusive of South Derbyshire)—(cont.). right to wages at the minimum rate for that pay-week, except in cases where his failure to comply with such conditions is due to some cause over which he has no control.

7. If any question shall arise:-

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(a) Whether any workman in the district is a workman to whom the minimum rate of wages is applicable, or
(b) Whether a workman has complied with the conditions laid down by these Rules, or
(c) Whether a workman who has not complied with such

(c) Whether a workman who has not complice with conditions has forfeited his right to wages at the minimum

such question shall be decided by a colliery official and the workman, the checkweigher being present if desired by either party.

Failing agreement by them, the question shall be decided by the management of the pit and the workman or by the management of the pit and the workman or by the management. ment of the pit and the agent of the Miners' Association for the

district.

Failing agreement by them, the question shall be submitted to a Board consisting of not less than three and not more than seven representatives of the employers and an equal number of representatives of the workmen. The Board shall elect a chairman and vice-chairman, and shall also have power to select an independent chairman from a panel of persons agreed upon by both sides of the Board. If the Board fail to agree upon the independent chairman, he shall be selected by lot from such panel. The Board shall endeavour to settle the question without calling upon the independent chairman for his services or his presence. The voting shall be in accordance with Rule 13 of the

ing upon the independent chairman for his services or his presence. The voting shall be in accordance with Rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the Joint District Board. Either party to the dispute shall have the right to have a meeting of the Board called within 28 days after the management of the pit and the workman or the manager of the pit and the workman or the manager of the pit and the agent of the Miners' Association of the district, as the case may be, have failed to come to an agreement on the question.

Failing a settlement by the Board, the independent chairman shall be called in, and he shall have power to decide the question by giving his casting vote. or in such other manner as he

shall be called in, and he shall have power to decide the question by giving his casting vote, or in such other manner as he may think right.

The decision of the Board or the independent chairman, as the case may be, shall in every case be final and binding.

If the question is settled by agreement, a certificate to that effect shall be drawn up and signed by the parties to the agreement, and given to both or either of the parties when requested. If the question is settled by the Board, or by the independent chairman, a certificate of the decision shall be drawn up and given to both or either of the parties when requested. Such certificate shall be signed by the chairman and vice-chairman of the Board if the independent chairman is not called in, or by the independent chairman if he is called in.

Any such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the agreement or decision arrived at.

ment or decision arrived at.

MINIMUM RATES.

The District of Derbyshire (exclusive of South Derbyshire) shall be subdivided into two Districts, viz.:

District No. 1, comprising the whole of the District except that part of the North-East portion thereof which lies within the green line marked on the map produced to the Joint District Board and signed by me as Chair-

Cossall Colliery is treated as within District No. 1. District No. 2, or the Top Hard Seam District, comprising that part of the North-East portion of the District of Derbyshire (exclusive of South Derbyshire) which es within the green line marked on the said plan.

Warsop Main Colliery is treated as within District

GENERAL MINIMUM RATE OF WAGES FOR DISTRICTS No. 1 AND No. 2.

Workmen under 21 Years of Age.

Description	of Workmen.	District No. 1.	District No. 2.
" 15½ " 16½ " 16½ " 16½ " 17½ " 17½ " 17½ " 18½ " 18½ " 19½ " 20½	00 15 10 16 10 16 10 16 10 17 10 17 10 17 10 17 10 18 10 18 10 18 10 19 10 19 10 20 10 20 10 20 10 21	s. d. 2 0 2 2 4 2 4½ 2 6½ 2 9 2 11 3 1½ 3 3½ 3 6 3 10½ 4 0½ 4 3 4 5 3d. higher than boys of the same age not in the stalls	The same as for District No. 1.

Any boy beginning work in a pit for the first time at the age of 16 or over, shall for the first year of such

to a boy one year younger than himself. Work in any colliery to be reckoned in.

ADULT WORKMEN.

Description of Workmen,	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	
		s. d.	s. d.
Contractors on the coal face		6 8	7 0
Daymen at coal face		6 0	6 6
Holers		5 8	6 2
Loaders		5 8 5 2	5 9
Loaders doing their own timbering		6 0	6 6
Drivers of mechanical coal cutters		6 8	7 0
Man in front		6 0	6 6
Gummers		5 4	6 0
Rippers		6 2	6 8
Timberers (first)		6 2 5 4	6 8
" (second)		5 4	6 0
Chargemen (first)		6 0 -	6 8
" (second)		5 4	6 2 5 3
Fillers and Gobbers		4 9	5 3
Datallers (first)		5 8	6 2 5 3
,, (second)		4 9	
Onsetters (first)		5 6	6 0
" (second)		4 9	6 0 5 3 5 4 5 5
Corporals		5 0	5 4
Men working on haulage road		4 9	
Motormen and enginemen		4 6	4 9
Horsekeepers (head)		4 9	4 9
" (second)		4 6	4 6

The minimum rate of wage of any man over 21 years of age who has not previously worked in a pit, shall at first be 1s. a day less than the rate applicable to him according to the above scale, but his minimum rate shall be increased every quarter so that at the end of 12 months he shall be entitled to the full minimum rate applicable to him. Work in any colliery to be reckoned

SPECIAL MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

The minimum rate for contractors in the following pits, that is to say: -Alma, Birchwood (Shady), Ireland, Pilsley (3 pits), Tibshelf (4 pits), West Hallam (2 pits), Wingfield Manor, shall be 7s.

In all other respects the minimum rates applicable to No. 1 District shall apply to the workmen in these pits.

The minimum rates for the following collieries, that is to say : - Ashgate (Ashgate Colliery Co.); Barlow Common Side (Messrs. H. Booker & Sons); Brampton (Thomas Pearson, Ltd.); Cobnar Wood (Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co., Ltd.); Marsh Lane (Messrs. Chandler & Son); Mickley (Mickley Coal Co. (Dronfield), Ltd.); Newbold and Langer Lane Clay Pit (Messrs. Pearson & Co.); and Turnoak (Turnoak Colliery Co.), shall be as follows:-

Boys of the age of 14 2s., rising 2d. every half-year until they are 21.

Contractors Day wage coal-getters ... 5s. 6d. Headers 5s. 6d Holers 4s. 9d. Loaders ... - ... 4s. 9d. Fillers ... 4s. 9d. Trammers and all other adult workmen ... 4s. 6d.

All the above minimum rates, both general and special, shall be net rates, free from any deductions for explosives or tools and in addition to any allowances or privileges to which the workman may for the time being be

Nothing in these Minimum Rates of Wages or District Rules shall prejudice the operation of any agreement entered into or custom existing before they came into force for the payment of wages at a rate higher than the minimum rate hereby fixed.

(Signed). WALTER B. LINDLEY, Chairman. 17th June, 1912.

Nottinghamshire.

Whereas a Joint District Board for the district of Nottinghamshire has been formed under the above Act, and, by agreement between the persons representing the employers and workmen respectively on such Board, I. Henry Yorke Stanger, one of His Majesty's Counsel, was appointed Chairman thereof, and such Board was duly recognised by the Board of Trade.

And whereas at the first meeting of the said District. work be entitled to wages at the minimum rate applicable \ Board rules of procedure were by agreement adopted by

Nottinghamshire—(continued).

which provision was made for the decision by me of matters upon which the parties could not agree, and it was also agreed that the period of seven weeks should be substituted for the three weeks mentioned in line 1 of subs. 2 of sec. 4 of the said Act.

And whereas the said District Board and the Joint District Board of Derbyshire (exclusive of South Derbyshire) have agreed, in exercise of the powers given them by the said Act, that certain mines situate in the District of Nottinghamshire, to wit, Warsop Main and Cossall, shall for the purposes of the said Act be treated as situate in the district of Derbyshire (exclusive of South Derbyshire), and that certain mines situate in the District of Derbyshire (exclusive of South Derbyshire), to wit, South Normanton, Cotes Park, Pinxton, and the Butterley Company's Colliery at Birchwood, shall for the said purposes be treated as situate in the district of Nottinghamshire.

And whereas the said Nottinghamshire Board have further agreed (subject to a similar agreement being arrived at by the Joint District Board of South Yorkshire) that the Manton and Shireoaks mines, though situate in the district of Nottinghamshire, shall for the purposes of the said Act be treated as situate in the

District of South Yorkshire. And whereas within the said period of seven weeks the said Nottinghamshire Board settled the general District Rules for their district, but failed to settle the minimum rates of wages, and I, as such Chairman, after hearing the parties and considering the matters in question, have settled the said rates for the said district.

Now, I, as such Chairman, do hereby declare and award that the General District Rules and Minimum Rates of Wages for the District of Nottinghamshire (including in such district the following mines, viz:-South Normanton, Cotes Park, Pinxton, and the Butterley Company's Colliery at Birchwood, and excluding therefrom the Warsop Main and Cossall Mines, and also excluding therefrom—if the South Yorkshire Joint District Board shall agree, but not otherwise—the Manton and Shireoaks mines) are and shall be as follows, viz.:-

GENERAL DISTRICT RULES.

General District Rules.

1. If a workman when he presents himself for work at the pit bottom, or at a station within 200 yards therefrom, is informed that there is no work for him, or that something has happened in his working place, or in his gate, or in or about the mine to prevent him working, he shall not be entitled to claim any wage in respect of that shift, and shall be allowed to return to the surface within fifteen minutes of his arrival at the pit bottom, after such information has been given.

2. If a workman is informed by an official or by the authority of an official at any part of a shift that for a good and sufficient cause he cannot continue his work, he shall only be entitled to that proportion of the minimum wage which the time he was at work bears to the total period of the full time of the shift, and he shall be allowed to leave his working place at once and return to the pit bottom and ascend to the surface within fifteen minutes of his arrival thereat. Provided that if he be not so allowed then (unless his detention is due to circumstances beyond the control of the management, or for which the management is not responsible) he shall also be entitled as part of his minimum wage for the day, to such further proportion of the minimum wage as the period of his detention bears to the total period of the full time of the shift.

3. In the event of any interruption of work at any part of the shift due to a memergency, no deduction shall be made from the

the full time of the shift.

3. In the event of any interruption of work at any part of the shift due to an emergency, no deduction shall be made from the minimum wage due to any workman, if he be not informed of such interruption and allowed to leave his working place and return to the surface within fifteen minutes of his arrival at the pit bottom: provided that this rule shall not interfere with any existing custom of paying during such interruption.

4. A workman shall not be entitled to the minimum wage if—

(a) He is over 55 years of age: 0.

(a) He is over 65 years of age; or
(b) His earning capacity is impaired by reason of infirmity, illness, or accident, rendering him unable to do his work efficiently and regularly; or
(c) He does not reach his working place within a reasonable time after descending the pit, or leaves his working

able time after descending the pit, or leaves his working place before the proper time.

5. (1) Every workman not excluded from the right to a minimum wage, to be entitled to wages at the minimum rate shall, during the period which is to be taken into account when ascertaining the workman's minimum wage, comply with all such of the following conditions as are applicable to him:

(a) Every workman whose work is open for him 75 per cent. at least of the time the pit works shall attend at least 80 per cent. of the time his work is open for him, unless prevented by illness, accident or other unavoidable cause: provided that his work shall not be deemed to be open for him on the days *hen by custom the pit is not working.

(b) Every workman shall do his work in an efficient

manner.

(c) A workman or workmen working by contract under normal conditions shall either by himself or themselves, or by those working under him or them, send up as much coal at the tonnage rate, or do as much ripping or other piece work at the ripping or piece work rate as shall be at least equal to the amount of his or their minimum wage and the wages of the men, if any, working under him or them at the recognised rates now prevailing in the particular mine or seam as varied from time to time by the Conciliation Board when such rates are not lower than the minimum wage, unless prevented by difficulties, for which he or they are not responsible, and which may have arisen by reason of bad roof, bad floor, water, faults, bunkies, bad coal, hard holing, thick dirt, thin coal, scarcity of trams, rails or timber, or by any other circumstances over which he or they have no control.

control.

(d) Every holer working by the stint, every loader working by the ton, and every other worker working under a contractor under normal conditions, to be entitled to a minimum wage shall do as much work as shall equal the minimum wage at the rate applicable to him unless prevented by circumstances over which he has no control.

(2) Any such workman who fails to comply with such of the above conditions as are applicable to him shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate except in cases where his failure to comply with such conditions is due to some cause over which

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE

to comply with such conditions it does to he has no control.

6. Settlement of disputes.

If any question shall arise

(a) Whether any workman in the district is a workman to whom the minimum rate of wages is applicable; or

(b) Whether a workman has complied with the conditions

laid down by these rules; or
(c) Whether a workman who has not complied with such conditions has forfeited his right to wages at the minimum

(c) Whether a workman who has not complied with such conditions has forfeited his right to wages at the minimum rate; such question shall be decided

(1) By a colliery official and the workman.

(2) Failing agreement the question shall be considered by the management of the pit and the workman himself or representatives chosen at the workman's option either by himself or by the workmen of the pit, who shall have full power to obtain any information or make any examination they think necessary to arrive at a just decision.

(3) Failing a settlement as above, the question shall be submitted to a Board consisting of not less than three and not more than seven members on either side, who shall have power to elect an independent chairman. Either party to the dispute shall have the right to call a meeting of the Board within fourteen days after the management of the pit and the workman or his representatives have failed to come to an agreement upon the point. The Board shall, whenever possible, determine the questions submitted to its consideration without calling upon the services of the chairman; but in cases where the Board finds it impossible to settle, the chairman shall have power to decide by giving a casting vote. The voting shall be in accordance with Rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the Joint District Board.

The independent chairman shall be selected from a panel of persons acceptable to both sides, from whom the chairman on any particular occasion shall be selected by lot.

The decision of the Board in every case shall be final and binding. A certificate in writing of any decision of the Board shall be given to both or either of the parties—when requested—and such certificate shall be signed by the chairman and vice-chairman of the Board, should the independent chairman not be called in, or by the independent chairman if called in. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the decision.

The minimum rates have been settled subject to the following explanations, conditions and provisoes:-

1. In order to ascertain what sum (if any) is due to a workman working on tonnage or piece work rate for any pay week in respect to his right to wages at the minimum rate, comparison shall be made between the two following amounts, viz.:—(a) The amount of his actual earnings during the period hereinafter mentioned added to any sum he may have received or become entitled to in respect of his right to wages at the minimum rate for the previous pay week forming part of that period, and (b) the amount of wages he would have earned in the time he has worked during that period at the minimum rate applicable to him added to any sum which may have become due to him in respect of detention under Rule 2 of the General District Rules; and if the former of these two amounts should be less than the latter he shall be entitled to the difference between the two in addition to his actual earnings during that pay

Provided always that in case of a workman who during such period has worked partly on tonnage or piece work rate and partly on day wage rate, his earnings on the Nottinghamshire—(continued).

day wage rate and the time he has worked on that rate shall be disregarded.

The period above referred to shall consist of the pay week in question and the preceding pay week.

2. Customary privileges and allowances shall be continued as heretofore and not be taken into account in calculating the minimum wage; nor shall the fixing of the minimum wage alter or affect any custom or agreement heretofore existing relating to payments in respect of tools, lights or explosives.

3. Deputies and shot firers shall be regarded as outside the Act, being officials whose position is different from that of a workman.

4. The minimum wage to which any workman over 21 years of age shall be entitled who has not previously worked in a pit shall be 1s. less than the minimum rate applicable to the class of work he is engaged upon, but at the end of the first and each succeeding quarter after he has commenced it shall be increased by 3d., so that at the end of a year it shall have reached the full minimum rate applicable to such work.

5. The minimum wage to which any workman over 21 years of age shall be entitled, when he is put to work with which he is not familiar and which is of a higher grade than that to which he is accustomed, shall for the first two months be 6d. less, and for the second two months 3d. less, than the minimum wage applicable to the class of work to which he is put.

6. Two tables of rates have been settled for the district. Table I. is the general rate, and Table II. is a special rate fixed in accordance with subs. 4 of sec. 2 of the Act for a group or class of mines, viz.: -mines other than Top Hard, including the Gedling Collieries, to which group or class owing to its special circumstances the general minimum rates are not applicable. Table I. applies to all the Top Hard mines in the district, except Gedling, and Table II. applies to all the mines other than Top Hard, including Gedling. The rates for boys are the same in both Tables.

7. Nothing in these Minimum Rates of Wages or General District Rules shall prejudice the operation of any agreement entered into or custom existing before they came into force for the payment of wages at a rate higher than the minimum rate hereby fixed.

TABLE I.

GENERAL MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES APPLYING TO ALL TOP HARD MINES EXCEPT GEDLING.

The state of the s		S.	d.
1. Contractors at Coal Face		7	3
2. Daymen (experienced) on Coal Face		7	0
3. Holers		6	2
4. Loaders		6	2
5. Drivers (Machine coal cutters)		7	1
6. Cleaners do		5	0
7. Timberers do		5	4
8. Stonemen, Rippers, Getters-out by contr	act		-
and Timbermen		7	0
9. Do. do. (Seco		6	2
10 E:11 1 G 11	nu)	5	0
11 Detallan (Classical)	•••	6	6
10 D (0.1)		5	8
12 01		5	9
10. Corporals			200
14. Men on haulage roads		5	0
15. On setters (Chargemen)		5	9
16. Do. (Second)		5	0
17. Motor and Enginemen		5	0
18. Horsekeepers (Head)		4	10
19. Do. (Under)		4	6
20. Furnacemen		5	0
21. Boys—			900
Per day.	Per	da	y.
s. d.	S.		
14 years of age 2 0 18 years of age	3	8	
15 ,, ,, ,, 2 4 19 ,, ,, ,,	4	0	
16 ,, ,, ,, 2 9 20 ,, ,, ,,	4	5	
17 ,, ,, ,, 3 3 21 ,, ,, ,,	4	10	
" " " "			1

TABLE II.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

SPECIAL RATES FIXED FOR MINES OTHER THAN TOP HARD, INCLUDING GEDLING.

	Pe	r day.
		s. d.
1. Contractors at Coal Face		7 0
2. Daymen (experienced) on Coal Face		6 3
3. Holers		5 4
4. Loaders		5 8
5. Drivers (Machine coal cutters)		6 6
6. Cleaners do 7. Timberers do		5 0
7. Timberers do		5 6
8. Stonemen, Rippers, Getters-out by contra	act	
and Timbermen		6 10
9. Do. do. (Secon	d)	5 9
10. Fillers and Gobbers		4 8
11. Datallers (Chargemen)		5 5
12. Do. (Others)		5 0
13. Corporals		5 2
14. Men on haulage roads		4 10
15. On setters (Chargemen)		5 6
16. Do. (Second)		4 8
17. Motor and Enginemen		4 10
18. Horsekeepers (Head)		4 8
19. Do. (Under)		4 5
20. Furnacemen		4 10
21. Boys—		
Per day.	Per	day.
s. d.	S.	d.
14 years of age 2 0 18 years of age	3	8
15 ,, ,, ,, 2 4 19 ,, ,, ,,	4	0
16 ,, ,, ,, 2 9 20 ,, ,, ,,	4	5
17 ,, ,, ,, 3 3 21 ,, ,, ,,	4	10
H. Y. STANGE	ER	
		man.
June 2400, 1012.	recei	meero.

Warwickshire.

THE OF MINIMUM RATE

	s:			Per	day.					Pe	r day.
				S.	d.					S.	d.
14	years	of	age	2	0	18	years	of	age	3	6
141	,,	,,	"	2	2	185	,,	,,	,,	3	8
15	,,	,,	,,	2	4	19	,,	,,	"	3	10
151	,,	,,	,,	2	6	191	,,	,,	,,	4	0
16	,,	,,	,,	2	9	20	,,	,,	,,	4	2
161	,,		"	2	11	201	,,	,,	,,	4	4
17	,,	"	,,	3	1	21	12	,,	,,	4	6

All adults and other descriptions of workmen other than the following, 4s. 6d .:-

Stallmen, 7s. net, as per agreement November, 1911.

Loaders (at the face), 5s. 4d. Repairers—i.e., head timberers, pickmen and getters— 6s. 1d. for 8 hrs.; 5s. 4d. for 7 hrs.

Other repairers (not merely shovelmen or other classes of workmen), 5s. 4d.

The above rates shall not in any case involve the reduction of the present rate of wages of any person now employed as per Section 2, Sub-section (1), of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912.

It is understood that the figures above quoted refer to wages when standing at 50 per cent. above the basis.

Advances and reductions to be calculated as before.

DISTRICT RULES.

As settled by the Board.

1. The method of procedure for the settlement of disputes under this Act shall be as follows:—

(a) An endeavour shall be made by the workman and the colliery officials to settle the difference.

Failing that—

(b) It shall be considered by the Manager of the Pit and the Agent of the Miners' Association or Federation of the District, or some other person approved by both of them.

District, or some other person approved by both of them.

(c) When an agreement is come to, a certificate to that effect shall forthwith be signed by the Manager and the District Miners' Agent, and a copy of such certificate lodged with the Joint District Board.

Failing a settlement by them—

(d) It shall be referred to the Joint District Board, whose decision shall be final.

(e) Each party to pay their own expenses.

Warwickshire—(continued).

2. An aged or infirm workman, or one partially disabled by illness or accident, shall be excluded from the right to wages

illness or accident, shall be excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate.

3. A workman who fails in any week to duly attend 80 per cent. of his available working days (customary holidays excepted) shall forfeit the right to wages at the minimum rate (unless his attendance is prevented by illness or accident or any reasonable cause) and be paid at his existing contract rate.

4. A workman shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum

(a) Habitually comes late to the pit, or
(b) After descending the mine neglects to reach his working place within a reasonable time, or
(c) Exceeds the time allowed for meals, or
(d) Leaves his working place earlier than is necessary to ensure his arrival at the shaft in time for ascending within the legal limit, or

(e) Refuses or neglects to work in accordance with the

(e) Refuses or neglects to work in accordance with the reasonable instructions of the proper official, or (f) Commits a breach of the Colliery Rules, or (g) Is guilty of any wilful act or default.

(a) If a workman when he presents himself for work at the pit bottom, or at any station within 300 yards therefrom, is informed that something has happened in or about the mine to prevent his working, he shall return to the surface (immediate facilities being given) and not be entitled to claim any wage in respect of that shift. (When practicable, notice to be given at the pit top.)

(b) In the event of any interruption of work due to an emergency, the workman shall only be entitled to the proportion of the minimum wage up to the time at which he was informed of such emergency.

portion of the minimum wage up to the time at which he was informed of such emergency.

(c) If from any cause it should become necessary to knock off the whole or a portion of the mine at an earlier hour than that at which the shift would ordinarily terminte a workman shall only be entitled to a like proportion of the minimum wage, as the case may be, for that shift.

6. Whenever a contractor or piece worker fails to perform efficient work, he shall forfeit the right to wages at the minimum water. The efficiency of any work shall be appraised by the output.

efficient work, he shall forfeit the right to wages at the minimum rate. The efficiency of any work shall be appraised by the output or amount of work done, calculated at the agreed tonnage or other rates prevailing in the district of the mine in which the man works, and when this does not amount to the minimum wage, the work shall be deemed to be inefficient unless the deficiency is due to any cause for which the workman is not responsible, as, for example, bad roof, falls, water, shortage of tubs, or other unusual conditions, notice to be given to the deputy in charge of the district at once. The owner may are any time substitute another set of men in a working place in any time substitute another set of men in a working place in which the minimum rate is not being earned, on the usual notice

which the minimum rate is not being earned, on the usual notice being given.

7. A period of not less than two weeks shall be taken for the purpose of averaging the earnings of a contractor or piece worker, as per agreement November, 1911.

8. In ascertaining the earnings of the stallmen or contractors there shall not be deducted from their gross earnings for their employees more than the respective rates now paid for similar employees in the particular mine or seam.

9. Overmen, firemen, examiners, shot lighters, horse-keepers, and others having statutory duties to perform under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1911, are not workmen to whom this Act applies.

These Rules and Minimum Rates which have been agreed by the Joint District Board for Warwickshire, as recognised by the Board of Trade on April 22nd, 1912, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, have been submitted to me for approval.

Under Section 4 (2) of the above-mentioned Act, I, as Chairman of the Joint District Board, substitute for the specified period of three weeks, a longer period, which shall expire on June 20th inst., and being of opinion that the Joint District Board, as constituted in the Minute of the Board of Trade, dated April 22nd, 1912, fairly and adequately represents the workmen in Coal Mines in the District and the employers of those workmen, I approve these rules and these minimum rates.

WALTER R. LAWRENCE, Bart. June 14th, 1912.

South Wales, including Monmouth District. Whereas at joint meetings held at Cardiff, on April 3rd, 1912, of the representatives of the colliery owners of South Wales and Monmouthshire and the representatives of the workmen employed at the collieries, a Joint District Board was constituted for the purpose of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912; and I, Viscount St. Aldwyn, was appointed Chairman of such Board; and whereas on April 18th, 1912, such Board was duly recognised by the Board of Trade as the Joint District Board for the District of South Wales (including Monmouth); and

Whereas the Joint District Board failed to settle the first minimum rates of wages and district rules within three weeks after the time at which it was recognised and the members of the Board representing the workmen and the members representing the employers agreed to substitute the specified period of ten weeks for three weeks, for the purpose of Sub-section (2) Section 4 of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912; and

Whereas rules of procedure for the conduct of the business of the Board, and a classification of the workmen to whom the Act applies, were agreed to by the Board; and

Whereas it was agreed to by the Board that the standard rates of December, 1879, or the equivalent as provided by Clause 10 of the Conciliation Board agreement of December, 1910, should be taken as a basis for the general minimum rates of wages, plus the percentage additions from time to time payable under he said agreement, and that special district minimum rates less than the general district rates should be applicable to coal mines in Pembrokeshire; and

Whereas it was decided by my casting vote that a standard rate of 3s. should be taken as the basis for the minimum day wage rate of labourers over 18 years of age, and it was subsequently decided by my casting vote that the age for an adult workman of every class, except hauliers, trammers and riders, should be 21 instead of 18, and that on this understanding the minimum day wage rate of labourers should be reconsidered; and

Whereas the Board has failed to settle the first general minimum rates of wages and district rules, and the first special minimum rates of wages for Pembrokeshire, within the aforesaid period of ten weeks;

Now I, as Chairman of the Board, in pursuance of the terms of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, having heard the parties, do hereby settle the said rates, rules and special rates, as follows, viz.:

SCHEDULE I.

PART I.

GENERAL DISTRICT MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

The general rates of wages shall be the standard rate hereinafter fixed for each class of underground workmen, to which is to be added the percentage from time to time payable under the Conciliation Board agreement of December, 1910.

Class I.-Workmen over 21 years of age.

1. Collier in charge of a working place, who is a regular pieceworker, and is prevented from earning piecework wages by a fault in the seam or other cause arising in the colliery and beyond his own control, or by a request from the management to work away from his place on more than seven days during a period of three months (In any other case the minimum day wage rate of such a collier working at day wages away from his working place shall be the minimum day wage rate applicable to the class in which he is working.) 2. Collier in charge of a working place who is not a worker at piecework (subject to the above rule)		S.	d.
2. Collier in charge of a working place who is not a worker at piecework (subject to the above rule) 4 3 4 4 . Timbermen and repairers or rippers doing timbering work: Regular pieceworkers 4 7	is a regular pieceworker, and is prevented from earning piecework wages by a fault in the seam or other cause arising in the colliery and beyond his own control, or by a request from the management to work away from his place on more than seven days during a period of three months (In any other case the minimum day wage rate of such a collier working at day wages away from his working place shall be the minimum day wage rate applicable to the class in which	4	7
Regular pieceworkers 4 7	2. Collier in charge of a working place who is not a worker at piecework (subject to the above rule)	4 3	-
		4	7 3

5. Rippers (not doing timbering work)

8. Hitchers:

Leading ...

9. Ostlers and labourers ...

Ordinary

Roadmen

Assistant timbermen and assistant rippers 3

South Wales (including Monmouth)—(continued) 10. Underground hauling engineers, electric, steam and compressed air: Main haulage Subsidiary haulage

11. Underground pumpmen, electric, steam 3 2 and compressed air: Main pumps ... Small pumps 2 12. Fitters, if employed entirely underground 13. Electricians ditto 14. Rope splicers ditto 15. Masons and pitmen ditto 16. Cog cutters ... 17. Timber drawers and airway men ... 18. Shacklers and spragmen, and watermen 3 19. Lamplockers, lamplighters, oilers 20. Coal-cutter men Class 2. Boys under 15 years of age ... Boys over 15 and under 16 ... Boys over 16 and under 17

July, 1912.

Boys over 17 and under 18 ... Class 3. Hauliers above 18 years of age: 1. Day hauliers 2 Night hauliers 3 11 2. Night hauliers ... Tonnage hauliers, above 18 years of age, for Riders above 18 years of age 4 2 ... 3 9 Trammers above 18 years of age In collieries where night hauliers are now paid day

PART II.

SPECIAL DISTRICT MINIMUM RATES OF DAY WAGE FOR COAL MINERS IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

hauling rates that practice shall continue.

Class 1 .- Mines East of the River Claddau.

The rates fixed are standard rates of December, 1879, to which is to be added the percentage from time to time payable under the Conciliation Board agreement of

1 0 11		S.	d.
1. Coal hewers		3	0
2. Underground enginemen		2	7
3. Hitchers and banksmen		2	7
4. Roadmen, repairers, hauliers, riders	and		
beam-men		2	6
5. Trammers over 16 years of age		2	2
o. Boys under 15 years (increasing by a start ard rate of 2d, with each year of age 1	and- intil		
placed in one of the above classes)		1	0

Class 2 .- Mines West of the River Claddau.

The minimum rates of day wages shall be the following nett rates: -Cutters and repairers, 3s.; assistant cutters, assistant repairers and hitchers, 2s. 9d.; trammers, beam-men and unskilled labourers, 2s. 6d.; boys under 16, 1s.; from 16 to 18, 1s. 6d.; from 18 to 20, 2s.; after 20, their class rate.

PART III.

The several scales applicable to boys in this schedule shall apply to boys who have started underground work at 14, and have continued to work underground. A boy starting underground work at a later age than 14 to be paid the minimum provided for the age a year below his actual age, until he has had a year's experience of underground work. Afterwards the minimum applicable to his age

The minimum wages fixed by this schedule shall be free from any deductions for explosives.

All customs, usages, practices or conditions for the payment of extra or additional wages, or for the supply of fuel, now existing at the respective coal mines to which the minimum wages fixed in this schedule are to apply, shall remain in full force and virtue notwithstanding anything contained in this schedule, except that the minimum day wage fixed for workmen doing hauliers' work is to include payment for dooring.

SCHEDULE II.

DISTRICT RULES.

1. The following rules shall apply to the working of all coal mines subject to the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, hereinafter called "the Act," within South Wales and Monmouthshire.

2. In these rules the word "workman" means any person to whom the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, applies; the word "pay" means the period in respect of which the workman's wages are for the time being payable, and the word "day" means a collier, working day

word "pay" means the period in respect of which the workman's wages are for the time being payable, and the word "day" means a colliery working day.

5. A workman who has reached 63 years of age shall be regarded as an aged workman within the meaning of the Act, and shall be excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate. A workman who from physical causes is unable to do the work ordinarily done by a man in his position in the mine or who is partially disabled by illness or accident shall be regarded as an infirm workman within the meaning of the Act, and shall be excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate. Where there is no disagreement as to whether a workman has reached the age of 63 years or is infirm or partially disabled by illness or accident, a certificate signed by the workman affected and the manager of the mine shall be conclusive evidence in reference thereto. Provided that in a case of a workman partially disabled by illness or accident such certificate shall only apply during the period of such partial disablement.

4. A workman shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate on any day on which he delays in going to his working place or work at the proper time, or leaves his working place or work at the proper time, or leaves his working place or work before the proper time, or fails to perform throughout the whole of the shift his work with diligence and efficiency and in accordance with the reasonable instructions of the official having charge of the district in which such workman shall be engaged.

5. A workman shall regularly present himself for work when

engaged.
5. A workman shall regularly present himself for work when the colliery is open for work, and shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate during any pay in which he has not worked at least five-sixths of his possible working days, unless prevented from working by accident or illness. In case of accident or illness the workman shall, if required, submit himself to the examination of a duly qualified medical man to be appointed by the employer; and in case he shall refuse to do so he shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate during that pay.

be appointed by the employer; and m case he shall refuse to do so he shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate during that pay.

Every collier and collier's helper shall at all times work, get and send out the largest possible quantity of clean coal contracted to be gotten from his working place, and shall perform at least such an amount of work as, at the rates set forth in the price list or other agreed rates applicable, would entitle him to earnings equivalent to the minimum rate. If at any time any workman shall, in consequence of circumstances over which he alleges he has no control, be unable to perform such an amount of work as would entitle him under the price list or other agreed rates to a sum equal to the daily minimum rate, then and in such case he shall forthwith give notice thereof to the official in charge of the district in which he shall be engaged, and if such official shall not agree that the workman cannot earn at the work upon which he shall be engaged a sum under the price list or other agreed rates equal to the daily minimum rate, then the matter shall be decided in the manner provided by Rule 8. The management shall be at liberty to remove the workman to some other part of the colliery.

If any workman shall act in contravention of this rule he shall forfeit the right to wages at the minimum rate for the pay in which such contravention shall take place.

6. If a case of emergency in or about or connected with the allow that he work had a workman shall as the contravention of the time being

in which such contravention shall take place.

6. If a case of emergency in or about or connected with the colliery shall render a workman's services for the time being unnecessary, and such workman shall be informed of such emergency when or before he reaches the pit bottom or a station within 300 yards therefrom, then such workman shall forthwith return to the surface (facilities being given) and shall not be entitled to any payment in respect of that shift. If the workman travels to his working place and is there informed or discovers that something has happened to prevent him working in his place and is offered but refuses other work which he may properly be called upon to perform, he shall not be entitled to claim any wages in respect of that shift. In the event of any interruption of work during the shift of any workman due to an emergency over which the management has no control, whereby he shall be prevented from working continuously until the end of his shift, then he shall be entitled only to such a proportion of the minimum rate for the shift as the time during which he shall have worked shall bear to the total number of hours of such shift. Facilities shall be given to enable him to ascend the mine as soon as practicable.

South Wales (including Monmouth)—(continued).

7.—(1.) In ascertaining whether the minimum wage has been earned by any workman on piecework, the total earnings during two consecutive weeks shall be divided by the number of shifts and parts of shifts he has worked during such two weeks. Upon the average earnings of any workman for two weeks being ascertained in accordance with this rule, the wages of such workman shall be adjusted and the amount found to be due to or from him ascertained and paid or debited to him as the case may be, and in the latter event the amount debited shall be deemed to be a payment on account of wages to become subsequently due to him.

be, and in the latter event the amount debited shall be deemed to be a payment on account of wages to become subsequently due to him.

(2.) In cases where workmen are working as partners on shares and pooling their earnings, no member of such partnership shall be entitled to be made up to the minimum rate if the average earnings per day of the set over the whole week shall amount to the minimum rate.

(3.) In ascertaining the earnings of workmen employed upon piecework for the purposes of the minimum wage there shall not be deducted from the gross earnings for the helper more than the actual wages paid to the helper by the workman. All rates of wages so paid to the helper by the workman shall be registered with the management. No workman on piecework shall, without the consent of the management, fix the wage paid to his helper at more than a standard rate of 6d. per day, plus percentage, above the minimum standard rate fixed for the class of helper in Schedule 1.

3. Should any question arise as to whether any particular workman employed underground is a workman to whom the minimum rate is to apply, or whether a workman has failed to comply with any of the conditions contained in these rules, or whether by non-compliance with any of these rules such workman has forfeited his right to the minimum rate, such question shall be decided in the following manner:—

(a) By agreement between the workman concerned and the official in charge of the mine. Failing agreement, by two officials of the colliery representing the employer on the one side and two members of the committee of the local lodge of the Workmen's Federation (or not more than two representatives appointed by them) on the other side. Again failing agreement, by the manager of the mine and the district miners' agent.

(b) Still failing agreement, by an umpire to be selected by them (or if they disagree in the selection, by lot), without delay, from one of the panels constituted as hereinafter provided. Three panels of persons having a knowledge of mining to

to call such evidence as they may think proper before the person or persons who may have to determine such question, and such person or persons may make such inspections of workings as he or they may deem necessary for the proper determination of the

or they may deem necessary for the proper determination of the matter in question.

Any questions that may arise for determination under paragraph (a) of this rule shall be determined within a period of three clear days from the date upon which the question to be determined first arose, and any question to be determined by the umpire shall be determined within seven clear days from the said date, or such further time as the umpire shall appoint in writing. The colliery representative and the district miners' agent shall be entitled to attend and represent the employers and workmen respectively before the umpire.

9. A certificate in writing of any decision by any person or persons under the last preceding rule shall be given by such person or persons to both or either of the parties when requested, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the decision. Any certificate so given as to the infirmity of a workman may

and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the decision.

Any certificate so given as to the infirmity of a workman may be cancelled or varied on the application of either party after the expiration of six weeks from the date of the certificate. Any application to cancel or vary such certificate shall be determined as a question under the last preceding rule. The expenses and charges of the umpire shall be paid by the Joint District Board and apportioned in the same manner as the expenses of the Joint District Board.

10. Except as expressly varied by these rules, all customs,

10. Except as expressly varied by these rules, all customs, usages and conditions of employment existing at the respective coal mines to which these rules are applicable shall remain in full force unless altered by mutual agreement.

11. Overmen, traffic foremen, firemen, assistant firemen, bratticemen, shotfirers, master hauliers, farriers and persons whose duty is that of inspection or supervision, are not workmen to whom the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act applies.

12. In the event of any question arising as to the construction or meaning of these rules, it shall be decided by the independent chairman of the Joint District Board.

5th July, 1912. (Signed) ST. ALDWYN.

Cumberland.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY AWARD.

Whereas the Joint District Board for Cumberland, formed under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, was recognised by the Board of Trade on April 25th, 1912, and whereas on May 13th the said Board, under section 4 (2) of the said Act agreed to extend to four weeks the period within which it should settle the first minimum rates of wages for the said district and whereas the said Board on May 18th settled the general minimum rates of wages but on the same date declared that the general district rates aforesaid should not apply to the following mines and workmen employed therein pending the decision of the question whether a special minimum rate or special minimum rates ought to be settled in their case, viz .:-

Classes of Workmen. All Classes.

Hewers. Shift Labourers. All Classes.

4. Camerton Colliery Hewers and all day 5. Whitehaven Collieries wage adults.

Ellenborough Colliery

2. Flimby and Broughton

Moor Collieries

Allhallows Colliery

And whereas the said Board had not, prior to May 23rd (the date on which the extended period of four weeks aforesaid terminated) decided whether special minimum rates ought to be settled in the aforenamed cases, now I, William Job Collins, Knight, being the Independent Chairman (appointed by the Board of Trade) of the said Joint District Board, do, in pursuance of the terms of the said Act, and after having heard the parties, hereby decide and settle that the general district minimum rates shall apply to all coal mines in the district and to all workmen employed underground therein, save and except that in the undermentioned mines and for the class of workmen specified, owing to special circumstances, there shall be substituted for the general minimum rate, as settled on May 18th, 1912, the following special minimum rates, viz.

In the Ellenborough Colliery, the Broughton Moor Colliery, the Seaton Moor (Flimby) Colliery, and in the Camerton Colliery, the minimum rate of wage for piece workmen Class I. hewers shall be Five shillings and nine pence.

5 9 In the Whitehaven Collieries the minimum rate of wage for piece workmen ClassI. hewers shall be Six shillings and threepence.

These rates to be exclusive of all deductions. The aforesaid minimum rates shall be the first minimum rates applicable to the collieries above named, for the class of workmen specified, and shall remain in force for the period named in, and subject to variation as provided for by, section 3 of the Act.

The general minimum rates settled by the Joint District Board shall apply in all other cases.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. COLLINS. June 6th, 1912.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

On 14th June last the following communication was addressed by the President of the Board of Trade to the Chief Industrial Commissioner: -

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL GARDENS, S.W.

14th June, 1912.

Sin,—The Government are anxious to have inquiry made into certain matters which appear to them to be difficulties in the way of peaceful and friendly relations between employers and workmen.

They would be obliged to the Industrial Council if they would carefully consider these points, take such evidence.

They would be obliged to the Industrial Council if they would carefully consider these points, take such evidence as they think fit, and report to the Government the conclusions to which they may come.

The Government will give the most earnest attention to any recommendations that the Council may be able to make. The questions which they desire especially to refer to the Council are as follows: (1) What is the best method of

securing the due fulfilment of industrial agreements; (2) how far, and in what manner, industrial agreements which are made between representative bodies of employers and of workmen should be enforced throughout a particular trade

or district.—I am, &c.,
(Signed) SYDNEY BUXTON.
Sir George Askwith, K.C.B.,
Chief Industrial Commissioner.

The first meeting of the Industrial Council to consider the matters referred to them in the above letter was held on 24th June, at which public evidence was taken regarding Industrial Agreements.

Further meetings have since been held and the enquiry

is in progress.

July, 1912.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRA-TION PROCEEDINGS.

(1) UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT. Transport Workers, London.

Following the declaration of a national strike by the Transport Workers' Federation Executive (see Labour GAZETTE, June, 1912, p. 230) certain unions proceeded to take a ballot of their members as to the advisability of ceasing work, the results of which in each case showed majorities against a stoppage. At certain ports, however, a number of dockers and other workpeople ceased work, but the response was not general, and at the ports outside London work generally was resumed in the course of a few days.

On July 1st the House of Commons, after debate, accepted by 254 votes to 188 the following resolution,

moved by Mr. J. O'Grady, M.P.:-

That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the representatives of the employers and the workmen's organisations involved in the present dispute in the Port of London should meet, with a view to arriving at a settlement.

Subsequent to the resolution, the employers announced, on July 4th, that "they adhere to their decision conveyed to the Members of the Cabinet Committee on the several occasions when meetings have taken place-viz., that they agree to no conditions precedent to the men returning to work," and that "in the future, as in the past, the freest submission of grievances will be allowed to employees, and just and generous consideration promptly accorded to them," and on July 11th, a meeting of the employers unanimously passed a resolution confirming their previous decision that they will agree to no conditions precedent to all classes of the men returning to work.

Taxi-Cab Drivers, London.

Certain questions of interpretation of the award of March 6th having arisen between the London Motor Cab Proprietors' Association and the London Cab Drivers' Trade Union, and between the British Motor Cab Company Ltd. and the same Trade Union, terms of reference between the former parties were signed on May 14th and between the latter parties on May 23rd.

The questions at issue were referred to a Court of Arbitration, consisting of the Right Hon. Viscount St. Aldwyn, chairman, Mr. L. A. Martin, and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and the Court issued their written interpretation of the matters in dispute on June 19th.

Two of the points at issue affected both the London Motor Cab Proprietors' Association and the British Motor Cab Company, and the interpretation of the Court in regard to these points was as follows:-

"a. Clause 5. Sub-section (g) does not mean that all "odd men" must be requested to come on 6 days per week, but that a reasonable percentage of the "odd men" should be requested to come in turn, each on such days and at such times as may be specified by the employers.

"b. The Conciliation Board recommended was intended to deal with all disputes which may arise."

On the point affecting the London Motor Cab Proprietors' Association only the Court's decision was as

"Clause 5, sub-section (d): The intention of this clause was not merely that preference should be given in the provision of another cab to the driver of a cab laid up for annual overhaul or for repairs not necessitated by his own fault, but that a cab should in all cases be provided for the

driver so as not to interfere with the regularity of his working hours. Complaint was made to us by the London Cab Drivers' Trade Union that this has not been done in some cases by the F.I.A.T. and National Motor Cab Companies. "Any such complaint should be made to, and investigated by, the Conciliation Board.

The point affecting the British Motor Cab Company only was settled as follows:-

"Clause 5 (c). We think that such an arrangement as has been put forward by the British Motor Cab Company, Ltd., in their letter of 30th May, 1912, would not contravene our award provided that the 12 hours' rest is secured to the driver after each day's work.'

The Court further recommended that Rules of Procedure for the Conciliation Board should be settled without

Engineers, Birkenhead.

The Right Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., the Arbitrator appointed to deal with a dispute between a Birkenhead shipbuilding firm and their workpeople (see LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1912, p. 231), issued his award on June 21st, deciding in favour of the men's claim for an advance of a further 1s. per week on time rates and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on piece prices on new work.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Wolverhampton.

A settlement has recently been arrived at in the case of the dispute as to the wages of female boot and shoe operatives at Wolverhampton, in which Mr. Alderman Smith, J.P., was appointed Arbitrator (see Labour GAZETTE for November, 1911, p. 404).

Since the hearing of the case the firm had made certain advances in their workpeople's wages, with which, however, the Union representatives were not satisfied.

At a meeting of representatives of the parties with Mr. Smith, on June 18th, an agreement was arrived at, the union representatives accepting an offer of the firm further to increase the wages of the female operatives by 1s. per week in the case of those earning 10s. and upwards and 6d. for those earning under 10s. This advance is to be fixed without prejudice to any settlement of the minimum wage question for female workers which may subsequently be fixed by negotiation between the Employers' Federation and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, and the firm and the Union are to consider the compilation of a quantities' statement for female workers, based upon the weekly rates as fixed by the agreement.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Northampton.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the Umpire appointed to deal with this case (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June, p. 231), issued his award on June 21st, deciding as follows :-

"I therefore award and determine that there is no provision under the Terms of Settlement of 1895 and subsequent National Agreements, and the aforesaid Northampton Clickers' Quantities Statement and Award dated August 12th, 1909, which restricts the earning capacity of a workman, or prohibits an employer paying supplementary wages in respect of such excess work done, over and above the value of the work which represents the fixed or agreed standard weekly wage of such workman, as calculated by the Quantities Statement, provided always that the full statement price or wage is paid for such excess work, and that the employment of the workman is in compliance, in all other respects, with existing national and local agreements, conditions and quantities statements regulating such wages and employment." "I therefore award and determine that there is no provi-

Electrical Wiremen, Leicester.

Mr. C. M. Bailhache, K.C., the Arbitrator appointed to deal with a dispute affecting electrical wiremen in the Leicester district (see LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1912, p. 232), issued his award on June 17th, deciding that the men's claim for an advance from $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. per hour should not be granted.

(2) OTHER CASES.

Female Boot and Shoe Operatives-Northampton.

Arbitrators appointed by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade (Clickers and Pressmen) of Northampton, have made their award, dated 6th July, 1912, in connection with a scale and minimum for the closing department. The award fixes

a graduated scale and minimum, ranging from 12s. to 18s. per week, for female operatives of not less than 18 years of age, and with not less than three years' experience in that department prior to attaining the age of 18, who are engaged upon certain first class operations, and 1s. per week less than the above scale for female operatives of 19 years of age, and of 20 years of age and upwards, who are not engaged upon these operations, certain operations being totally exempt from the application of the scale and minimum. A vital condition of the award is that there should be no reduction of quantities or restriction of output. The arbitrators concur in the suggestion that the National Conference take into consideration the advisability of fixing a lower age than 18 as a commencing age for a scale of wages for females, and also request the Board to proceed with the formation of a piecework or quantities' statement, to come into operation before the time fixed for the expiration of the award, which is to remain in operation until the week after Bank Holiday week in August, 1915, and thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION: AGRICUL-TURAL OUTPUT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A Report* has recently been issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on inquiries made by them in connection with the Census of Production Act, 1906, relating to the total output of agricultural products, the number of persons engaged and the motive power employed. These inquiries were made in connection with, and as a supplement to, the usual annual inquiries addressed to occupiers of land and owners of live stock, and, like the latter inquiries, did not extend to any plots of cultivated land not exceeding one acre in extent; this limitation is comparatively unimportant as regards the main farm crops, such as wheat, barley, oats, roots, etc.; but in the case of vegetable, fruit, and what are termed minor crops, the total output given would have been substantially increased if it had included the production of all the gardens, allotments and other small plots of land not comprised in the "farming area" of the

The returns related, as a rule, to the state of facts on, or in the twelve months ending, June 4th, 1908; the crops and produce returned were usually those of

The total production and gross value (at market prices) of the chief farm crops in 1908 were as follows:—

			1,000 grs.	1,000 £'s.
Wheat			6,567	 10,370
Barley			6,840	 9,177
Oats			15,453	 13,264
		1	,000 tons.	1,000 £'s.
Turnips and swedes			23,768	 23,768
Mangold			8,995	 7,196
Clover and "seeds"	hay		3,507	 12,712
Meadow hay			6,213	 19,106
Straw			7,000	 12,660
Potatoes			3,918	 9,892
Cabbage	•••		954	 760

Hops in 1908 occupied 38,921 acres, being the smallest area then recorded, and the production (which is extremely variable from year to year) was in that year 470,761 cwts., with a total value of £1,059,000.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of flowers and shrubs was slightly more than 4,000 acres, and the gross value of the production was put at £121,000. The fruit crops (which were considerably below the average) amounted to 8,130,000 cwts., with a value of £4,495,000; apples accounted for 4,486,000 cwts., with a value (including the value of these used in cider-making) of £1,490,000, and strawberries for 829,000 cwts., with a value of £1,036,000. 2,041,000 cwts. of apples were used on farms for cider making, producing 17,843,000 gallons, of a value of £381,000.

The total area of woodland was 2,782,000 acres, of which 128,000 acres were described as plantation, *i.e.*, land planted within the preceding ten years; this repre-

sents an increase since 1905 of 24,000 acres of plantation and a net increase in the total area of 14,000 acres. The estimated production of timber in the twelve months ending June, 1908, was 14,845,000 cubic feet, with a value of £598,000; the value of other wood sold or used at home, e.g., pit props, small thinnings, cord wood, faggots, bavins, etc., and the value of osiers sold, together made the total value of timber of all kinds sold or utilised during the year about £800,000.

The live stock on agricultural holdings on June 4th, 1908, were as follows: Horses, 1,545,671; cattle, 6,905,134; sheep, 27,119,730; pigs, 2,823,482. The estimated number and value of the animals sold off the farms in the year 1908-9 are shown in the following

			TI	housands	1,000 £'s.
Horses		 		53	 1,590
Cattle	calves			2,130	 27,264
Sheep				9,577	 18,196
Pigs		 		4,419	 14,362

The total supply of beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pigmeat from British farms was estimated at 1,051,000 tons, representing an average supply per head of population in Great Britain as follows: Beef and veal, 26:3 lbs.; mutton and lamb, 14:5 lbs.; pig-meat, 17:5 lbs.; total, 58:3 lbs.

The total amount of wool clipped in 1908 was 56 million lbs. washed, and 32 million lbs. unwashed, its estimated value in 1908 being £2,600,000; to this should be added an estimated amount of 22 million lbs. for "skin-fleeces," i.e., wool obtained from sheep slaughtered, giving a total value in round figures of £3,100,000.

The quantities and values of dairy products sold by farmers were calculated as follows:—

Milk (whole)		1,000 galls. 850,000 17,000	1,000 £'s. 24,820 143
Cream	ances :	1,000 qts. 5,900	1,000 £'s.
Butter		1,000 cwts. 490	1,000 £'s. 2,940
Cheese		500	1.400

The number of poultry kept at June 4th, 1908, on agricultural holdings and the number of eggs produced in the preceding year were estimated as follows:—

			otal kept housands	ggs produced. Thousands.
Fowls	 	3.50	 32,356	 1,108,483
Ducks	 		 2,963	 27,260
Geese	 	3	 712	 1,724
Turkeys			 697	 1,826

By Section 3 of the Census of Production Act, 1906, particulars, in respect of industries scheduled under the Act, were required of the output, the number of persons employed and the power used or generated, and particulars might also be required as to the aggregate estimated value of the materials used. In the agricultural industry information under these headings cannot be supplied with the same completeness or accuracy as may be possible in other industries, but the Report states that the information collected by the Board of Agriculture may, so far as it goes, fairly be regarded as affording a basis for trustworthy estimates.

The total "output" of the agricultural land of Great

The total "output" of the agricultural land of Great Britain is represented by the value of the products sold off the farms for consumption and has been calculated for Great Britain, and for England and Wales and Scotland separately as under:—

	_			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Farm Crops Fruit*, Flowers, Animals Wool Dairy Produce Poultry	and	Timbe	or	 1,000 €. 40,200 4,700 50,800 2,100 25,500 4,350	1,000£. 6,400 500 10,600 500 4,500 650	1,000£. 46.600 5,200 61,400 2,600† 30,000 5,000
То	tal			127,650	23,150	150,800

A calculation of the "estimated value of the materials used" in producing this output would, in the nature of the case, be largely speculative. It is evident that the

material" used in agricultural production is mainly derived from the land itself, or, from certain constituents which are present in all fertile soils. The fertility of the soil is assumed to be maintained at a constant level by the "return to the land" of a large proportion of its produce, and by the purchase of fertilisers and feeding stuffs. About two-thirds of the crops are returned to the land, and the consuming or manurial value of these crops might be calculated as a part of the cost of materials used in producing the output. For purchased materials more definite information is available in returns collected by the Board of Trade, from which it appears that the value of corn offals, oil cakes and other feeding stuffs, and of artificial fertilisers used in Great Britain in 1907, was approximately as follows: Corn offals and feeding meals, £15,500,000; oil cakes and other feeding stuffs, £7,500,000; Artificial fertilisers (say), £3,000,000; total, £26,000,000.*

A certain proportion of the corn offals is purchased for pig feeding, poultry feeding, and other purposes by non-occupiers of agricultural land, while a part of the fertilisers goes to private gardens. On the other hand, these figures of feeding stuffs take no account of the large quantities of maize and other imported corn which are purchased by farmers, and should certainly be included in the materials used in producing the "output." There is, however, no means of dividing the imports which go direct to the farms from those which go to the mills or are used in the towns, or by nonagriculturists in the rural districts. Among the materials " used might be included the cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry sent in store condition from Ireland and fattened in Great Britain, which in 1908 would represent a value of nearly £7,000,000. Among other materials might be reckoned imported farm seeds and town manure, the latter consisting partly of straw returned to the farm.

The permanent labour employed throughout the year on the farms of Great Britain—excluding the occupiers, who on many of the smaller farms might be classed among the manual labourers—is represented by 1,173,000 persons, of whom 889,000 were males and 284,000 females; and in addition there was a large number of persons (estimated at 167,000) temporarily employed on the 4th June, 1908.

The mechanical motive power used in agricultural production is generated by 34,450 engines of various descriptions with a total horse-power of 213,525.

The summary of the figures stands as follows:-

Gross Output of Farms	Pe	ersons Employ	ed.	Gross Outp Permanent	ut per Person ly Employed.
of Great Britain.	Occupiers.	Permanent Labourers	Total.	Including Occupiers.	Excluding Occupiers.
150,800,000	No. 500,000	No. 1,173,000	No. 1,673,000	£ 90	£ 129

The land from which this gross output is obtained, consisting of arable land, permanent pasture, rough grazings (mountain and heath land used for grazing) and woodland, amounts to 47,795,323 acres, and the gross output thus averages about £3 3s. 1d. per acre; but the range is very wide on different classes of land. The output per acre on the $2\frac{3}{4}$ million acres under woods, for instance, is only about 6s., while from the 13,000,000 acres of rough grazings it may perhaps not be more than 10 or 12 shillings. On the 32,000,000 acres of "cultivated land" (of which nearly 17,500,000 acres are grass) the gross output would probably amount on an average to nearly £4 10s. per acre.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the figures include no produce of land occupied in smaller plots than one acre; this qualification is especially important in connection with the output of pigs, poultry, and many of the minor crops. A considerable, but unknown, amount of produce grown under glass is also not taken into account. It is necessary to remember also that in agriculture,

more, perhaps, than in any industry, figures relating to a single year are especially apt to mislead if they are carelessly used. Both in quantities and value, any one year may differ widely from the preceding or succeeding one and from the average.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, 1911.

According to the annual report* for 1911 of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, the total number of factories under inspection was 114,442, and of workshops, 178,801; these figures represent increases of 2,072 and 372 respectively over the previous year. The number of textile factories was 8,201, an increase of 23, and that of non-textile factories, 106,241, an increase of 2,049.

The total number of accidents reported in 1911 was 148,945, an increase of 19,395 over the previous year; of these 1,182 were fatal accidents, an increase of 102. The report points out that the increase previously noted in 1910 was continued in 1911, corresponding with the increased volume of manufacture which is shown by the returns published by the Board of Trade; the conditions, as regards both accidents and volume of manufacture, are comparable with those of 1907, in which year the total number of accidents reported was 124,325, and that of fatal accidents 1,179.

There were 691 cases of poisoning and 64 cases of anthrax, as compared with 522 and 51 respectively in the previous year. The total number of deaths was 49 (38 from poisoning and 11 from anthrax), as compared with 48 (39 from poisoning and 9 from anthrax) in 1910. The number of reported cases of lead poisoning showed a considerable increase, from 505 to 669; this is attributed by the medical officer to three causes: increased employment, the heat of the summer, and the effect of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The number of children and young persons medically examined during 1911 for certificates of fitness to work in factories and workshops was 474,339, an increase of 12.1 per cent. over 1910. 459,151 were certified, and 15,188 rejected; of the rejections, 9,679 were on medical grounds.

The number of prosecutions for offences against the various Acts was 4,449, as compared with 3,644 in 1910; the great majority (3,449) related to questions of employment. Convictions were obtained in 4,249 cases, and 94 were withdrawn on payment of costs.

AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND.

Information has been received from correspondents in various parts of the country respecting the rates of wages agreed upon at the principal hiring fairs for farm servants held in Scotland in the autumn of 1911.

According to the reports received, the principal factors affecting wages were (1) emigration and (2) the forward state of farm work, the former tending to increase wages, particularly for the best class of men, by reducing the supply of labour, and the latter tending to decrease wages by reducing the demand. In many instances, the one factor was said to have been counterbalanced by the other, and there was little or no change in wages. There was an upward tendency, however (for which emigration was largely responsible), in the wages of most classes of farm servants in the Orkney Islands and the counties of Inverness, Ross, Lanark, and Ayr, such increases as were reported amounting to about £1 for the half-year.

The decreases which were reported were principally confined to unmarried men changing places, and amounted to about 10s. to £1 for the half-year. They occurred in parts of the counties of Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Fife, and Stirling.

Reports from nearly all the counties referred to a scarcity of women workers. One correspondent (in Forfarshire) mentioned that the work which was formerly given to women was now being done by boys of from 14 to 16 years of age.

^{*} Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Agricultural Output of Great Britain Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 9d.

^{*} Including Cider and Perry. † The value of skin wool is included under "Animals."

^{*} The above figures are as given in the Preliminary Tables published by the Board of Trade. The subsequent revision of the details raises the total to 423400,000.

^{*} Factories and Workshops. Cd. 6239. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 2s. 9d.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF WORKING CLASS FAMILIES IN COPENHAGEN.

In continuation of an inquiry made in 1897 the Danish Statistical Office instituted an investigation* relating to the income and expenditure of working-class families in 1909, both rural and urban families being included. Allowance was made for grown-up children living at home, the husband's or wife's parents, lodgers, and others who only partially shared in the expenditure, so that the resultant data relate exclusively to parents and young children, who shared in the whole of the expenditure on food, light, fuel, &c.

The data were collected by means of household account books distributed by the Statistical Office through trade unions, sick funds, and farmers' associations to the various families and compiled week by week throughout the year. The books were then returned to the Statistical Office in the first half of 1910, when it was found that the number of complete and otherwise satisfactory budgets numbered 550.

The following particulars, relating to Copenhagen, which are stated to be preliminary only, are based on household books compiled by 76 working-class families comprising 350 persons (or an average of 4.6 per family). The average income per family from all sources was £96 13s. 4d. per annum and the average expenditure £98. This excess of expenditure over income is more apparent than real. It was found that the income and expenditure seldom balanced in the individual budgets, partly because some item had been overlooked and partly because the cost of goods purchased on credit had been entered up as if actually paid for.

The following Table shows the average income per annum grouped according to source:—

Source of Income.	Amount.	Per cent. of Total.	
Husband's earnings, principal occupation Husband's earnings, other occupations Wife's earnings Children's contributions Sick and unemployment benefit Loans, gifts, lottery winnings, &c. Total	£ s. d. 82 2 3 3 6 8 3 12 3 2 7 9 1 18 10 3 5 7	Per cent. 85:0 3 4 3.7 2:5 2:0 3:4 100:0	

The average annual expenditure incurred under each of the various heads was as follows:-

Items of Expenditure.	Amount.	Per cent. of Total.
Clothes and laundry Rent Fuel and lighting Insurance premiums Trade Union contributions Repairs and purchases Lotterles.	£ s. d. 43 12 3 2 12 3 11 2 3 14 1 1 4 12 3 3 18 10 2 5 7 2 12 3 10 11 2 5 11 2 4 5	Per cent. 44·5 2·6 11·3 14·4 4·8 4·1 2·3 2·6 1·0 12·4
Total	98 0 0	100.0

In the next Table the percentage expenditure under various heads is shown for three groups of families, viz., the 21 whose expenditure was from 1,200 to 1,600 kronen (£66 13s. 4d. to £88 17s. 9d.), the 40 who spent from 1,600 to 2,000 kronen (£88 17s. 9d. to £111 2s. 3d.), and the 15 whose expenditure exceeded 2,000 kronen.

Items of Expenditure.	1,200-1,600 kr. (21 bu lgets)	1,600-2,000 kr. (40 budgets).	Over 2,000 kr. (15 budgets).	Total (76 budgets)
Alcohol and tobacco Clothing and laundry Rent Repairs and purchases Fuel and lighting Insurance premiums Other	2.0	45·4 2·6 10·8 14·3 2·5 4·9 4·1 15·4	41·0 2·9 14·6 13·0 3·2 4·6 4·2 16·5	44·5 2·6 11·3 14·4 2·6 4·8 4·1 15·7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*} Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office), June, 1912.

GERMAN LABOUR COLONIES IN 1911.

THE following statistics showing the work of the German labour colonies in 1911 are taken from Der Wanderer, No. 11-12, 1911, the journal of the German Travellers' Homes Association. The colonies, which are for the temporary reception and employment of unemployed workpeople, number 35, one being situated in Hertfordshire, and the remainder in Germany. Since the establishment of the colonies in 1882, a total of 239,076 persons have been admitted.

At the end of 1911 accommodation existed in the colonies for 4,893 persons, as compared with 4,888 in the previous year. The number of persons admitted in 1911 was 12,141, as compared with 12,303 in 1910. The largest number of admissions occurred in October (1,279) and the least in April (856); in 1910 the corresponding months were November (1,296) and December (889). In 1911 admission was refused to 3,635 persons, as compared with 3,898 in 1910. The refusal was due in 1,291 cases to want of room, in 445 to the fact that the applicant did not belong to the district, in 85 to his being either too young or too old, in 137 to his being ill, in 58 to incapacity for work, in 43 to intemperance, in 192 to the applicant's name being on the "black list," and in 1,384 cases to other reasons. Of the 12,141 persons admitted in 1911, 4,585 had not entered a colony before; 2,421 had been in a colony once; 1,497, twice; 898, three times; 659, four times; 433, five times; 308 six times; and 1,340 more than six times. Of those entering in 1911, 6,089, or 50.1 per cent., were between 30 and 50 years of age; 2,633, or 21.7 per cent., were aged 30 or under; and 3,419, or 28.2 per cent., were over 50.

The following Table classifies the persons admitted to the labour colonies during each of the years 1910 and 1911, according to trade or occupation: -

				No. of Persons	admitted in
Trade or Occup	1911.	1910.			
Metal and Enginee ing Trades Textile Trades Clothing and Cleaning Agriculture and Fishing Transport and Seafaring. Chemical and Pottery Trades Woodworking, &c., trades Food Preparation Trades Hotels and Restaurants. Paper and Leather Trades Hairdressers, &c.		ed)		4,277 1,046 82 963 184 551 1,343 204 291 501 570 288 202 141 568 127	4 272 1,084 71 1,024 201 537 1,183 200 329 549 549 222 176 211 634 141
Officials, Surveyors, &c Domestic, &c., Servants Other Trades or Occupations		:	 ::	120 683	162 708
Last colo il sustato	To	tal		12,141	12,303

During 1911 the number of names removed from the registers of the Labour Colonies was 12,094 (including 44 transferred from one colony to another). The reasons assigned for the removals (other than the above 44 and the 42 caused by death) are of interest as throwing some light upon the class of persons who resort to these institu-During the year 437 persons absconded and 2,349 were dismissed (435 owing to sickness, 42 for unfitness for work, 92 "on demand of the authorities," 1,063 for refusing to perform allotted tasks, 202 for laziness, 278 for drunkenness, and 237 for bad conduct). On the other hand, 2,125 are reported as having gone to situations, 5,948 as having left "at their own desire," 702 as having left owing to the duration of stay permitted having expired, and 447 as having "returned to their families."

The total number of days worked by the colonists in 1911 was 1,148,642, as compared with 1,188,698 in 1910.

TRADE UNIONS IN AUSTRIA IN 1911.

July, 1912.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE statistics for 1911 of the Social Democratic trade unions of Austria, to which the great majority of members of trade unions in Austria belong, are published in the issue for June 14th, 1912, of Die Gewerkschaft, the journal of the Central Commission of these unions.

The aggregate membership at the end of 1911 was 421,905, and although this figure represents an increase of 5.3 per cent. as compared with that of the previous year, it still remained 15.8 per cent. below the figure recorded at the end of 1907, as will be seen from the following Table showing the fluctuation in the membership of the Social Democratic unions during the past ten

Year.	Membership on December 31st.	Year.	Membership on December 31st.
1902	135,178	1907	501,094
1903	154,665	1908	482,279
1904	189,121	1909	415,256
1905	323,099	1910	400,565
1906	448,270	1911	421,905

The distribution of the total membership among the principal groups of trades and industries at the end of 1910 and 1911 is shown in the following Table:-

Group of Trades.	Membership o	n December 31st,
aroup of Irados	1910.	1911.
Building Mining and Quarrying Metal and Engineering Lextile Jothing Transport Frinting and Bookbinding Voodworking Themical, Pottery, and Glass ood Preparation and Tobacco ommercial Clerks, Shop Assistants, &c. ther Trades and Industries	39,439 17,506 61,157 38,950 16,574 56,558 28,238 32,789 27,337* 29,174 29,594 23,229	46,491 13,540 66,604 41,609 17,753 59,470 29,053 31,956 27,965 30,932 31,579 24,963
Total	400,545*	421,905

The total receipts of these unions in 1911 amounted to £382,974, and the total expenditure to £355,924, the corresponding figures for 1910 being £358,507 and £334,322 respectively. The ordinary contributions of members in 1911 amounted to £343,649, while the principal items of expenditure (apart from the cost of dministration, £65,230) were unemployment and traveling benefit £64,271, sick and invalidity benefit £54,347, funeral and special distress benefits £32,377, propaganda and organisation £44,190, and journal £47,329.

The foregoing figures are exclusive of sums collected and distributed by the unions in support of persons on strike, locked-out or "victimised" by employers, no formal provision for these objects being made in the rules of these organisations. Sums for this purpose are collected by voluntary contributions, and in 1911 £16,699 was thus distributed, as compared with £37,611 in the preceding year.

At the close of the year the total property of the unions amounted to £547,720, as compared with £474,056 at

PAYMENT OF MINERS' WAGES IN AUSTRIA. NEW LAW.

A LAW of May 17th, 1912, + amends the general Mining Law of Austria as regards the payment of miners wages. In addition to changing the intervals of payment from monthly to fortnightly ones (excepting for foremen) the following new provisions are introduced.

The pay-day is to be stated in the working rules of the mine and wages are to be paid in currency. Only such deductions are to be made as are specified in the rules or permitted by special laws. The mine owners must provide free lights and tools, and in case of damage to these the miners are only to be held liable for com-

* This figure is revised in the source referred to above, although in an earlier able of the report the total is still given as 400.565 (see second paragraph of his article, and BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1911, p. 288).

† Soziale Rundschau (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department).

pensation if they are culpable. The amount debited to the miner for explosives and other working materials supplied to him must not be in excess of the cost price, and a statement of the amount and cost is to be made for every wage period. The time required for receiving wages is to be included in the scheduled working hours, and wages must not be paid in public-houses. the output upon which the wages are based is calculated according to the number and capacity of tubs it will suffice in the case of tubs of uniform size if a notice as to their capacity be posted up; where the size is not uniform, the cubic contents of each tub must be plainly marked upon it in a permanent manner. If the wages to be paid are determined by weighing the tubs, the weight of the empty tub must be noted before it is used for the first time, and must be taken at least once in each year, and except in so far as tubs of approximately the same weight are used, must be plainly marked in a permanent manner upon each. Should tubs be loaded insufficiently or contrary to regulations, the contents in so far as they comply with the regulations are to be taken into account in reckoning the amount of wages due.

Penalties for infringement of the above provisions are 20 to 1,000 kronen (16s. 8d. to £41 13s. 4d.).

The new law comes into force four months after publication, i.e., from the 5th October.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

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 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 reconstruction 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.

There is a large demand in all parts during the next two or three months for farm labourers, for railway navvies, for mechanics in outdoor trades, and for female servants at all times both in towns and on farms. Some 4,000 garment workers at Montreal, and 900 garment workers and 200 tailors at Toronto, are on strike.

Commonwealth of Australia.

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

New South Wales. - In Sydney and suburbs nearly all lines of industry have been doing well, the building, furniture, iron and clothing trades being the best; and competent men in these trades, as well as able-bodied labourers, can get work. Miners at Broken Hill and Newcastle have been busy. There is a good demand for female servants and tailoresses (factory). In the country employment is generally good, and there is a demand for farm and dairy hands. All emigrants should take sufficient money with them for board and lodging till they secure work.

Victoria.—There is a good opening for farmers, farm labourers, wheelwrights, bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, painters, plumbers, blacksmiths, electricians,

As a disciplinary measure to meet the case of gross miscon luct recourse is had to the system of entering a man's name in a punishment book or "black list." A copy of this list is sent to all the colonies, and a man whose name appears in it is not allowed to enter any colony for a period of five years.

^{*} Handbooks (with maps) on the different British Dominions Oversea may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office at a penny each post free. The office remains open till 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays in July.

and fitters. There is also a good demand for female servants, and for female operatives at 20s. to 35s. a

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

week in the clothing, hat and boot trades.

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, masons, bricklayers, galvanised ironworkers, carpenters, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, pattern-makers, makers, female servants, women and girls in factories, and experienced farm labourers and married couples

in the country. There is a surplus of unskilled labour.

*Queensland.**—There is a good demand for farm labourers, dairy hands and female servants. All assisted emigration is temporarily suspended.

Western Australia.—The principal demand is for farmers, farm labourers (especially those who are accustomed to machinery), and female servants.

New Zealand.

Agricultural operations have been quiet; the cycle and motor, coach building, printing, engineering, and leather trades, and unskilled labour have been fair. The meat-freezing, wood-working, building and clothing trades have been active in several places. There is a demand for women workers, but not much for mechanics.

Union of South Africa.

The building trades at Johannesburg continue to be active; but the supply of labour is sufficient. In other parts of South Africa also the supply is sufficient, except in the case of women workers, who should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

LABOUR ABROAD.

[Note.—The following reports include an abtract 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. 275-274 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 May.—There was still an unusual depression for the time of year in the building trades. In the metal and printing trades there was no change, employment continuing good. The situation in the textile trades in the Nord department was still unsatisfactory, and much short time was reported. In the skin and leather trades there was an improvement on the previous month, and the depression which had prevailed since last year came to an end. There was no noteworthy change in employment in vineyards in the South of France, although the carrying out of certain measures for protecting the vines from disease resulted in a slight improvement as compared with a month ago. Engagements for bark-peeling and the activity in agricultural operations accentuated the revival in employment among woodmen noted in the previous month in the departments of Loiret, Nièvre and Yonne; in Allier and Cher, however, there was increased unemployment owing to the drought. Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 810 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 258,932. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pasde-Calais department, 5.6 per cent. of the members were unemployed in May, as compared with 7.4 per cent. in April and 5.1 per cent. in May, 1911.†

Coal Mining in May.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground was 5.93 in May, as compared with 5.90 in the previous month and 5.82 in May, 1911. Taking surface and

underground workers together, 48.21 per cent. worked full time (6 days or over per week), and 51.67 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 94.23 and 5.72, and in May, 1911, 51.0 and 47.9.

Labour Disputes in May.—Ninety-seven labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in May, as compared with 94 in the previous month and 196* in May, 1911. In 93 of the new disputes 11,654 workpeople took part, as compared with 6,521 who took part in 88 disputes in the previous month and 21,103 in 169 disputes in May 1911. month and 21,193 in 169 disputes in May, 1911. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were building (29 disputes), textile (14), metal (12), wood-working (12), transport (9), and agriculture (7). Of 132 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 26 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 62 wholly in favour of the employers, while 44 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in May .- Thirteen instances of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration, including one in which work had not been suspended, were reported to the French Labour Department during May, the initiative being taken in one case by employers and workpeople jointly, in one case by the workpeople, and in 11 cases by the Justices of the Peace. In 2 cases the proffered intervention was declined (by the workpeople). In the remaining 11 cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of 9 of the disputes, a collective agreement being signed in each case.

GERMANY.

Employment in May .- According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department), it is not possible to generalise concerning the state of the market for labour in May, except in so far as it may be said to have shown some signs of weaken-

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Department by 51 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,114,869. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,951,871, of whom 36,479, or 1.9 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of May, as against 1.7 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 1.6 per cent. at the end of May, 1911.† Particulars for each of the principal unions that contributed to make up

Union.	Member- ship reported on at end of	Percentage of Member- ship returned as un- employed at end of month.†				
Control of the same	May, 1912.			lay, May, April, M		May 1911.
All Unions making Returns	1,951,871	1.9	1.7	1.6		
PRINCIPAL UNIONS: Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Engineers and Metal Workers. (Hirsch-Duncker) Metal Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Christian) Boot and Shoe Makers Transport Workers Printers Bookbinders. Wood workers Brewery and Corn Mill Workers Factory Workers (irrespective of trade) State and Municipal Workers.	66,238 533,111 22,935 43,081 130,932 37,885 44,613 206,433 62,600 32,254 188,275 46,469 33,912 182,266 46,332	0·2 1·5 1·6 0·7 0·7 0·7 0·9 1·4 2·9 2·9 3·0 1·9 1·4 1·2 0·5	\$\frac{1}{15}\$ \$\frac	0.0 1.5 1.2 0.8 0.7 1.3 1.1 1.2 2.1 2.5 2.1 1.4 3.8 1.2 0.5		

The percentage unemployed among those unions which made returns at all three periods was 1.9 at the end of May, 1912, as compared with 1.7 in the previous month and 1.7 at the end of May, 1911.†

According to the returns from the employers' side, the favourable state of employment reported in the pre vious month was maintained in many trades.

In the coal mining industry the demand for coal in the Ruhr district was smaller than in April. This was due not only to decreased home consumption, but also to the export business being adversely affected by the de-pression in the English market, combined with high shipping freights. The reports from the other centres of the coal and lignite mining industry also point to the prevalence of less satisfactory conditions than those of the previous month.

Potash mines, iron foundries, steel works, and rolling mills were well employed on the whole, and in some cases rather better than in April. The situation in the general engineering trades continued favourable, and. so far as South Germany is concerned, was reported as very good. The reports from the electrical and chemical trades were favourable, and reference is made to brisk employment in some cases. Cotton spinning mills continued satisfactorily employed, also woollen cloth manufacture, while business in the Silesian linen industry was described as brisk. The men and boys' ready-made clothing trades were busy, most centres showing an improvement on April. The paper and printing trades were satisfactorily employed. Reports from the building trades were for the most part unfavourable. The market in the Berlin district in particular is described as suffering from over-production, while the large banks were stated to be restricting their building loans very

HOLLAND.*

Employment in May.—Returns relating to unemployment among their members in May were received by the Dutch Central Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with 52,047 members entitled to benefit. The percentage of these out of work in May, 1912, was 3.0, as compared with 5.1 in April and 2.1 in May, 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 5.8 in May, compared with 5.9 in the previous month and 5.7 a year ago.

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

	Number of Members	Pe	rcenta	ge ed.†	Average Days lost per Week.		
Group of Trades.	entitled to Benefit in May, 1912.	May, 1912.	Apr., 1912.	May, 1911.	May, 1912.	Apr., 1912.	May, 1911.
All Unions and Municipal Unem- ployment Funds making returns.	52,047	3.0	5.1	2·1	5.8	5-9	5.7
PRINCIPAL TRADES: Diamond Workers Printing Trades Building Trades Building Trades Ericklayers and Masons Painters Carpenters Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Trades Tobacoo Workers and	10,324 6,029 10,228 902 2,043 4,913 2,111 5,722 2,742 5,902	12·0‡ 0·7 1·0 1·4 0·0 0·8 0·0 0·3 0·1 0·6	21·7‡ 0·6 1·4 2·7 0·2 1·7 0 0 0·5	5·7‡ 0·4 1·9 5·7 0·0 1·8 0·0 0·8	6.0‡ 6.0 4.7 4.0 4.4 0.0 5.7 5.5	6·0‡ 6·0 4·7 4·8 4·6 0·0 5·8 5·3	6·01 6·0 4·8 5·0 0·0 4·7 0·0 5·7

BELGIUM.§

Employment in May .- According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1.3 per cent. of the 56,803 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of the month, as compared with 1.0 per cent. in April and 1.3 per cent. in May, 1911.† The above figures exclude returns relating to diamond workers at Antwerp, who were still experiencing an exceptional amount of unemployment, the percentage remaining at 8.3.

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 273-274. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Proteign Labour Statistics.

oreign Labour Statistics.

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

DENMARK *

Employment in April.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 4.0 per cent. of the 91,900 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 7.2 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 9.5 per cent. a year ago. † The average number of days lost by such persons during April owing to unemployment was 1.2 per member of the unions reporting, as compared with 2.0 in the previous month and 2.0 in April, 1911.

SWEDEN.

Lock-Out in Baking Industry.—A despatch from H.M. Minister at Stockholm, dated June 11th, reports a serious dispute in the Swedish baking industry. It is stated that, owing to dissatisfaction with the general scale of wages applicable to the industry throughout the country, which was adopted after the great strike of 1909, the workpeople had instituted a systematic series of local strikes, strike funds being provided by those members of the unions who remained at work. The employers, who with few exceptions were closely organised, decided to reply by a general lock-out, which measure has now been adopted in Stockholm and Gothenburg, and men have been brought from Germany to take the place of the excluded workpeople.

SWITZERLAND.

Increase in Wages on Swiss Railways.-A decree of June 22nd, 1912, approves of the announcement of the Federal Railway Administration that a bonus of £1 5s. 0d. will be granted to workpeople on the Federal Railways for the period January 1st, 1911, to April 1st, 1912, and the necessary credit demanded. This bonus is additional to one already granted pending the entry into operation of the new wages' scale on the latter date. (See Board of Trade Labour Gazette, January, 1911,

UNITED STATES.

Strike of Seamen and Dock Workers at New York .- In a despatch, dated July 2nd, H.M. Consul-General at New York reports a strike of seamen and dock workers at that port. As the result of a strike of seamen which occurred there last summer, American steamship companies engaged in the coasting trade had agreed to rely exclusively on the trade unions in future for their supply of men and to pay union wages. During the last week of June, 1912, the companies announced their intention of employing labour on the "open shop" basis in future, chiefly on the ground that the agreements entered into last year had proved unsatisfactory, and the seamen's organisations were demanding the granting of further concessions. The leaders of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union and of the National Transport Workers' Federation thereupon issued a strike call to oilers, firemen, coal-passers, water-tenders, and seamen on coasting and harbour vessels, and on the vessels trading in Long Island Sound, and the strike became effective on July 1st. Although it is claimed that 30,000 struck in various ports, the companies appear to have suffered no serious loss or delay. Strikebreakers have been forthcoming, and only in a few instances have vessels failed to get away in time.

In addition to "closed shop" agreements, other im-

portant demands made by the men are the limitation of work on Sundays and holidays, overtime at 1s. 01d. per hour for work in port in excess of nine hours a day, a liberal scale of provisions, and the presence on each ship throughout her voyage of a union delegate, whose duty would be to see that the agreement was properly carried out by the master, and to report any breach of contract to the union headquarters.

About 1,000 dock workers also voted for a strike, presented grievances of their own, and demanded an increase of wages. The main body of longshoremen in the New York district, however, have failed to join the move-

^{*} Bulletin ds l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labo ur Department).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 273-274 For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for united Kingdom shown on pp. 273-274. For reasons see Fourth Abstract reign Labour Statistics.

^{*} Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 273-274. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.
‡ Feuille Fédérale Suisse, July 3rd, 1912.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING JUNE.

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COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good generally, and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a

Returns relating to 1,210 pits, employing 635,987 workpeople, showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended June 22nd, 1912, was 5.35, compared with 5.41 a month ago, and 4.49 a year ago, when the average was reduced by about 0 87 of a day per week on account of the Whitsun holidays.

Of the 635,987 workpeople covered by the returns, 531.514 (or 83.6 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended June 22, 1912, while 381,966 (or 60 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average was in South Yorkshire (5.71 days per week), and the lowest average was in the Gloucester and Somerset district (4.67 days).

The following table shows the average number of days worked during the fortnight ended June 22nd, 1912, together with the figures for similar periods in May, 1912, and June, 1911. Collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppage of work are excluded from the figures.

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in June, 1912,	work	e number ed per we Collieries tnight en	ek by	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1912 on a		
Alba Cafolia First vinceso	at the Collieries included in the Table.	June 22nd, 1912.	May 25th, 1912.	June 17th, 1911.†	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland Durham South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester and Salop Gloucester and Somerset North Wales south Wales and Mon	16,182 119,289 7,478 80,721 26,561 59,802 47,406 38,132 30,207 9,719 7,296 11,294 125,232	Days. 5 28 5 22 5 41 5 71 5 03 5 27 5 32 5 17 5 34 4 67 5 41 5 43	Days. 5 41 5 36 5 64 5 71 5 24 5 26 5 11 4 88 5 19 5 29 4 31	Days. 4 86 5 03 4 61 4 68 4 31 4 04 3 71 3 61 3 82 3 52 3 87 5 05 4 67	Days 0·13 - 0·14 - 0·23 - 0·21 + 0·01 + 0·21 + 0·29 + 0·23 + 0·05 + 0·36 - 0·17 - 0·48	Days + 0.42 + 0.19 + 0.80 + 1.03 + 0.72 + 1.61 + 1.56 + 1.60 + 1.82 + 0.36 + 0.76	
ENGLAND AND WALES	579,319	5.35	5.45	4.48	- 0.10	+ 0.87	
SCOTLAND. West Scotland The Lothians	23,536 3,701 28,734	5·21 5·40 5·46	5·05 5·46 4·99	4·82 4·91 4·39	+ 0·16 - 0·06 + 0·47	+ 0·39 + 0·49 + 1·07	
SCOTLAND	55,971	5.35	5.05	4.61	+ 0.30	+ 0.74	
IRELAND	697	5.53	5.26	5.01	+ 0.27	+ 0.52	
United Kingdom	635,987	5.35	5.41	4.49	- 0.06	+ 0.86	

In the following statements, in making the comparison between June, 1911, and June, 1912, allowance has been made, as far as possible, for the effect of the Whitsun holidays in the earlier period.

In Northumberland employment was fair generally, and not so good as a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago. In Durham there was a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In Cumberland employment continued good at most collieries, and was better than a year ago. In South Yorkshire it was very good, and better than a year ago. In West Yorkshire there was a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire employment was fairly good generally, and better than a year ago; in Nottingham and Leicestershire there was an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. In Warwickshire employment was quiet, in Shropshire it was good: in both counties it was better than a year ago. In the Forest of Dean coalfield employment was good at steam-coal pits and slack at house-coal pits. In the Bristol district it

was good, and better than a year ago. In North Wales employment was fairly good, and about the same as a year ago. In South Wales there was a marked decline on both a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment was good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago, especially in Fifeshire.

The following table shows the number employed and

the average number of days worked per week, distributed according to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged.

Description of Coal.		worked	number per week in Fortn ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1912, on a			
		Collieries included in the Table.	June 22nd, 1912.	May 25th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Anthracite		6,931 35,803 41,693 85,075 227,553 238,932	Days. 5·01 5·27 5·33 5·09 5·43 5·38	Days. 5.78 5.38 5.45 4.89 5.64 5.36	Days. 4·49· 5·07 4·91 3·68 4·59 4·47	Days 0.77 - 0.11 - 0.12 + 0.20 - 0.21 + 0.02	Days. + 0.52 + 0.20 + 0.42 + 1.41 + 0.84 + 0.91
All Descriptions		635,987	5.35	5.41	4.49	- 0.06	+ 0.86

Compared with a month ago there were declines in employment at anthracite, coking, gas, and steam coal pits; at house-coal pits there was an improvement. Compared with a year ago employment was rather better at steam and house coal pits.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during June, 1912, amounted to 5,916,432 tons, or 712,915 tons less than in May, 1912, but 473,657 tons more than in June, 1911.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT in iron mines was good and better than a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago. Employment continued fairly good in shale mines, and was better than a year ago.

Employment continued fair in tin mines, and fairly good in lead mines. It was fair generally in quarries and good with china clay workers. Employment with settmakers was good, but affected by the dispute in Scotland.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended June 22nd the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.60, as compared with 5:43 a month ago and 5:54 a year ago

	Work- people	worke	Number ed per we Fortnigh	ek by	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June 1912, on a	
Districts.	employed in June, 1912.	June 22nd, 1912.	May 25th, 1912	June 17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	7,561 5,227	Days. 5:42 5:86	Days. 5·12 5·98	Days. 5.49 5.53	Days. + 0.30 - 0.12	Days. - 0 07 + 0.33
shire Scotland Other Districts	984 2,418	5·82 5·53	4·89 5·40	5·82 5·62	+ 0.13	- 0 09
All Districts	16,190	5.60	5.43	5.54	+ 0.17	+ 0 06

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns 78 per cent. were employed at mines working 11 or more days during the fortnight ended June 22nd, 1912, compared with 67.5 per cent. a month ago and 80 per

Shale Mining .- According to the returns received there were 3,350 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended June 22nd who worked on an average 5.74 days per week, as compared with 3,380 workpeople in May, 1912, who worked 5.43 days, and 3,182 workpeople in June, 1911, who worked 5.74 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment on the whole continued fair in Cornwall, and was about the same as a year ago. Lead Mining .- Employment continued good in the Weardale district, and was about the same as a year ago. In the Matlock district and in North Wales employment

* These averages are reduced on account of holidays.

was fairly good.

July, 1912.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales was slack in the Festiniog district, and not so good as a month ago. It continued good at Delabole (Cornwall). At Ballachulish (Argyll) it continued slack, and was not so good as

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Granite.—Employment in Leicestershire continued good. In Cornwall it was dull in the Penryn district, and fair generally at the other centres.

Limestone.—In the Weardale district employment was fair at Stanhope and better than a month ago; at Frosterley it continued bad, and a number of quarries were still on short time. At Plymouth employment continued fair; at Buxton it was reported as quiet

Other Stone.-With chert quarrymen at Bakewell employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago in the Clee Hill road material (basalt) quarries. In the freestone quarries on the Tyne and in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale employment continued fair. In the Forfarshire sandstone quarries it continued bad.

Settmakers, &c.-Employment was good on the whole in Scotland, and better than a year ago, except in the Aberdeen district, where the effect of a dispute was still felt. In Leicestershire employment was also affected

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during June was much better than in May. It was also better than a year ago. The returns show that 296 furnaces were in blast at the end of June, compared with 271 at the end of May, 1912, and 288 at the end of June, 1911. During June, 1912, 27 furnaces were relit and two were either damped down or blown out.

The number of workpeople employed at the end of June, 1912, was about 21,900, an increase of 4.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces included in the returns in blast at the end of June, 1912, together with the increase and decrease as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

District.	Number of the Retu	of Furnaces, in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June as compared with		
21002100.	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES-		16.			
Cleveland	81	82	78	- 1	+ 3
Cumberland & Lancs.	23	22	26	+ 1	+ 3
and S. W. Yorks	11	10	9	+ 1 + 1	
Derby & Nottingham	36	33	34	+ 3	+ 2 + 2
Leicester, Lincoln,	27	23	26	+ 4	SUN SERVICE LAND SERVICE
and Northampton		Carlo San Carlo San Carlo	SCHOOL STORY		+ 1
tafford & Worcester	33	32	34	+ 1	- 1
. Wales&Monmouth	10	9	6	+ 1	+ 4
Other districts	4	3	5	+ 1	- 1
England & Wales	225	214	218	+ 11	+ 7
Scotland	71	57	70	+ 14	+ 1
Total	296	271	288	+ 25	+ 8

The Imports of iron ore in June 1912, amounted to 603,257 tons, or 155,423 tons more than in May, 1912, and 111,404 tons more than in June, 1911.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in June, 1912, amounted to 103,936 tons, or 11,476 tons less than in May, 1912, and 26,775 tons less than in June,

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works during June continued very good. It was slightly better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. According to returns covering 103,884 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended June 22nd, 1912, showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. on a month ago, and of 12.6 on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended June 22nd,

1912, was about 589,800, or 11,000 more than a month ago, and 66,000 more than a year ago.

		Work	peop	le.	Ave	erage Nun worked p	ber of per man
or have by at mile to mile	Week ended June	CO DOM:	nc. ((+) or -) on a	June	Dec. ((+) or (-) on a
ALMERICA STREET	22nd, 1912.	Mo ag	nth o.	Year ago.	22nd 1912.		Year ago.
Departments. IRON: Puddling Forges . Rolling Mills . Forging . Founding . Other Departments . Mechanics Labourers	3,529 419 2,190 641	+-++	13	+ 49	2 5·33 1 5·50 1 5·93 0 5·79	- 0.04 + 0.07 + 0.01	+ 0.38 + 0.28 + 0.26 + 0.16
Total, Iron	40 YES			+ 45 + 1,41		- 0·06 - 0·02	+ 0.33
STEEL: Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	9,886	+	92	+ 1,12	5 5.91		+ 0.08
Crucible Furnaces. Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	522 1,849 18,098 3,657 9,565 8,740 8,874	++++	118 62 173	+ 320 + 2,380 + 350 + 1,500 + 121 + 401	5·59 5·61 5·83 7 5·81	- 0.22 + 0.43 - 0.06 + 0.01 - 0.01 - 0.02	+ 0.41 + 0.52 + 0.16 + 0.07 - 0.01 + 0.01 + 0.01
Total, Steel	61,191	+ 1,0		+ 6,214	5.76		+ 0.07
IRON or STEEL (not distinguished): Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	12,427 665 815 3,832 6,498	+++	17 18 79	+.1,113 + 7 + 62 + 65 + 456	5·38 5·89 5·87 5·92 5·80	+ 0.05 + 0.42 + 0.01 - 0.01	+ 0·18 + 0·44 - 0·01 + 0·11 + 0·06
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	24,237	+ 5	25 -	+ 1,703	5.61	+ 0.04	+ 0.14
Grand Total	103,884	+ 1,7	19	9,335	5.68	+ 0.01	+ 0.14
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, and other		- 1 + 2	01 + 11 + 35 + 32 +	- 908 - 2,319	5.73 5.80 5.75 5.72	+ 0.02 - 0.01 + 0.04	+ 0·12 + 0·15 + 0·11 + 0·34
Yorkshire Towns Cumberland, Lancs, & Ches. Staffordshire	9,624 5,497	+ 24 + 11	39 + 13 + 21 + 56 +	- 156 - 376	5·61 5·55 5·67 5·60	+ 0.02 + 0.11 + 0.04	+ 0·39 + 0·09 + 0·11 + 0·04
Total, England and Wales	85,064	+ 1,7	16 +	8,152	5.68	+ 0.02	+ 0.14
Scotland ·	18,820	+	3 +	- 1,183	5.67	- 0.01	+ 0.13
Total	103,884	+ 1,7	9 +	9,335	5.68	+ 0.01	+ 0.14

Compared with a month ago, the volume of employment showed an increase in every district except Cleveland and Scotland, where there was not much change. The improvement was most noticeable in Leeds, Bradford and other Yorkshire towns, Staffordshire, and Northumberland and Durham, and the department chiefly affected was Bessemer converting; at iron forges there was a marked decline. The total number of work people employed increased by 1,719 (1.7 per cent.), and the number of shifts worked by 0.01 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago, the volume of employment showed a considerable improvement in every district, especially in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Sheffield and Rotherham, Cleveland, and in Leeds, Bradford, &c. The departments showing the greatest increase were iron foundries, Bessemer converters, steel rolling mills and steel foundries. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 9,335 (9.9 per cent.), and the number of shifts worked by 0.14 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during June, 1912, amounted to 151,399 tons, or 11,496 tons less than in May, 1912, but 15,687 tons more than

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during June, 1912, amounted to 212,861 tons, or 27,754 tons more than in May, 1912, and 1,036 tons more than in June, 1911.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued very good, and was much better than a year ago.

At the end of June 504 tinplate mills were working, an increase of 11 on a month ago, and of 35 on a year

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

ago. The steel sheet mills in operation numbered 78 at the end of June, 1912, compared with 74 in the previous month, and 63 a year ago.

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The works to which these figures relate are situated chiefly in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employed about 29,100 workpeople.

F 80 (55 (88))	Numbe	r of Works	open.	Number of Mills in operation.				
	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	June, 1912	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1912	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	80 11	:	+ 1 + 1	504 78	+ 11 + 4	+ 35 + 15		
Total	91		+ 2	582	+ 15	+ 50		

Exports.

The exports of tinned plates and tinned sheets during June, 1912, showed an increase of about 6,500 tons compared with May, 1912, but a decrease of 11,500 tons compared with June, 1911.

	June, May,		June,	Inc. (+) or in June, 1	
10 TO	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	I	'inned Pla	tes and T	inned Sheet	8.
To United States , British East Indies , Germany , France , Netherlands , China and Japan , Australia , Canada , Other Countries , Total	Tons. 52 4,274 2,929 1,894 3,209 1,741 949 249 15,174 30,471	Tons. 37 2,739 2,555 1,741 1,674 1,097 2,502 307 11,334	Tons. 255 4,543 3,801 2,873 3,890 2,620 2,836 862 20,288 41,968	Tons. + 15 + 1,535 + 374 + 153 + 1,535 + 644 - 1,553 - 58 + 3,840 + 6,485	Tons 203 - 269 - 872 - 979 - 681 - 879 - 1,887 - 613 - 5,114 - 11,497
10001	00,112	l ne	Black Plat	11	
Total	3,891	2,344	5,965	+ 1,547	- 2,074

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during June was very good, and better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a membership of 192,850 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of June was 2.5, as compared with 2.6 a month ago, and 3.1 at the end of June, 1911. Compared with a month ago there was a decrease in the percentage unemployed in six districts, and an increase in six districts, which was most marked in London. Compared with a year ago there was an increase in the London and Belfast and Dublin districts; all the other districts showed a decrease, which was especially noticeable in the East of Scotland.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1912, on a		
	at end of June, 1912.	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
North-East Coast Manchester and Liverpool	16,146 20,712	3·4 2·0	3·1 3·3	5·2 3·2	+ 0·3 - 1·3	- 1.8 - 1.2	
District Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,642	3.5	3.0	4.7	+ 0.5	- 12	
West Riding Towns Hull and Lincolnshire District Birmingham, Wolverhampton,	13,134 4,773 8,271	1.9 1.8 1.9	2.7 1.6 1.6	2·9 2·0 2·3	- 0.8 + 0.2 + 0.3	- 1.0 - 0.2 - 0.4	
and Coventry District Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,723	1.8	1.8	3.2	9	- 1.4	
London and neighbouring District	11,843	4.6	2.4	1.6	+ 2.2	+ 3.0	
South Coast	5,099 7,315	1·3 3·1	1.4	1·3 3·2	- 0.1	- 0.1	
Clasgow and District	18,906 3,785 3,853 6,019	2·6 4·8 5·1 1·1	3·2 4·7 6·8 1·1	3·3 8·4 2·8 1·9	- 0.6 + 0.1 - 1.7	- 0.7 - 3.6 + 2.3 - 0.8	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)		2.5	2.6	3·1	- 0.1	- 0.6	

On the Tyne and Wear employment continued good generally, and an increase in overtime and night shifts was reported. At railway shops on the Tyne full time was resumed. At Jarrow and Hebburn scarcity of raw

material caused some unemployment, while on the Wear employment declined on repair work. On the Tees and at Hartlepool it continued good generally.

In Lancashire employment continued good in general engineering shops, and was fair, and better than a month ago, in textile machinery shops. At Blackburn employment was affected at the end of the month by a dispute. At Barrow it continued good, with overtime; at Crewe it was good.

it was good.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire employment was good and better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Leeds some overtime was worked. In Hull and Lincolnshire employment continued good.

At Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment continued good, and overtime was still being worked in the motor industry. Employment continued good, with some overtime, at Derby; it was fair at Nottingham, and good at Leicester. It continued good generally in the Eastern Counties.

In the London district employment was fair on the whole and showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. At Bristol and Swindon it continued good; in South Wales and at Southampton it was fairly good.

In the Glasgow district employment was good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Edinburgh it continued good on the whole; at Falkirk, Dundee and Aberdeen it was good and better than a month ago.

At Belfast employment was dull with engineers, but fairly good in other branches. At Dublin it was fairly good.

The Imports of machinery in June, 1912, amounted to £543,852, or £125,133 less than in May, 1912, and £39,238 more than in June, 1911.

The Exports of machinery in June, 1912, amounted to £2,559,524, or £199,902 less than in May, 1912, and £210,630 less than in June, 1911.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued good generally, except in London, where it was seriously affected by the transport workers' dispute, and at the Bristol Channel ports.

Trade Unions with a membership of 68,315 reported 4.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 4.3 per cent. a month ago and 3.8 per cent. at the end of June, 1911. Compared with a month ago, there was a marked increase in the percentage unemployed in the London district and a slight increase in five other districts, while in six districts there was a decrease. Compared with a year ago, seven districts showed an increase in the percentage unemployed, which was especially marked in the London district; in five districts there was a decrease.

District.		No. of Mem- bers * of Unions	Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1912, on a		
		at end of June, 1912.	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen Belfast Other Districts		9,985 5,815 5,621 2,765 4,569 4,419 2,796 5,140 17,045 2,408 3,962 3,790	4·5 4·4 4·5 3·3 21·2 2·2 17·3 3·8 2·0 3·4 1·8 2·2 4·9	4 0 8·1 5·4 5·0 4·0 2·4 17·0 3·6 2·8 6·1 1·1 1·4	5·1 3·9 5·2 3·9 4·1 1·8 1·8 1·8 4·7 1·1 6·2 0·4 1·8 3·8	+ 0.5 - 3.7 - 0.9 - 1.7 + 17.2 - 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.2 - 0.8 - 2.7 + 0.7 + 0.8 - 4.0.9 - 1.7 - 0.9 - 1.7 - 0.9 - 1.7 - 0.9 - 0.9	- 0.6 + 0.5 - 0.7 - 0.6 + 17.1 + 0.4 + 2.5 - 0.9 + 0.9 - 2.8 + 1.4 + 0.4 + 1.1	

Employment generally continued good on the Tyne, with considerable overtime. On the Wear it was also good, and better than a month ago; with shipwrights overtime was reported. Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district was very good with shipwrights, and good with iron and steel shipbuilders; it showed an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year

On the Humber employment was good generally, and was better than a month ago and a year ago.

July, 1912.

Employment on the Thames was seriously affected by the transport workers' dispute. It continued fair at Southampton. At the Bristol Channel ports employment on repair work continued slack.

On the Mersey employment continued good on new work, but declined on repair work. At Barrow it continued good.

Employment on the Clyde continued good with much overtime; some slackness was still reported with platers owing to scarcity of material. Employment was generally good on the East Coast of Scotland, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Belfast employment was good generally, but with drillers it was reported as slack.

Tonnage under Construction.

According to *Lloyd's Returns* there was, at the end of June, 1912, an increase in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction of 87,142 tons gross (or 5·2 per cent.) compared with the end of March, 1912, and of 297,646 tons gross (or 20·2 per cent.) compared with the end of June, 1911. The figures for June, 1912 (over $1\frac{3}{4}$ million tons gross), are the highest ever recorded in the quarterly returns issued by *Lloyd's*. The figures for warship tonnage under construction, half a million tons, are also record figures; they show an increase of 73,563 tons on the total for March, 1912, and of 87,463 tons on the total for June, 1911.

	Ме	rchant Ve	essels.	War Vessels.			
District.	End of	Inc (+) o	or Dec. (-) 1912, on	End of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1912, on		
	June, 1912.	Mar., 1912.	June, 1911.	June, 1912.	Mar., 1912.	June, 1911.	
Clyde	Tons gross, 673,545 292,350 310,529 214,062 101,582 88,842 3,285 27 063 62,782	Tons gross. + 23,973 - 36,200 + 49,058 + 13,012 + 23,352 + 4,765 - 386 + 11,375 - 1,803	Tons gross. + 98.883 + 49.734 + 64,025 + 18,958 + 32,076 + 2,193 - 1755 + 14,453 + 18,079	108,520 28 400 8,970	Tons Displacement. + 30,594 + 5,764 + 24,105 + 2300 + 10,800	ment. + 20,759	
Total	1,774,040	+ 87,142	+297,646	503,003	+ 73,563	+ 87,463	

Merchant Vessels.—Compared with the end of March, 1912, there were increases in six of the districts specified in the Table; on the Tyne the increase was 49,000 tons gross; on the Clyde, 24,000 tons gross; and in the Hartlepool and Whitby district, 23,000 tons gross. At Belfast there was a decrease of 36,000 tons gross. Compared with June, 1911, there were large increases on the Clyde (99,000 tons gross), on the Tyne (64,000 tons gross), and at Belfast (50,000 tons gross); there were also increases in the remaining districts, except in the Barrow district, where there was a decrease.

War Vessels.—Compared with the end of March, 1912, there were large increases on the Clyde and at Barrow. Compared with June, 1911, there were marked increases at Barrow and on the Tyne; on the Clyde there was an increase of 21,000 tons displacement. At the Royal dockyards the tonnage increased by about 11,000 tons, compared with the quarter ending March, 1912, and with a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. In the gold, silver, and Britannia metal trades, however, it remained slack. Trade Unions with 28,675 members reported 1.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 1.5 per cent. a month ago, and 1.6 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment continued good with brassworkers, and was rather better than a month ago and a year ago. With bedstead workers at Birmingham it remained fair.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment in these trades was good generally.

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

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—With hollowware workers employment remained good at Wolverhampton and fair at West Bromwich. Lock and latch makers reported employment at Wolverhampton and Willenhall as good.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment continued good generally, and was better on the whole than a year ago. Some short time was, however, still reported in Rotherham.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—At Sheffield employment continued good generally in the cutlery trade. At Birmingham and Wednesbury it continued fairly good with edge tool makers. At Walsall it was good with buckle, chain, and cart gear makers, and fair with makers of harness furniture, bits, and stirrups. At Redditch it was fairly good with needle makers; with fish-hook makers it declined and was only moderate. In the watch trade at Coventry employment was quiet.

Tubes.—Employment with makers of brass and copper tubes at Birmingham was good, with overtime. In the South Staffordshire tube trade employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment continued good with chain makers and moderate with anchorsmiths. With anvil and vice makers at Dudley it continued good. It was fair with springmakers at West Bromwich.

Sheet Metal Workers.—With ironplate, tinplate and sheet metal workers and braziers employment was good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—With silver and electro-plate operatives in Sheffield and London employment was quiet, and worse than a year ago, a good deal of short time being worked; at Birmingham also employment was quiet. Employment with goldsmiths and jewellers in London continued slack, and was worse than a year ago. At Birmingham employment with jewellers was moderate and rather better than a month ago; with Britannia metal workers it continued quiet.

Farriers.—Employment was fair generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago; in London, however, it was quiet, and worse than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

The table below shows the value of cutlery and hardware imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.		June,	May,	June,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1912, on a		
		1912. 1912.		1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:— Cutlery Hardware Exports:—	: ::	£ 11.640 80,300	£ 15,175 106,317	£ 11.075 85,280	£ - 3,535 - 26,017	£ + 565 - 4,980	
Cutlour	Tools	62.377 190,454 205,915	72,795 222,771 211,086	66,849 213,139 216,053	- 10 418 - 32.317 - 5,171	- 4,472 - 22,685 - 10,138	

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in both the spinning and weaving branches. It was about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 124,071 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd, 1912, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 9.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Compared with a month ago there was an improvement in three districts, all the others showing a slight decline. Compared with a year ago every district showed considerable improvement, which was especially marked in the Ashton, Stockport, Manchester and Oldham districts

Employment with both spinners and weavers in the

^{*} Exclusive of superannuated members.

^{*} Exclusive of superannuated members.

Oldham district was very good, and, as in the Bolton district, full time was worked during the month.

With weavers in the Blackburn, Preston and Darwen districts, employment was good throughout the month.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES

Woollen Trade.

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

	w	orkpeopl	e	I	Carnings.	
	Week ended June	Inc. (+)	or Dec.	Week ended June	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) on a	
Transport Confedence	22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	15,886 27,644 56,238 9,817 14,486	Per cent. + 1.0 + 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.7 - 0.1	Per cent. + 1·3 + 2·5 + 1·1 + 2·1 + 1·6	£ 14,733 27,524 55,259 12,332 15,249	Per cent 0.2 - 0.6 - 1.1 - 1.6 + 0.2	Per cent. + 8.5 + 10.2 + 8.9 + 8.3 + 11.0
Total	124,071	+ 0.2	+ 1.6	125,097	- 0.8	+ 9.3
Districts. Ashton	6,084 6,804 14,861 15,990 10,085	- 0·3 + 0·5 + 0·2 - 0·1 + 1·8	- 0·1 + 2·1 + 2·6 + 1·9 + 3·9	6,362 6,679 16,140 15,064 10,195	- 0.7 - 0.6 - 0.4 - 0.7 + 1.3	+ 15·3 + 16·0 + 13·7 + 6·0 + 8·2
Walsden, & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	10,036 10,534 17,000	- 0·1 + 0·0 + 0·3	+ 0·2 - 2·3 + 1·4	8,676 10,083 17,711	+ 1.7 - 6.3 - 2.5	+ 15·8 + 5·1 + 6·4 + 8·7
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns	14,917 5,779 4,996 6,985	+ 0·0 + 0·2 + 0·4 - 0·1	+ 2·3 + 8·6 - 2·6 + 1·3	18,194 4,746 4,615 6,632	+ 0.9 - 0.1 - 0.7 - 0.1	+ 9·9 + 1·4 + 11·2
Total	124,071	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	125,097	- 0.8	+ 9.3

Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.

A HOUSE THE RESIDENCE TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE RESIDENCE O		Inc. (+) or June, 19	Dec. (-) in 12, on a
	June, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Middling American: Monthly average of Daily Quota-	6:56	+ 0.12	- 0.68
tions Highest Price on any one day	6·75 6·34	+ 0·19 + 0·06	- 1.63 - 1.69
Good Fair Egyptian: Monthly average of Daily Quota-	9.65	+ 0.38	- 0.40
tions Highest Price on any one day Lowest " " "	9·88 9·31	+ 0.57 + 0.12	- 0.25 - 0.63

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on July 5th, 1912, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 904,250 bales, as compared with 525,670 bales on July 7th, 1911.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

	Tuno	May,	June,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1912, on a		
Description of Cotton.	June, May, 1912.		1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American	Bales. 246,256 4,864 3,105 22,017 6,169 282,411	Bales. 291,686 3,884 2,744 29,489 7,312 335,115	Bales. 187,179 7,986 10,499 14,745 7,906	Bales 45,430 + 980 + 361 - 7,472 - 1,143 - 52,704	Bales. + 59,077 - 3,122 - 7,394 + 7,273 - 1,73 + 54,096	

Exp	orts of	Cotton	Goods.		
70,000		May,	June,	Inc. (+) of in June, 1	r Dec. (-) 912, on a
Description.	June, 1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 16,387 3,605	1,000 lbs. 17,824 3,067	1,000 lbs. 14,241 2,739	1,000 lbs. - 1,437 + 538	1,000 lbs. + 2,146 + 866
Total	19.992	20,891	16.980	- 899	+ 3.01 2
Cotton— Thread for Sewing	1,672	1,818	1,833	- 146	- 161
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds. 175,465 149,581 90,355 104,464	1,000 yds. 197,161 165.076 95,214 103 348	1,000 yds. 159,953 141,761 104,728 110,670	1,000 yds. - 21,696 - 15 495 - 4,859 + 1,116	1,000 yds. + 15,512 + 7,820 - 14,373 - 6,206
Total - ··	519,865	560,799	517,112	- 40,934	+ 2,753

pared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 28,073 workpeople in the week ending June 22nd showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 6.8 per

	· W	orkpeopl	е.	1	Earnings.	
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended June	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified Total	808 5,983 12,131 7,949 1,202 28,073	Per cent. + 0.9 + 0.5 + 0.5 - 0.9 + 0.2	Per. cent. + 1.5 + 3.0 + 2.7 + 2.1 + 1.6 + 2.5	£ 847 5,901 11,292 8,520 1,255 27,815	Per. cent. + 2·0 - 0·4 - 2·4 + 0·4 + 0·3	Per cent. + 5.0 + 6.8 + 7.7 + 6.3 + 4.0 + 6.8
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	4,597 2,937 4,732 2,467	- 0·0 + 0·1 + 0·8 - 0·5	+ 4.6 + 3.6 + 2.8 + 4.6	5.374 2,895 5,141 2,578	- 0.8 - 2.2 - 0.1 - 1.5	+ 8·1 + 12·8 + 8·9 + 7·0
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	14,733 7,281 6,059	+ 0·2 - 0·2 + 0·5	+ 3·8 + 0·6 + 1·6	15,988 6,807 5,020	- 0.9 - 2.4 + 1.5	+ 9·0 + 1·2 + 7·9
Total	28,073	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	27,815	- 0.9	+ 6.8

In the Huddersfield and Dewsbury and Batley districts employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; overtime and nightwork were reported. In the Leeds district the weaving branch showed a decline compared with a month ago, but employment generally was much better than a year ago. In Scotland employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was still good, and rather better than a year ago.

Worsted Trade.

Employment continued good, and was better than a

Returns from firms employing 42,247 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.			1	Earnings.	
	Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week ended June	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	. 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,770 23,294 8,483 3,954 1,746	Per cent 0.9 + 0.1 + 0.4 + 1.1 + 1.7	Per cent 2·2 + 2·3 + 0·6 - 1·6 + 4·2	£ 5,275 13,728 7,953 4,292 1,439	Per cent 1.7 - 0.6 + 0.5 + 0.2 + 1.6	Per cent. + 1.4 + 4.0 + 6.5 + 2.2 + 6.0
Total	42,247	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	32,687	- 0.3	+ 4.0
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District	21,547 6,734 4,556 4,062 2,948	+ 0·3 - 0·4 + 0·6 + 0·5 + 1·4	+ 1.9 - 0.9 - 0.4 + 4.2 - 2.0	16.900 5,281 3,266 3,725 1,894	- 01 - 21 + 10 - 03 + 01	+ 4·2 + 3·0 + 4·7 + 6·8 - 0·8
Total, West Riding Other Districts	39,847 2,400	+ 0.3	+ 1.1 + 2.0	31,066 1,621	- 0.3 - 0.4	+ 4.0
Total	42,247	+ 0.2	+ 1:1	32.687	- 0.3	+ 40

In the Bradford district employment with woolcombers and spinners showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; in the weaving branch employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the Keighley district employment was good, but showed a slight decline in spinning and weaving compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in both branches. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment continued good.

Imports and Exports.

The table below shows the quantities of raw wool imported and exported, and of British and Irish exports

of woollen and worsted yarns and piece goods for the months stated :-

	June,	May,	June.	Inc. (+) of in June,	r Dec. (- 1912, on a
	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports and E	ports of	Raw Woo	ol (SHEEP C	R LAMBS).	
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	46,077 3,271	63,862 3,557	53,661 2,023	- 17,785 - 286	- 7,584 + 1,248
Wool 1,000 lbs.	14,570	63,766	39,583	- 49,196	- 25,013
	and Irish	Manufact	ures Expo	rted.	
Woollen 1,000 lbs. Worsted " Alpaca and Mohair,"	545 4,492 1,228	700 5,040 1,306	505 4,908 1,319	- 155 - 548 - 78	+ 40 - 416 - 91
Total, Yarn "	6,265	7,046	6,732	- 781	- 467
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted "	7,279 5,524	6,023 4,674	7,160 6,508	+ 1,256 + 850	+ 119 - 984
Total Piece Goods ,.	12,803	10,697	13,668	+ 2,106	- 865

Prices of Raw Wool.

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

-		June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		Pence per lb. 103/8 133/8 261/4	Pence per lb. 10¼ 13½ 25%	Pence per lb. 101/8 141/2 273/4
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	- ::	10¼, 10½ 13½, 13¼, 13½ 26, 26½	10¼ 13½ 25¾, 26	10¼, 10 14¼, 14½ 27½, 27¾

LINEN TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 45,782 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.				Earnings	
- 44	Week ended June 22nd,	ended (-) on a		Week ended June	ed (-) on a	
	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified Total	6,027 10,779 16,084 6,890 6,002	Per cent 0.5 - 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.0 + 0.7	Per cent 0.2 - 0.7 - 1.0 + 3.0 + 2.4	£ 3,517 5,548 10,315 5,517 3,614	Per cent. + 0·1 - 0·0 - 0·8 + 0·2 - 0·6	Per cent. + 1·3 + 0·7 + 5·7 + 5·8 + 8·3
Total	45,782	- 0.2	+ 0.2	28,511	- 0.3	+ 4.5
Belfast Other Places in Ireland	17,994 13,447	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	11,444 7,603	+ 0.1	+ 5·6 + 3·1
Total, Ireland	31,441	- 0.0	+ 0.9	19,047	- 0.3	+ 4.6
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	6,874 6,448	- 0·7 + 0·2	- 1·8 - 1·0	4,549 4,211	- 0·7 + 0·3	+ 3.3 + 6.2
Total, Scotland	13,322	- 0.3	- 1.4	8,760	- 0.2	+ 4.7
England	1,019	- 2:3	- 0.8	704	- 1.3	- 1.3
United Kingdom	45,782	- 0.2	+ 0.2	28,511	- 0.3	+ 4.5

In Belfast employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; in other parts of Ireland there was some decline on a month ago, but an improvement on a year ago. In Scotland employment was good, about the same as a month ago and better than a year ago. In England there was a decline on both a month ago and a

Imports and Exports.

The following table shows the quantities of imported flax and of British and Irish exports of linen yarn and manufactured goods for the months stated:

Description.	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June,	Inc. +) or Dec. (-) in June, 1912, on a			
	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons Exports: Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	6,076 15,946 167,649	13,812 16,354 170,236	2,799 15,544 179,225	- 7.736 - 408 - 2,587	+ 3,277 + 402 -11,576		

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was much better than

a year ago, especially in the weaving branch.

Returns from firms employing 16,318 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed no change in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.				Earnings	
	Week ended June	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a
	22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	3,738 4,581 5,561 1,550 888 16,318	Per cent 0·7 + 0·5 - 0·3 + 0·8 - 0·2 - 0·0	Per cent 0·1 + 2·2 + 5·6 + 2·6 + 0·6 + 2·8	£ 2,602 2,974 4,329 1,616 708	Per cent 0·3 + 0·2 - 0·3 + 0·1 - 1·7 - 0·2	Per cent. + 8.5 + 7.9 + 16.4 + 4.0 + 7.1 + 10.3

Compared with a month ago there was but little change in either the number employed or the amount of wages paid in any of the departments. Compared with a year ago the number employed in the weaving department increased by 5.6 per cent. and the amount of wages paid by 16.4 per cent., while the wages paid in the preparing department increased by 8.5 per cent. and in the spinning department by 7.9 per cent. Of the total number of workpeople reported on, 14,271 (or 87.5 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	June,	May,	June,	Inc. (+) of in June, I	or Dec. (-) 1912, on a
	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Jute tons	3,786	9,853	5,754	- 6,067	- 1,968
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	53,125 145,442	47,326 120,852	38,075 129,330	+ 5,799 + 24,590	+ 15,050 + 16,112

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair; it showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 6,223 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 4:1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 9.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch continued bad, but it 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 decline compared with a month ago, but the levers branch showed a marked improvement compared with a year ago. In the West of England employment in the plain net branch showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In Scotland employment continued fair.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Levers	1,532 2,387 1,611 365 328 6,223	Per cent. + 0·1 - 1·4 - 0·7 - 1·4 - 6·0 - 1·1	Per cent. + 10·1 - 4·0 - 3·5 - 7·1 - 9·6	£ 2,200 2,361 1,110 279 189 6,139	Per cent. + 1·0 - 5·6 - 7·3 - 2·8 - 19·9	rer cent. + 29·3 + 4·1 - 2·4 - 4·5 - 19·2 + 9·0
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts	1,500 1,286 1,830 1,607 	- 2·2 - 1·0 - 0·5 - 0·8 - 1·1	- 2·6 + 6·2 - 1·7 - 4·9 - 1 ·3	1,434 1,685 1,464 1,556 6,139	- 7.6 - 4.8 - 2.1 - 1.6 - 4.1	+ 2·4 + 22·3 + 10·1 + 2·1 + 9·0

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Imports and Exports.								
Description.	June.	May,	June,	Inc. (+) o in June, 1	r Dec. (-) 1912, on a			
	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	£ 187,908 23,633	£ 182,731 23,478	£ 154,295 5,691	£ + 5,177 + 155	£ + 33,613 + 17,942			
Exports: Cotton Lace	287,427	337,352 5,651	317,787 5.012	- 49,925 - 1,664	- 30.360 - 1,025			

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was better than

Returns received from firms employing 8,826 work-people in the week ended June 22nd, 1912, showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. both in the number of work-people employed and 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 3·7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

or wages p	V	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
-	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended Inc. (+)		
Transmission labels of	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Throwing	954 2,631 3,707 775 759	Per cent 3·2 - 0·4 + 1·4 - 1·1 - 1·2	Per cent 5.8 - 2.3 + 2.0 + 5.0 - 7.4	£ 421 2,066 2,572 641 558	Per cent. + 1·2 - 2·1 + 1·6 + 1·4 - 2·4	Per cent 5.0 + 0.9 + 6.5 + 16.1 - 3.5
Total	8,826	- 0.1	- 0.8	€,258	- 0.1	+ 3.7
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties	3,148 990 2,936	+ 0·5 + 2·4 - 1·2	+ 0·5 + 3·0 - 4·8	2,580 743 1,804	+ 0·5 - 0·4 - 0·3 - 0·8	+ 5·9 + 2·5 - 0·5 + 6·6
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	1,752	- 0.8	+ 1.6	1,131		
Total	8,826	- 0.1	- 0.8	6,258	- 0.1	+ 3.7

At Macclesfield employment was affected by holiday suspensions. At Leek it was fair generally, though some short time was reported by throwsters and spinners. At Congleton it was good with throwsters and spinners, and fair with trimming weavers. In the Bradford district employment was fairly good, and showed but little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago. In the Eastern Counties employment was fair, but not quite so good as a month ago. At Dublin employment continued fair.

COILCIACION	In	ports a	and Exp	orts.		
		June.	May.	June.	Inc. (+) o in June, 1	r Dec. (-) 912, on a
Description.		1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:— Raw Silk lbs Thrown Silk lbs Spun Silk Yarn . lbs Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	69,422 32,543 67,983 5,875,785	52,762 48,317 64,021 6,266,692	93,599 39,233 42,113 5,512,471	+ 16.660 - 15.774 + 3,962 - 390,907	- 24,177 - 6,690 + 25,870 + 363,314	
Exports:— Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs yds	8,125 82,931 341,651	7,490 83,544 340,716	7,110 97,732 374,008	+ 635 - 613 + 935	+ 1,015 - 14,801 - 32,357

HOSIERY TRADE.

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

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Returns from firms employing 20,397 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed an increase of 0·1 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 0·7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2·2 per cent. in the number employed and of 4·6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkped	ple.			Earnings.			
District.	Week		(+) (-) 01		Week	I De	nc. (-	+) or) on a	
	June 22nd, 1912.	Month	and Hilliams	ear	June 22nd, 1912.	Mo	Mariedolog	Year ago.	
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts Total, United Kingdom	10,190 1,744 5,268 2,825 370 20,397	Per cent. + 0 + 0 - 0 + 2 + 0	2 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	rer 1.6 3.6 2.2 2.8 6.0	£ 8,743 1,506 4,057 2,040 223	ce: + + - +	er nt. 0·2 0·7 3·3 1·0 5·7	Per cent. + 5·1 + 7·7 + 1·1 + 7·0 + 8·8 + 4·6	

At Leicester employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; at Hinckley it was reported as moderate, at Loughborough as fairly good. With power-frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment was fairly good, and slightly better than a year ago; with hand-frame workers in the country districts it was fair on the whole. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

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

	June.	May,	June,	Inc. (+) of in June, I	or Dec. (-) 1912, on a
Description	1912	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen , Cotton	107 028	£ 34,187 145,064	£ 31,552 139,854	£ + 8,197 - 18,036	£ + 10,832 - 12,826
Exports: Hosiery, Woollen ,, Cotton	70 207	118,817 42,928	123.023 42,387	- 11.758 - 3,725	- 15,964 - 3,184

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued good. It was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 8,059 workpeople, and paying £7,123 in wages, in the week ended June 22nd, 1912, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, the number employed increased by 1.5 per cent., and the amount of wages paid by 3.7 per cent.

In the Kidderminster district employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the West Riding of Yorkshire it showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but was better than in June, 1911. In Scotland employment was good.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was good; it showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 31,513 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 11.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	7.78	y	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	Earnings.			
100 TO 10	SASTA	Week ended 22nd) or Dec. on a	Week) or Dec			
COLUMN MIS		June, 1912.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	22nd June, 1912.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.			
Trades :-	10000	Section 1	rer cent.	rer cent.	£	rer cent.	rer cent.			
Bleaching _		3,625	- 0.2	+ 2.5	3,829	- 0.1	+ 13.9			
Printing		1,033	- 0.2	+ 5.0	1,336	- 4.4	+ 16.1			
Dyeing		16,287	- 1.6	+ 2.9	22,441	- 5.0	+ 10.6			
Trimming, Finish Other Departn		9,923	- 0.4	+ 1.5	10,811	- 1.7	+ 12.6			
Not specified	·· ··	645	+ 1.9	+ 2.5	749	- 5.4	+ 9.2			
Total		31,513	- 1.0	+ 2.5	39,166	- 3.6	+ 11.6			
oistricts:—										
Yorkshire		14,418	- 1.6	+ 2.8	19,960	- 5.5	+ 9.8			
Lancashire		10,108	+ 0.9	+ 3.2	12,340	- 1.5	+ 17.8			
Scotland	•• ··	3,384	- 3.8	- 2.9	2,996	- 4.0	+ 2.6			
Other Districts		788 2,815	+ 0.4	+ 7.1	641	+ 1.6	+12.1			
Outer Districts		2,010	- 09	+ 3.7	3,229	- 0.1	+ 96			
Total		31,513	- 1.0	+ 2.5	39,166	- 3.6	+ 11.6			

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was fairly good, and better than a year ago, but it was somewhat affected by holidays. At Basford and Bulwell employment was good. At Dundee it continued fair.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers continued good on the whole. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was fair. In Scotland employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers was good, but not so good as a month ago; it was better than a year ago. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment showed some decline compared with a month ago, but it was fairly good and better than a year ago. With silk dyers at Macclesfield and Leek employment was fair; at Congleton it was bad and worse than a month ago. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was slack.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester employment with hosiery trimmers, &c., showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; at Hinckley and Loughborough it was good; at Basford it was fair. With calender workers employment was good at Glasgow and fair at Dundee.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during June was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,075 members reported 3.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 3.9 per cent. a month ago and 5.1 per cent. a year ago.

and 5'1 per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, &c.—With skinners employment continued quiet generally; it was fair at Leeds, and moderate in London. With curriers employment was fair on the whole, and better than a year ago; it was, however, bad in London and Edinburgh. General leather workers reported employment as fair at Bury, Bolton and Wigan; at Leeds there was an improvement, and employment was better than for some time past.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment was good on the whole, and rather better than a year ago. At Walsall employment was fair generally in all branches, and better than a month ago; it was not so good as a year ago. In London employment continued quiet with harness makers, and brown saddlers reported a decline. At Birmingham it was quiet with harness makers, but bridle cutters were fully employed. At Glasgow it was good, and some overtime was worked; at Dublin employment was fairly good.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—Employment with portmanteau makers in London was fair and rather better than a year ago; at Manchester it was good. With fancy leather workers employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

The following table shows the imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and the exports of leather goods for the months stated:—

					-0.
Description.	June, 1912.	May,	June,	Inc. (+) (in June,	or Dec. (-)
	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry cwts. Ditto, wet cwts.	51,334 66,345	62 100 79,722	30,817 62,146	- 10,766 - 13,377	+ 20,517 + 4,199
Total Hides, dry and wet cwts.	117,679	141,822	92,963	- 24,143	+ 24,716
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins "(value) £	558,667 204,476	897,824 210,097	1,016,281 206,717	- 339,157 - 5,621	- 457,614 - 2,241
Leather* cwts.	111,420	125,568	92,721	- 14,148	+ 18,699
Exports: Leathercwts. Glovesdoz. prs. Machinery Beltingcwts. Saddlery and Harness £ (value) Other Sorts(value) £	16,992 15,016 3,951 30,520 49,952	21,166 11,137 4,034 45,057 63,394	17,856 9,649 3,444 41.125 44,742	- 4,174 + 3,879 - 83 - 14,537 - 13,442	- 864 + 5,367 + 507 - 10,605 + 5,210

HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during June in the *silk* hat trade continued quiet, and was slightly worse than a year ago.

In the *felt* hat trade employment was good in some branches and quiet in others; on the whole it was better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of trade union members unemployed at the end of June was 1·1 compared with 1·4 a month ago and 2·6 a year ago. At Denton employment was reported as quiet in the men's branch and busy in the ladies' branch; at Stockport it was fair; in Warwickshire it continued good.

Imports and Exports.

The table below shows the number of hats trimmed and untrimmed, imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.	June.	May,	June,	Inc. (+) in June,	or Dec. (-) 1912, on a
Description.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Hats, Feltdozens , Straw, , Other sorts ,, Total	20,354	9,017	5,141	+ 11,337	+ 15,213
	8,030	17,414	4,430	- 9,384	+ 3,600
	92,578	103,734	37,221	- 11,156	+ 55,357
	120,962	130,165	46,792	- 9,203	+ 74,170
Exports: Hats, Felt, Straw, Other sorts,	36,090	38,322	32,639	- 2,232	+ 3.451
	38,198	61,314	41,909	- 23,116	- 3,711
	10,990	14,379	11,191	- 3,389	- 201

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—The dispute which affected employment in May continued during the early part of June. At the end of the month employment improved, but it was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms† paying £12,524 to their work-people in the four weeks ended June 22nd showed an increase of 39.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 7.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago.

Leeds.—Returns from firms employing 10,171 work-people in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended June 22nd showed a decrease of 2·1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2·5 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment in this branch was fairly good. The Jewish operatives reported a decline compared with a month ago.

* Includes bides tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, and goat and sheep skins tanned or dressed as leather. \dagger Including those affected by the dispute.

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

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in June,

1912, were valued at £310,081, as compared with £358,343 in May, 1912, and £288,752 in June, 1911; and the Exports for the same months at £442,719, £559,619, and £525,431 respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was still good, and much better than a

Returns from firms employing 65,246 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 5.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 10.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid

	V	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
District	Week		+) or -) on a	ended Dec. ((+) or -) on a
	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. London	3,204 13,279 2,675 8,582 9,278 3,868 2,862 4,061 1,435 1,740 2,357 3,299 1,021 3,659	Per cent 1·1 - 1·0 + 0·5 + 0·7 + 0·2 - 0·5 + 1·5 + 1·3 - 0·8 + 1·1 - 0·0 + 0·7 + 1·0	Per cent. +10·6 + 3·9 + 1·1 + 7·7 + 9·9 + 3·5 + 8·2 + 0·9 + 3.8 + 0·6 4 + 7·5 + 4·5 + 2·4	£ 3,661 15,510 2,589 8,764 9,150 4,036 2,996 3,681 1,296 1,654 2,247 3,241 863 3,278	Per cent. + 1·0 - 3·0 - 2·4 - 0·9 - 1·4 + 0·9 + 1·7 - 0·9 + 0·9	Per cent. + 14·6 + 9·0 + 9·5 + 14·6 + 6·9 + 14·2 + 12·2 + 9·2 + 29·7 + 12·1 + 9·5 + 7·9
ENGLAND & WALES	61,320	+ 0.1	+ 6.1	62,966	- 1.2	+11.1
SCOTLAND = = ::	3,516 410	- 0·4 - 1·0	+ 2.7 + 2.0	3,505 272	+ 1.0 + 5.4	+ 4.6 + 8.4
United Kingdom	65,246	+ 0.1	+ 5.9	66,743	- 1:1	+ 10.7

At Leicester employment showed some decline compared with a month ago, but was still good, and better than a year ago. At Northampton and Kettering employment was fairly good, it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire the improvement recorded last month was maintained. At Norwich employment was fairly good, and much better than a year ago. At Bristol, Kingswood and Leeds there was on the whole little change compared with a month ago, but employment was considerably better than a year ago, especially in the Kingswood district. In Scotland employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

	June,	May,	June,	Inc. (+) o in June,	r Dec. (- 1912, on a
	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less re-exports): Leather doz. pairs value £ Rubber doz. pairs value £ Other marials doz. pairs value £	16,643	17,993	9,816	- 1,350	+ 6,827
	50,884	66,884	37,369	- 16,000	+ 13,515
	8,703	16,732	6,714	- 8,029	+ 1,989
	9,420	20,746	7,479	- 11,326	+ 1,941
	8,414	3,093	6,096	+ 5,321	+ 2,318
	4,503	1,960	2,062	+ 2,543	+ 2,441
Exports(British & Irish) Leather doz. pairs value £ Rubber doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	80,110	106,017	79,058	- 25,907	+ 1,052
	226,233	318,102	225,341	- 91,869	+ 892
	6,111	9,506	11,901	- 3,395	- 5,790
	6,795	10,867	11,227	- 4,072	- 4,432
	10,777	5,323	9,835	+ 5,454	+ 942
	8,598	4,012	7,615	+ 4,586	+ 983

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was fair, and not so good as a year ago; in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it was fair. Employment generally was fair in the shirt and collar trade, and fairly good in the corset trade.

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 2,060 dressmakers in the week ended June 22nd, showed an increase of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 5.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,033 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 10.4 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. With milliners in the West End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing, and millinery trades firms in London employing 3.125 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended June 22nd showed a decrease of 5.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 0.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was fairly good, not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades firms employing 2,484 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fairly

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

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland. employing 6,955 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £5,013 in wages in the week ended June 22nd showed a decrease of 4.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 6,197 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended June 22nd showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fairly

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

PAPER TRADES

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good.

Returns from firms employing 18,911 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	Workpeople paid Wages in		or Dec. (-)		
	last week of June, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland Southern Counties Scothand	5,026 1,409 6,456 5,477	Per cent. + 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.1 - 0.0	Per cent. + 3.8 + 3.7 + 1.7 + 0.1		
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	18,368 543	+ 0·2 - 1·5	+ 1.9		
Total	18.911	+ 0.1	+ 1.8		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,433 members had 1.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of June as compared with 1.3 per cent. a month ago and

1.7 per cent. (out of 1,511 members) a year ago.
In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 534 members had 4.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 5.1 in May and 4.4 in June,

The Imports of paper in June, 1912, were valued at £455,125, as compared with £599,647 in May, 1912, and £556,486 in June, 1911; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £216,277, £298,717, and £287,334 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

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

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
Distriction.	at end of June, 1912.	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
London	21,646 5,628	6·4 3·7	7 ⁻⁵ 4·6	7·7 4·0	- 1·1 - 0·9	- 1·3 - 0·3		
Lancs. and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	7,282 2,756	4·5 3·4	6·1 3·7	5·7 2·7	- 1·6 - 0·3	- 1·2 + 0·7		
West Midlands 8. & S.W. Counties and Wales	2,780 4,429	5·4 2·8	5·3 2·7	4·4 1·7	+ 0.1	+ 10 + 11		
Scotland	5,982 2,548	3·5 4·6	4·9 5·5	3·6 6·0	- 1·4 - 0·9	- 0·1 - 1·4		
United Kingdom	53,051	4.9	5.9	5.6	- 1.0	- 0.7		

London.—Employment with letterpress printers was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With lithographic printers employment was slack.

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers was fairly good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Birmingham, Liverpool, Bolton and Hull, however, it was slack, and worse than a month ago. With lithographic printers employment was fair on the whole, but not so good as a year ago. At Edinburgh it continued slack.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment generally was better than a month ago. In London and Edinburgh it continued slack, and was worse than a year ago. In other principal centres it was fair and better than a year ago.

	No. of Members of Unions		tage Uner	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	at end of June, 1912.	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	7 250	5·6 3·4	7·9 3·7	4·7 4·4	- 2·3 - 0·3	+ 0.9
United Kingdom	7,082	4.5	5.6	4.6	- 1:1	- 0:1

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was very fair in these trades and showed little change on a month ago or a year ago; it was again very good for coachmakers. Trade Unions, with a total membership of 41,106, reported 2.5 per cent. unemployed a the end of June, compared with the same percentage in the preceding month and 3.0 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades. In these trades employment during June was very fair and better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 3.4 per cent. of their total membership unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 3.2 per cent. in May and 4 4 per cent. in June, 1911. It was reported as good at Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin and Belfast; at Hull it was quiet; in London it was quiet

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in June 1912, were valued at £36,494, as compared with £33,692 in May, 1912, and £41,327 in June, 1911; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £66,253, £88,612, and £76,200 respectively.

with cabinet makers.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued fairly good, showing a slight improvement on May and a greater one compared with a year ago. Trade Unions reported 3.4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, compared with 3.6 per cent. a month ago and 4.1 per cent. a year ago. At Bristol employment was quiet, and at Belfast very good; in London it was slack owing to the shortage of timber consequent on the dispute in the transport

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

Description.	June, 1912.	May,	June,	Dec. ((+) or -) in 012, on a
	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.
	391,643	286,706	348,696	+104,937	+ 42,947
	560,856	365,835	623,570	+195,021	- 62,714
House Frames, Fittings	£	£	£	£	£ 24
and Joiners' Work (value)	11,425	14,348	11,449	- 2,923	

Coopers.

With coopers employment was fairly good, and much the same as a month and a year ago. It was, however, quiet at Burton and dull at Hull.

Coachbuilding.

In this trade employment continued very good, and was rather better than in June, 1911. Trade Unions reported 0.7 per cent. of the members unemployed, as compared with 0.8 per cent. a month ago and 1.0 per cent. a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment on the whole continued good, but showed a slight falling off compared with May; it was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 1.7 per cent. of their members unemployed, compared with 1.4 per cent. a month ago and 4.6 per cent.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in June, 1912. were valued at £32,114, as compared with £27,654 in May, 1912, and £35,180 in June, 1911; the Exports for the same months were valued at £14,546, £19,635, and £19,765 respectively.

Other Trades. - Employment was good for general wheelwrights and smiths, and about the same as a month and a year ago. With packing-case makers it was very fair; at Manchester and Bradford it was good. With skip and basket workers at Oldham, Leicester and Basford employment was good.

BUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during June was fair generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With painters, however, employment underwent a seasonal decline. In London, employment was affected by the transport workers' dispute, and was worse than a month ago and a

Returns received from 978 firms, employing 56,781 workpeople at the end of June, show that in the London district there was a decrease in the number employed of 4.2 per cent., as compared with a month ago and of 7.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In other districts there was a net increase of 3.3 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 4.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

District.	No. paid on last		(+) or -) on a	No. paid on last		(+) or -) on a	
	pay-day in June, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	pay-day in June, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	T	Skilled	p.	L	abourers.		
Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties & Wales Other Districts	8,409 2,935 4,783 3,814 5,410 831	- 437 + 102 + 56 + 171 + 38 + 98	- 747 - 17 + 170 + 442 + 242 - 28	5,888 2,503 4,656 3,173 3,284 525	- 216 + 23 + 260 + 191 + 75 + 35	- 425 + 168 + 248 + 518 + 335 - 70	
England and Wales	26,182	+ 28	+ 62	20,029	+ 368	+ 774	
Scotland	3,581 490	- 5 + 30	- 196 + 72	2,385 369	+ 240 + 27	+ 74	
United Kingdom	30,253	+ 53	- 62	22,783	+ 635	+ 778	
	La	ds and B	oys.		Total.		
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts	444 514 919 392 562 68	+ 8 + 8 + 10 + 10 - 3 + 2	- 70 - 35 - 41 - 17 - 30 + 5	14,7§1 5,952 10,358 7,379 9,256 1,424	- 645 + 133 + 326 + 372 + 110 + 138	- 1,242 + 116 + 377 + 943 + 547 - 93	
England and Wales	2,899	+ 35	- 188	49,110	+ 431	+ 648	
Scotland	762 84	- 9 - 6	- 15 - 11	6,728 943	+ 226 + 51	- 137 - 9	
United Kingdom	3,745	+ 20	- 214	56.781	+ 708	+ 502	

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of June was 3.8, as compared with 3.5 a month ago and 3.4 a year ago. In Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midland, Southern and South-Western Counties and Wales the percentage unemployed was less than 3.0, while in Scotland (where, however, many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipyards) the percentage remained at less than 1.0. The percentage of Trade Union plumbers unemployed at the end of June was 6.4, as compared with 7.2 a month ago and 7.5 a

For London the Trade Union returns show that the percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed was 9.8, as compared with 4.6 a month ago and 5.7 a month ago; the corresponding figures for plumbers were 14.7, 10.7, and 13.6 respectively.

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

Employment was slack with bricklayers and plasterers at Manchester, and with carpenters and plasterers at Newcastle. At Leeds it was slack with masons, and declined with carpenters and plasterers. Employment was slack with plumbers at Sheffield, Bradford, Huddersfield, Hull, and in most of the principal centres in Lancashire and Cheshire.

Employment was slack with bricklayers at Wolverhampton and Plymouth, with plasterers at Birmingham, and with carpenters at Swansea. It declined with carpenters at Stoke-on-Trent and with plasterers at Bristol.

At Dundee employment was dull generally. Employment was slack with masons and plasterers at Edinburgh and with plumbers at Dublin.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in June continued good. It was better than a month ago and much better than a year ago, especially in the glass bottle branch.

Returns received from firms employing 9,282 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 8.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 21.1 per

	N	ork	peop	le.		Earnings.				
_	Week ended		Inc. (Week	De	Inc. (+)	or n a
	June 22nd, 1912.		onth go.		ear go.	June 22nd, 1912.		onth go.		ear go.
Branches. Glass Bottle	6,465 713 1,869 235	Per cent. + 1.2 + 0.7 + 0.9 - 2.9		Per cent. + 11.4 + 6.4 + 2.1 - 3.7		£ 8,825 919 2,151 274	Per cent. + 02 + 3·1 + 4·8 - 0·7		Per cent. + 29.0 + 5.6 + 4.5 + 2.2	
Total	9,282	+	1.0	+	8.6	12,169	+	0.9	+	21.1
Districts. North of England	832 5,286 843 1,299 667 355	1+1-1	01 2·1 2·5 0·8 0·4	++++ ++	4·7 12·8 1·7 4·0 3·7 3·5	1,052 7,253 1,026 1,688 798 3 5 2	-+-+	1·0 1·2 5·0 3·7 3·5 0·3	++++ ++	9·2 33·4 11·2 7·3 1·6 3·8
Total	9,282	+	1.0	+	8.6	12,169	+	0.9	+	21.1

With glass bottle makers in Yorkshire employment was good generally, except at Wakefield, where it was only moderate. In the North of England and in Lancashire there was some decline as compared with a month ago, but employment was much better than a year ago. In Scotland and at Bristol it continued good. At Wordsley and Stourbridge employment continued good with flint glass makers and cutters; at Birmingham it was fair with flint glass cutters and good with cutters and with plate glass bevellers and silverers.

At St. Helens it was fair with sheet glass flatteners, and good with sheet and plate glass workers, with whom an improvement was reported. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne employment continued fair, but short time was still being worked. With glass blowers in London employment was good.

Imports and Exports.

The table below shows the quantities of the various descriptions of glass imported and exported during the

	June,	May.	June,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1912, on a		
Description.	1912. 1912.		1911.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
Imports:	cwts.	ewts.	ewts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	60,693	108,446	84,490	- 47,753	- 23,797	
Plate	16,041	27,374	29,398	- 11,333	- 13,357	
Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c.	58,756	72,290	70,587	- 13,534	- 11,831	
Manufactures, other sorts	1,901	2,255	48	- 354	+ 1,853	
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	
Bottles	116,377	136,357	129,867	- 19,980	- 13,490	
Exports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Plate	17,201	17,534	17,714	- 333	- 513	
Flint	5,458	6,555	7,119	- 1,097	- 1,661	
Manufactures, other sorts	56,181	57,227	54,809	- 1,046	+ 1,372	
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	
Bottles	73,374	92,041	63,999	- 18,667	+ 9,375	

POTTERY TRADES.
EMPLOYMENT in June continued good, and was much better in all branches than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 19,096 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeopl	е.	J	Earnings.	
	Week	Inc. (Dec (-		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,166 12,378 3,552	Per cent 0.5 + 0.7 + 2.0	Per cent. + 4.6 + 2.3 + 2.7	£ 3,683 12,500 3,375	Per cent. + 0.6 - 0.0 + 3.4	Per cent. + 9·1 + 8·8 +10·3
Total	19,096	+ 0.8	+ 2.8	19,558	+ 0.7	+ 9.1
Districts:— Potteries Other Districts	14,184 4,912 19,096	+ 1·3 - 0·7 + 0·8	+ 3·0 + 2·0 + 2·8	13,991 5,567 19,558	+ 0.6 + 0.7 + 0.7	+ 9·6 + 8·1 + 9·1

Employment in the Potteries continued good, and was much better than a year ago. An improvement was reported in Yorkshire, and at Newcastle-on-Tyne; in all other districts employment continued good. With clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow employment was very

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in June, 1912, were valued at £68,388, as compared with £84,826 in May, 1912, and £77,341 in June, 1911; the Exports for the same months were valued at £253,160, £189,993, and £248,446 respectively.

BRICK TRADE.
EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, and better than a month ago. It showed little change as compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 12,353 workpeople in the week ended June 22nd, 1912, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.1 per

cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire and Lancashire employment was fairly good, and showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. In the Midlands and Eastern Counties employment was better than a month ago, and was good except in the South Leicestershire and Nottingham districts. In the latter district short time was still worked. In the Southern and South-Western Counties it continued fair on the whole. Employment in Scotland continued good, and showed a further improvement.

	V	Vorkpeo	ole.		Earnings		
Districts.	Week ended June Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			Week	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,533	Per cent. + 0.4	Per cent. + 0·1	£ 4,512	Per cent. + 3·1	Per cent. + 7.9	
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,873	+ 1.1	- 2.9	4,515	+ 1.7	+ 0.2	
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	3,091	- 0.0	- 4.2	3,938	+ 0.8	- 3.8	
Scotland	859 997	+ 2.8 + 0.2		966 1,132	+ 3·2 + 1·8	- 6·7 - 8·3	
Total	12,353	+ 0.7	- 3.0	15,063	+ 2.0	+ 0.1	

July, 1912.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

Hoeing, weeding, singling roots, and—in the more Southern counties—haymaking provided a fair amount of work for men outside the regular farm staff during June. According to the reports received, the rain which fell during the month did not generally cause much loss of time to such extra labourers, except in parts of the Northern and South-Western counties. There was a surplus of these men in a few districts, but in most cases the supply was about balanced by the demand.

Northern Counties. - Extra labourers lost several days through rain in most districts, but were otherwise fairly well employed, being in demand for hoeing and weeding operations and for singling roots. The supply of men was generally sufficient for requirements; some scarcity of men for hoeing was, however, reported in the Howden (Yorkshire) Rural District, while a surplus of extra men was reported in the Clitheroe (Lancashire), Patrington and Sherburn (Yorkshire) Rural Districts.

At the Whitsuntide hirings in Cumberland, Westmorland, and North Lancashire an upward tendency in wages was indicated, correspondents in Westmorland reporting increases of from 10s. to 30s. for the half-year; women workers were generally scarce.

Midland Counties .- With the exception of a few districts in which an interruption from rain was reported, employment was fairly regular for extra labourers in these counties, particularly towards the end of the month, when haymaking had begun. The supply of extra men was generally balanced by the demand; some excess was, however, reported in parts of the Evesham (Worcestershire) and Alcester (Warwickshire) Rural Districts. while in the Stone (Staffordshire) and Daventry (Northamptonshire) Rural Districts there was a scarcity of such men. Carters were wanted in the Pershore (Worcestershire) Rural District, while a scarcity of men for permanent situations was also reported in the Daventry (Northamptonshire) Rural District.

Eastern Counties.—There was a good deal of hoeing to be done among the root crops in these counties, and extra men were reported in regular employment throughout the month in most districts. Several correspondents, however, referred to a reduced demand for men for haymaking on account of light crops, and the supply of such men was occasionally in excess of requirements.

Southern and South-Western Counties. — Hay-making was somewhat hindered by rain in several districts, particularly in the South-Western counties, and some time was lost by extra men in consequence. supply of and the demand for such men were otherwise generally about equal in these counties. A scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in certain districts in Sussex, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and Corn-

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

London.—During the whole of June employment at docks and wharves was seriously affected by the dispute which began in May. The usual statistics as to the numbers employed on each day are not available.

Liverpool.—Employment with dock labourers was

fair and rather better than a month ago; a good deal of

overtime was worked at the North-end docks. With carters employment continued dull.

Other Ports.-Employment with dock and quay labourers on the Tyne and Wear was fairly good, and rather better than a month ago; with trimmers and teemers it was good generally. Employment was fair on the whole at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. It was moderate with dock labourers at Hull and Goole, and fair at Grimsby; with coal porters at all three ports it was also fair. Dock labourers were fairly well employed at Yarmouth and Lowestoft; at Harwich employment was good, but at Ipswich it was quiet. It was bad generally at Plymouth, and affected by a dispute during part of the month. At Bristol employment improved during the month, and was better than in May. Employment was fair at Newport and moderate at

Employment continued fair at Leith and Grangemouth, and at Dundee it was better than a month ago. At Aberdeen it was fair, but not so good as a month ago. At Glasgow and Greenock there was an improvement on a month ago. At Belfast employment was fair and better than a month ago.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JUNE.

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 June 40,264 seamen,* of whom 3,248 (or 8.1 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with June, 1911, there was a net decrease of 2,021 in the total number shipped. This decline is more than accounted for by the decrease of over 3,500 in London, where the number of seamen engaged was affected by the transport workers' dispute. At Glasgow there was a decrease, but at Southampton, Liverpool and the Tyne Ports there were increases.

During the six months ended June, 1912, the total number of seamen shipped was 247,708, a decrease of 6,299 on the total for the corresponding period of 1911. The principal decreases were at Cardiff, the Tyne Ports, Glasgow and Newport. The increases were most marked at Southampton and Hull.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

		Numl	per of Sea	men* sh	ipped in		
Principal Ports.	7	June,		Six months ended June,			
	1911.	1912.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in 1912.	1911.	1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1912.	
ENGLAND & WALES. East Coast. Tyne Ports	2,559 331 352 829 114	2.979 292 572 1,124 66	+ 420 - 39 + 220 + 295 - 48	16,479 1,946 2 288 6,610 352	13.695 2,028 2,393 7,416 288	- 2,784 + 82 + 105 + 806 - 64	
Bristol Channel. Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardiff‡ Swansea	1,142 856 3,202 555	1,303 872 3,118 300	+ 161 + 16 - 84 - 255	6,774 5,526 24,450 2,526	6,757 4,421 19,748 1,830	- 17 - 1,105 - 4,702 - 696	
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	15,222 7,533 4,121	15 915 3,961 5,029	+ 693 - 3,572 + 908	93,050 43,127 22,370	93,619 43,038 25,679	+ 569 - 89 + 3,309	
SCOTLAND. Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	218 188	290 189	+ 72 + 1	2,169 1.090	2,142 1,598	- 27 + 508	
Glasgow Belfast	4,893 82 88	3,998 108 148	+ 26 + 60	322 1,058	21,779 453 824	- 2,091 + 131 - 234	
Total	42,285	40,264	- 2,021	254,007	247,708	- 6,299	

^{*} It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

+ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

1 Including Barry and Penarth.

^{*} This increase is partly due to an increase in the rates of wages commencing in January, 1912.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

THE fish landed during June, 1912, showed an increase in both quantity and value compared with a year ago. The following Table shows the quantity and value of

the fish landed in June, 1912 and 1911:-

	Qua	antity.	Value.		
	June, 1912.	June, 1911.	June, 1912.	June, 1911.	
Fish (other than Shell): England and Wales. Scotland Ireland	Cwts. 894,646 1,676,288 69,241	Cwts 947,984 1,611,713 37,726	£ 567,170 607,000 21 332	£ 499,344 434,426 15,298	
Shell Fish	2,640,175	2,597,423	1,195,502 34,496	949,068 31,446	
Total Value	-	-	1,229,998	980,514	

Employment at the principal ports was fairly good. It was good with all classes at Grimsby. At Hull it was moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. Employment at Lowestoft was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers and fair with fish curers. At Yarmouth it was good with fishermen, moderate with fish dock labourers and bad with fish curers; it was generally about the same as a month ago and a year ago. Employment at Aberdeen was fair with fishermen and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Macduff it was fair generally and about the same as a year ago. At Fraserburgh employment was fair with fishermen and fish curers and good with fish dock labourers. It was good with fishermen and fair with fish curers at Peterhead. Off the southwestern coast of England fishing operations were generally successful during the month.

The Exports of cured and salted herrings in June, 1912, were valued at £387,089, as compared with £61,432 in May, 1912, and £302,276 in June, 1911.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

PART II.-UNEMPLOYMENT. Applications to the Umpire.

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

135. Workmen employed in a dockyard: Sandpit workers, excavating and loading sand at a distance from the construction works, partly for use in connection with these works, partly for other purposes.

136. Plumber or chemical lead burner engaged in keeping sulphate of ammonia plant in repair and making lead evaporator

137. Workmen employed by firm of well borers engaged in fixing and erecting plant for the purpose of boring wells, boring such wells, and installing pumps to work in connection with same when completed.

same when completed.

138. Workmen employed by firm of interlocking signal makers: (a) Machinists turning raw material (iron, brass, other metal and wood), drilling, milling, shaping, &c. (b) Smiths and hammermen, forging ironwork for signal work. (c) Brass finishers making electrical instruments and parts. (d) Fitters and material properties and sall corporations with references. and mates preparing locking and all connections with reference to signal work, fitting same and instruments, &c., for electric signalling. (e) Carpenters making cases, shelves for instruments, boxing in for wires and fixing same in railway signal boxes.

139. Workmen employed by firm of block instrument makers, engaged in manufacture of block instruments for railways and

apparatus appertaining thereto.
140. Chemical plumbers lining large tanks with heavy lead, and burning together the edges thereof with acetylene or other gas plant, for storing chemicals, acids, &c., for chemical manu-

facturers, and regularly employed by them.

141. Workmen employed by cycle and motor accessories and watch manufacturers: Makers of watches, movements and cases, watch manufacturers: Makers of watches, movements and cases, lubricators, grease cups, oil pumps, carburettors, taps, gas burners (incandescent), by machinery. Also toolmakers who make the tools for such work. Engine driver and stoker.

142. A workman engaged in fixing locks on doors and in spare time in making small models of doors and windows for sample

* Applications Nos. 1-124 were published in the Labour Gazettes for April, May and June, 1912.

143. Workmen employed by firm manufacturing firebricks, glazed bricks, red bricks, fireclay baths and sinks. (a) Sawyer cutting timber for pits, wheelwright, pattern making, and packages. (b) Painters glazing baths and sinks, but occasionally

repairs to houses.

Workmen employed by Urban District Council in putting

washers on defective water taps.

145. Workmen employed by makers of railway permanent materials: (a) Planing, drilling, fitting and packing points and crossings for railways. (b) Pressing, punching and dipping steel sleepers and fishplates for railways. (c) Making bolts, nuts and fittings for fishplates and sleepers for railways.

146. (a) Labourers loading up and shipping, (b) locomotive and represent (shipping sleepers chains fishplates, points, &c., for

(shipping sleepers, chains, fishplates, points, &c., for

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railways).

147. Workmen employed in a Technical College doing repairs and making apparatus in the electrical engineering laboratory.

148. An employee of a firm making carbide, engaged in making drums or kegs from tin or lead coated iron sheets.

149. Workmen employed by a firm making goods lifts, inside and outside blinds, revolving shutters, and collapsible screens, engaged in the making and fixing of above goods.

150. A blacksmith engaged in house jobbing and locksmith work.

151. Shuttlemakers employed by firm engaged in shuttle manu

152. Workmen employed by agricultural implement agent engaged in repair of agricultural implements.

155. Range fitters employed by firm of ironfounders and

engineers.

154. Makers of kinematograph machinery.

155. Workmen employed by card clothing manufacturers engaged in cardcloth making by cementing together with rubber or other adhesive substance and attaching rubber sheets thereto, card setting, card dressing, grinding and finishing, making up and packing into boxes.

156. Workmen employed by firm of wholesale manufacturers of chimney pieces engaged in making chimney pieces of (a) enamelled slate, (b) wood, polished or painted.

157. Slatemakers employed by a slate quarry company.
158. Bricklayers employed at iron, steel and coke works, in repairs and renewals to blast furnaces, steel furnaces, hot blast stoves, coke ovens, &c., and in the lining of ladles and metal

Ironworks' boilermakers engaged in the repairs of blast furnace linings, blast mains, gas tubing, &c.
Roll turner working at machining rolls used in the manufacture of steel billets and sectional bars.

of steel billets and sectional bars.

159. Workmen employed in manufacture of fuses for use in connection with artillery ammunition; the shells and cartridge cases for use in the same connection not being manufactured in the factory. (a) in machine section, operating small machines, viewing machined parts. (b) in danger section, assembling machined parts and filling with gunpowder ready for despatch.

Mostly female labour in both sections.

160. Workmen engaged in the repair of kilns and ovens used

for the firing of pottery, tiles, sanitary ware, &c.

161. Workmen engaged in the building of ovens used for the manufacture of coke and the putting together of the bye product plant (made elsewhere) in buildings of brick or stone built by

Workmen engaged in making switches and cut outs, in cinematograph apparatus, X ray, and medical coil work. (b)
Workmen engaged in manufacturing, making parts and
assembling magnetos and repairing same. (c) Sanitary engineers

and brass founders making water meters.

163. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of artificial stone, as paving slabs, steps, landings, fence posts (all concrete), &c.,

164. A joiner employed at a coal company's pit, in the construc

164. A joiner employed at a coal company's pit, in the construction and repair of coal tubs.

165. Spool carrier makers (or tube makers) in a carpet factory, assembling and fixing together the parts of spool carriers.

166. Tinplate and copper sheet workers making articles throughout from tin and copper sheets and galvanised iron—e.g., portable gas boilers, steam heated kettles, &c.

167. Workmen employed by a firm of constructional engineers, bridge builders and manufacturers of gates, fencing, railing, &c., engaged in the erection of pale fencing, railing, wire fencing,

gates, &c.

168. Gas fitters, sheet metal workers and plumbers engaged in generator making and sheet metal work generally.

169. Men employed by a firm of safe and strong room manufacturers. (1) Making keys and repairing locks. (2) Repairing safes. Attending while builders' men are fixing strong room doors to see that same are left working correctly. Putting together the parts of steel strong room doors as received from the factory. (3) Men delivering and removing the above manufacturers.

170. Men employed by a firm of safe makers. Building safes from prepared materials by hand labour; helpers doing the planing and drilling required by safe makers.

171. Workmen engaged in pit sinking.
172. Carpenter and joiner employed by a colliery company making and repairing such things as airdoors, roller frames, &c., for underground use

for underground use. 173. Colliery mechanics; fitters, blacksmiths, joiners, elec-

174. Workpeople employed in shippards and described as:
(1) Blockmakers making blocks for lifting tackle for use in rigging. (2) Pipe coverers covering steam and other pipes with

Applications to the Umpire-continued.

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Applications to the Umpire—continued.

felt and composite covering to prevent radiation. (3) Scrap gatherers collecting scrap metal throughout the ship yard and clearing up yard. (4) Bolt-screwers collecting scrap bolts throughout the ship yard, and rescrewing such as can be made use of. (5) Engravers engraving brass plates for use in ships. (6) Woodcarvers carving woodwork on board ships. (7) Persons engaged in making models of ships. (8) Bellows menders mending bellows of rivet fires. (9) Other general labourers employed in and about ship building and ship repairing yards.

175. Leather workers employed in shipbuilding yards, mechanical engineering works, and other works in which machinery is used, engaged in (1) making and repairing machine belts, (2) making and fitting bibs to turrets, (3) other leather work.

176. Workmen employed by tyre manufacturers engaged in: (a) Welding iron or steel tyre bars, shrinking same on wheels and turning off in lathe, drilling; (b) pressing on endless rubber tyres by hydraulic pressure, or (c) fixing rubber into steel channels with hand machine.

177. Coppersmiths engaged in manufacture of copper cylinders

177. Coppersmiths engaged in manufacture of copper cylinders and boilers for domestic hot water supply and in manufacture of

brewing plant, etc.

178. Electrical engineers making fuses (from cut tubes made of fibre or similar material). Making holes in tubing, putting a wire through, and filling up with a powder.

179. Workmen engaged in turret clock making and fixing.

180. Persons engaged in making the canvases for self-binder harvesting machines.

harvesting machines. 181. Wellsinkers.

182. Workmen employed by a firm of marble and monumental

masons engaged in the making of pulpits and reredoses.

183. Carpenters engaged in making refrigerating chambers and fitting up insulated cold rooms in connection with refrigerating

machines.

184. Wood machinists working on the following machines: panel planer, spindle moulding machine, mortising machine, corner locking machine, tenoning machine, sandpapering machine, crosscut, band, rip and frame saws—making wood arms for telegraph and telephone poles, wood for telephone silence cabinets, casing and cover for electric light wires, small cabinet work for telephone apparatus, battery boxes, packing cases, lagging for telegraph and telephone poles.

185. Engravers engaged on hand and machine work principally in connection with name plates and instruction plates for machinery, employed at works: (a) Forming port of a real-part of a real-p

in connection with name plates and instruction plates for machinery, employed at works: (a) Forming part of a mechanical engineering establishment; (b) not part of a mechanical engineering establishment but engaged in manufactures for use in connection with the products of a mechanical engineering establishment. connection with the products of a mechanical engineering establishment; (c) not part of mechanical engineering establishment and engaged wholly or mainly in manufactures for use other than in connection with the products of a mechanical engineering

establishment.

186. Makers of submarine signalling apparatus engaged in making, assembling, installing and maintaining instruments for sending or receiving sounds under water.

187. Workmen engaged in fitting at works, and blacksmithing (not employed in installation): (a) Fire escape staircases; (b) fire proof doors; (c) iron roof work; (d) switchboard galleries for electric stations; (e) stable and cow house fittings; (f) pavement lights

ment lights.
183. Persons engaged in the making of agricultural implements, chaff cutters, plough, harrows, turnip cutters, tedding

machines, etc.

189. Workmen employed by manufacturers of sparking plugs engaged in the making and assembling of metal parts with porcelain and other insulators.

190. Workmen employed by a firm of aeroplane constructors: Smiths, erectors, painters, cycle-wheel builders, aluminium sheet workers, lathe machinists, labourers, trimmers or fabric workers, wiremen, acetylene welders, motor mechanics, French polishers, fitters and turners, fuselage makers, carpenters, joiners, and woodworkers, tinmen, coppersmiths.

191. Workmen employed by makers of aircraft: balloon-makers (male and female), carpenters engaged in construction of aeroplane parts and in aeroplane repairs, persons rigging airships, balloons, and aeroplanes.

192. Workmen making brake blocks for motor cars and railway coaches, also clutch linings, and engine winding brake straps for collieries.

193. Workmen employed by a firm of rock and water garden specialists engaged in construction of artificial rockeries, ter-

specialists engaged in construction of artificial rockeries, terraces, lakes, etc.

194. Workmen engaged in fixing fences round buildings.

195. Workmen employed by a firm of motor wheel makers engaged in the making of wood, wire, and steel wheels and steel rims for motor cars and lorries.

196. Workmen employed by a firm of bent-timber merchants engaged in bending timber in the rough, bending shafts, wings, car sides, motor panels, etc.

car sides, motor panels, etc.

197. Sign makers and writers, making and fixing glass signs, wood signs, electric signs, wood lettered signs, steel plates, etc.

DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE

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

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

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130. Workmen employed by a firm of printers, and described as smiths and mechanics, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of maintenance and upkeep of engines and machinery.

131. Workmen employed by a firm of slaters' and builders' merchants, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of slating and tiling buildings.

134. A workman employed by a brewery company, and described as a carpenter and jobber, if he is engaged wholly or mainly in the work of construction, alteration, repair, or decoration of buildings.

142. A labourer who is engaged in tarring, lime washing, rough painting and glazing buildings.

143. Smiths and mechanics employed by a brewery company, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of maintenance and

178A. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of construction, reconstruction, or alteration of railroads.

Contributions are not payable in respect of workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of (a) repair of railroads; (b) relaying a working railroad.

The word "alteration," in the opinion of the Umpire, does not refer to work usually chargeable to revenue account. (Appli-

178B. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of construction, alteration, repair, decoration or demolition of buildings, belonging to railway companies. (Application 47.)

178c. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the construction, reconstruction, or alteration of bridges.

The word "alteration," in the opinion of the Umpire, does not refer to work usually chargeable to revenue account. (Appli-

185. A workman employed by a cycle and carriage company, and described as a nickel plater, who is engaged in the plating of cycles or other vehicles or parts thereof.

187. Workmen employed on an estate, and described as builders or masons, who are engaged wholly or mainly in stone and lime building of farmhouses and steadings and other buildings on the estate, or in the repair of the said buildings.

188. Workmen employed by a firm of mining and tool engineers, and engaged in the work of a malleable iron and steel foundry.

191. Workmen employed by a Local Authority, and described as follows:—(1) Cranemen employed in the repairing shops in electricity, water and tramway departments, and who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of lifting materials in connection with the repairs of machinery. (2) Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in working at small circular saws cutting out small timber to size for framing and repairing tramcars. (3) Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of repairing baths and underground lavatories. (4) Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of jointing new cables in electricity and tramway departments. (5) Workmen who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of wiring buildings or tramway cars. (b) Workmen who are engaged wholly or mainly in work in connection with overhead, third rail, conduit, surface contact, or cable equipoverhead, third rail, conduit, surface contact, or cable equipment of railroads, tramways, light railways or electric power supply, the cost of which is usually chargeable to capital account. (7) Workmen who are engaged wholly or mainly in laying or constructing water, gas and electric mains (other than services), the cost of which is usually chargeable to capital account. (8) Workmen who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of constructing new railway sidings or lines. (9) Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of construction, reconstruction, or alteration of roads, streets, and sewers.

The word "alteration" in the opinion of the Humire does

The word "alteration," in the opinion of the Umpire, does not refer to work usually chargeable to revenue account. (Applications 14, 20, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.)

Notice.—Decisions numbered 190 and 191, relating to workmen employed by a local authority, are applicable also to workmen employed by gas, electric supply, tramway and water supply companies, contractors or others, when engaged on work of the kinds mentioned in these decisions.

193. Workmen employed by a firm of millers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the installation and upkeep of electric wiring for buildings.

194. A workman described as a wireman who is engaged wholly or mainly in the work of wiring for electric lighting and bells in buildings.

196. Workmen described as fibrous plasterers in casting shops who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of making fibrous and cast plaster to be fixed in buildings. (Application 35.)

205. Workmen employed by a firm of handcart builders and hirers, and engaged wholly or mainly in making or repairing handcarts.

handcarts.

221. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the construction, reconstruction, and alteration of tramway lines. In the opinion of the Umpire, the word "alteration" does not refer to work of a kind usually chargeable to revenue account. (Application

246. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of perambulators, mail carts and folding cars.

Contributions are not payable in respect of workmen engaged in the manufacture of dolls' carriages, rocking-horses, and other

strong toys. (Application 41).

253. Workmen engaged in the work of repairs to all kinds of

^{*} Previous decisions were published in the Labour Gazette for May and June,

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

258. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly—(1) in fixing felt roofing to buildings; (2) as pipe fitters on the maintenance and upkeep of steam pipe lines.

262. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of fittings of wood of a kind commonly forming part of the construction or decoration of buildings, ships, boats, or other craft or vehicles. (Applications 31, 32, 33.)

265. Workmen employed by electric supply companies, and

(Applications 31, 52, 53.)

265. Workmen employed by electric supply companies, and described as follows:— Carpenters engaged in constructional woodwork and general repairs to buildings; engine fitters' labourers, moulders and moulders' mates; machinist (attending to machine tools); painters; plumbers and mates; timber manned scaffolder. and scaffolder.

and scaffolder.

275. Workmen employed by a firm of gas engineers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of—(1) fitting and turning parts of engineering steel work used in the manufacture of plant and machinery for gas works; (2) construction and erection of plant and machinery appertaining to gas works; (3) labourers engaged with the above; (4) gas fitters engaged away from the works in installation of gas services in private and public buildings. (Application 84)

works in installation of gas services in private and public buildings. (Application 84.)

277. Workmen engaged in the work of making sewing machines

—(a) japanning and ornamentation working; (b) plating and etching workers; (c) gas plant labourers; (d) bronzers; (e) woodworkers; (f) metal and wire workers. Note.—The word "workmen" applies to women as well as men. (Application 94.)

279. Workmen described as hot water and steam fitters engaged in the fitting and installation in halidings of nine work and applications.

in the fitting and installation in buildings of pipe-work and apparatus for heating by means of hot water or steam.

280. Workmen engaged in making tools required in range, stove, hot water, and general fitters' work. (Application 80.)

stove, hot water, and general fitters' work. (Application 80.)

287. Workmen engaged in the work of—(1) installation and maintenance of electrical machinery and conductors; (2) manufacture and assembling of main switchboard parts, and the erection of main switchboards, including rheostats, controllers, contactors and brush gear (excluding the winding of coil in all cases); (3) manufacture of parts of commutators and collectors; (4) toolmakers, making tools for use in connection with the manufacture of any of the instruments or apparatus mentioned above. (Application 86.)

291. Workmen employed by a firm of engine boiler and machinery merchants, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of dismantling, breaking up, removal and re-erection of engines, boilers, and all kinds of machinery and plant.

292. Workmen engaged in the work of making under frames,

292. Workmen engaged in the work of making under frames, trucks and steel wagons. (Application 71.)
297. Workmen engaged in the work of making, by machine or hand, tools for steel press-work, or for drawing or manipulating

299. Workmen engaged in the work of making cast-iron moulds,

299. Workmen engaged in the work of making cast-iron moulds, fitting and turning same for use in the manufacture of glass bottles, stoppers, &c.

300. Workmen employed at a hearth furniture and fancy brass foundry, and engaged wholly or mainly—(1) in making mechanical tools; (2) in ironfounding.

303. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of weighing machines of a kind not commonly used in the retail trade. (Application 73).

(Application 73).

304. Workmen employed on dredgers or on vessels conveying away materials excavated by the dredgers, who are engaged in the work of dredging for new harbours, docks or channels, or in work the primary purpose of which is to deepen existing harbours, docks or channels. (Applications 61 and 111.)

306. Labourers, including skilled labourers, employed in the various departments of His Majesty's Dockyards, and engaged wholly or mainly in assisting in the work necessary for the carrying on of any of the trades mentioned in the Sixth Schedule of the National Insurance Act, 1911, other than those excluded by general decisions of the Umpire applicable to these trades.

excluded by general decisions of trades.

307. Workmen employed by the Medical Department of the Admiralty, and described as electrical fitters, who are engaged in the work of general repairs of electrical machinery.

309. Workmen employed at a dye works, and described as painters engaged in painting the works buildings.

312. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of stone-crushing

machinery.

314. Toolmakers engaged in the work of making or repairing tools used in the manufacture of safes and strong rooms. (Appli-

315. Workmen engaged in the work of making boilers for the

purpose of generating steam either for power or heating.
319. All labourers employed in mechanical engineering establishments who are engaged in work in connection with any manufacturing process carried on, including the general shop labourers.

320. Workmen, their helpers and labourers, employed in steel foundries, and described as follows:—Moulders, coremakers, dressers, annealers, including also workmen in machine shops in connection therewith. (Application 52.) This decision super-sedes decision 89.

321. Workmen engaged in the work of building upon the site bridges, gasholders and tanks, and the preparation of the material for such on the site or in a constructional yard or shop.

322. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of textile machinery and parts thereof, whether made in a textile machinery factory or workshop, or in factories or workshops where the trade is carried on as a separate industry. (Application 72.)

323. Workmen described as mechanical engineers, fitters,

turners, &c., and engaged in making boring machines, coal

washing machinery, disintegrators, &c.
324. Workmen engaged in the work of making and setting press tools to be used in the manufacture of steel pens and metal

stampings. (Application 83.)

326. Workmen employed by a firm of dyers and cleaners, and described as electricians engaged in the fixing and upkeep of the electric lighting and heating plant in the works. (Applica-

tion 22.)

330. Workmen employed by flour millers, and described as follows:—Electricians who are engaged in work which consists wholly or mainly in the maintenance and repair of electrical machinery and conductors; carpenters and joiners engaged in work which is wholly or mainly connected with the construction or repair of fixtures of wood in the mills.

332. Workmen employed by a firm of motor car manufacturers and general engineers wholly or mainly by way of manual labour, and engaged in the work of testing motor cars built by the company, and doing adjustments and repairs to the same.

335. Workmen employed by the Admiralty, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of testing torpedoes.

336. Workmen employed by a firm of plate and sheet glass merchants, and engaged in the work of fixing plate and sheet glass into buildings.

glass into buildings.

337. Workmen employed in a mechanical engineering establishment, and described as follows:—Saw hammerers; saw sharpeners; knife, tool and cutter grinders; gasfitters; oilers of shafting; gas producer men; lime washers; pump fitter; belt attendants and strap piecers; pattern makers; makers of press tools; machinery testers (if employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour); machinery painters. (Applications 62, 121, 122, 122)

339. Workmen employed in the installation of machinery into

341. Workmen employed in a mechanical engineering establishment wholly or mainly by way of manual labour, and engaged in the work of (1) engine testers (bench test of engine prior to being erected in chassis), (2) car testers (finally testing engines after erection in chassis).

342. Toolmakers employed in the tool department of a firm of electrical engineers, and engaged in the work of making tools used in the manufacture of telephone apparatus. (Application

343. Toolmakers and machine setters employed in connection

with the manufacture of electric light accessories.

346. A tester of machinery employed wholly or mainly by

way of manual labour.

348. Workmen employed by a firm of restaurant utensil manufacturers and nickel platers, and engaged in the work of fixing ranges and steam boilers.

349. Workmen employed at iron works

348. Workmen employed by a firm of restaurant utensil manufacturers and nickel platers, and engaged in the work of fixing ranges and steam boilers.

349. Workmen employed at iron works, and described as follows: (1) Roofer and assistant, maintaining and repairing roofs and guttering, painting and glazing in connection with the iron works; (2) brass caster and assistant engaged in the preparation of castings for bearings in machinery used for rolling iron; (3) electricians engaged in the maintenance of electrical machinery and wiring for lighting.

350. Workmen engaged in the work of:—

(1) Lime washers, repairers of buildings, painting, etc., etc. (2) Labourers attendant on the same.

351. Workmen (including women on hand and power press), toolmakers and labourers engaged in work in connection with the manufacturing process carried on, and general shop labourers, who are employed in making pressings and stampings out of cold rolled steel of essential parts for cycles, such as cycle frame and handle bar lugs. (Application 105.)

353. (a) Workmen, male and female who are engaged in the manufacture of bright steel nuts, bolts and screws, etc., wholly or mainly for use as parts of cycles or motor cycles; (b) workmen male and female, who are engaged in the manufacture of steel and metal balls for bearings; (c) workmen, male and female, who are engaged in the manufacture of steel and metal balls for bearings; (c) workmen, male and female, who are engaged in the manufacture of steel and metal balls for bearings; (d) workmen, male and female, who are engaged in the work of painting machines when finished by erectors. (Application 59.)

356. Workmen employed by the Admiralty, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of:—(1) Moulding in iron foundry; (2) pattern-makers in iron foundry.

360. Workmen employed by a firm of manufacturers of sanitary fittings, and described as follows:—(a) Bricklayers and labourers engaged in excavating and making manholes in connection with the installation of sanitary fittings, and we cons

tary fittings, and described as (1) labourers in the iron foundry, fetching, and carrying, etc.; (2) core makers.

370. (1) Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of making essential parts for motors or cycles, such as carburettors for motors; (2) toolmakers. (Application 141.)

372. Workmen employed in drop forging establishments, and engaged: (1) in the manufacture of forgings which are wholly or mainly for use as parts of products of a mechanical engineering, ordnance or firearms, or vehicle-building establishment; (2) as toolsmiths, making tools; (3) as bricklayer and bricklayer's labourer erecting and repairing buildings.

374. Workmen engaged in the construction, reconstruction, or alteration of blast furnaces, lime and brick kilns, gas retorts, chemical or electrolytic plant.

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

July, 1912.

"Alteration," in the opinion of the umpire, refers to work which involves a substantial change or variation in the original design. (Application 133 and 159.)

375. Workmen described as stone carvers, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of carving figures and architectural ornament in stone for the decoration of buildings. (Application 38.)

376. Workmen employed by a firm of tile manufacturers, and engaged in the work of fixing tiles on walls and floors. (Appli-

cation 120.)

377. Workmen employed by a firm of calico printers, and engaged in work as: (1) strap piecers of machinery belting; (2) pipe fitters on buildings or machinery. (Application 122.)

380. Workmen engaged in the work of fixing dinner and goods lifts in buildings. (Application 149.)

381. Workmen engaged as sandpaperers and French polishers in the work of manufacturing fittings of wood of a kind commonly forming part of the construction or decoration of buildings, ships, boats, or other craft or vehicles.

383. Workmen engaged in the work of repairing (1) ships' boats or other craft, not being usually members of a ship's crew; (2) vehicles, such as carts and wagons.

386. Workmen engaged in the work of manufacturing metal gear cases and petrol tanks for cycles and motor cycles. (Application 102.)

388. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of essential parts

cation 102.)

388. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of essential parts of cycles, or other vehicles or machines, such as lugs for cycle frames, chains and chain wheels, cranks, hubs and brakes for cycles, or other vehicles or machines. (Application 134.)

389. Workmen engaged in the work of making chimney-pieces: (a) in enamelled slate, (b) in wood. (Application 156.)

391. A joiner employed in a jute factory, and described as engaged in carrying out repairs to woodwork in connection with textile machinery.

textile machinery.

393. Workmen employed by a firm of contractors, and engaged in the work of generating and distribution of electrical power for the purpose of works of construction. (Applica-

595. A workman employed by a shipbuilding and engineering company, and engaged in the work of repairing and keeping in working order all belts in the engineering shops.

407. Workmen employed by a gas company, and described as gas fitters, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of piping customers' houses and repairing for escapes of gas.

408. Workmen employed by a firm of engineers and engaged in the work of cutting and preparing leathers for purpose and

408. Workmen employed by a firm of engineers and engaged in the work of cutting and preparing leathers for pumps and other machinery. (Application 121.)

411. Workmen, their assistants and labourers, employed in mechanical engineering establishments (including boilermaking establishments), and described as follows:—Angle-iron smiths, platers, rivetters, caulkers, holders-up, boilermakers, or iron-vorkers, mechinemen. vorkers' machinemen.
414. Workmen employed by a firm of interlocking signal

makers, and engaged: (1) as smiths and hammermen on iron for signal work; (2) as fitters and mates preparing locking and all connections to signal work; (3) as machinists, turning, drilling, milling and shaping; (4) as carpenters, repairing buildings, boxing in and fixing wires. (Application 138.)

417. Workmen engaged in the work of fixing metal window

frames.
418. Workmen employed by a firm of whitesmiths and hot water fitters and engaged in repairing ranges in buildings, hot water apparatus, fixing and repairing spouting, fixing girders to buildings. (Application 77.)

419. Workmen described as sprinkler erectors and labourers assisting strap piecers and oilers.

422. Workmen engaged in turning the arms or ends of axles for war in horse described willing hole in and of fitting the property of the strain of the st

for use in horse-drawn vehicles, drilling hole in end, and fitting cotter pin or screwing ends and fitting nuts. (Application 85.)

425. Gaugers, markers-off, inspectors, examiners, viewers and checkers in mechanical engineering establishments who are employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour, but are not payable in respect of gaugers, markers-off, inspectors, examiners, viewers and checkers in mechanical engineering establishments who are not so employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour.

428. Workmen employed in nut and bolt works (1) engaged in work described as looking after the machines, and partly in making taps and dies for use in the machines, and carrying out slight repairs: (2) tap turners, drill filers, tap filers and millers employed in the making of taps and dies for use in tapping and screwing machines.

screwing machines.

432. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of bicycle chains, carburettors; square head screws for cycles or motors, or other essential parts for cycles or motor-cycles.

433. Workmen described as (1) slaters employed in the maintenance of the slate work of a textile works; (2) electricians and wiremen employed in the installation and maintenance of electrical machinery or wiring for electric lighting and power; (3) masons if employed wholly or mainly in the upkeep and maintenance of buildings.

tenance of buildings.

435. Workmen employed in the manufacture of threshing machines (including sawmilling and all woodwork connected therewith). 436. Workmen employed in the manufacture of lawn mowers

456. Workmen employed in the manufacture of lawn mowers (including sawmilling and all woodwork connected therewith).

458. Workmen employed by a firm of flexible metallic tubing manufacturers, and described as engaged (1) in making and repairing the corrugators; (2) as fitters, turners and their labourers

who are engaged in building tube making machines and in upkeep of machinery; (3) as engineers' turners who make special connections in brass, gun metal and iron; (4) as special men employed in setting up automatic and turret lathes; (5) as toolmakers; (6) in fitting the connections to flexible metallic tubing (used principally for steam and hydraulic pressure, oil and gas purposes)

purposes).

440. Workmen engaged in laying asphalte and bitumen on the foundations and roofs of buildings, coating the walls, etc.

448. General sheet metal workers and coppersmiths employed wholly or mainly in the manufacture of tin rollers for spinning mules, copper rollers for drying machines, petrol tanks and motor bonnets.

449. Workmen described as press tool makers and sharpeners.

449. Workmen described as press tool makers and sharpeners.
452. Tool sharpeners employed in tramways department of a
local authority. (Application 64.)
453. Workmen described as fitters, smiths and lathe hands
working at small machines in tramway companies' shops, drilling and turning, boring and fitting parts required for supplying
men repairing vehicles. (Application 17.)
456. Workmen employed in the manufacture of water meters.

456. Workmen employed in the manufacture of water meters. (Application 162 (c).)
457. Workmen employed in the manufacture (founding and finishing) of large valves for bulk supplies of gas and water.
458. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of lace-making and lace-finishing machines and parts thereof (including warping and winding machines and card punching presses), whether made in a textile machinery factory or workshop, or in factories or workshops where the trade is carried on as a separate industry.

Note.—The word "parts" includes bobbins, bobbin carriages,

Note.—The word "parts" includes bobbins, bobbin carriages, combs, jacquards, droppers, boxes, etc., but does not include guides and points, with regard to the manufacture of which contributions are not payable. (Application 82.)

459. Workmen employed by timber merchants owning or working sawmills who are engaged in the manufacture of machine joinery work or other machined wood work for use in carrying on any of the trades set out in Schedule VI. of the National Insurance Act, 1911. (Application 24.)

461. Workmen described as machine erectors engaged in the bolting together of imported harvesting machines.

462. Workmen engaged in the work of scaling, red-leading and painting ships. 465. Workmen employed by railway companies, and described

as follows :-

Employees in Mechanical Engineering Works of Railways. Beltmen. Gas fitters. Gas welders. Boilermen (attendants). Boiler plasterers. Boilersmiths— Gland packers.

Grinders. Hammer drivers (smiths). Boiler platers. Holders up. Girder platers. Joiners. Helpers.
Light platers. Labourers.

Ladle men in insured trades. Patchers. Locksmiths. Plate levellers. Machine men. Masons. Template makers. oiler washers.

Metallers, white.
Metal polishers.
Millwrights.
Moulders, brass and steel.* Bolt and nut makers. Brake fitters. Brass finishers on loco. and

Moulders, brass washers.* Moulders, chair.* general work. Moulders, coremakers.* Moulders, dressers.* Braziers. Bricklayers. Cupola men in iron foundry. Moulders, iron.* Moulders, machine.*

Case hardeners. Painters. Coppersmiths. Patternmakers. Pipe benders. Crane drivers. Cranemen. Die Sinkers. Pipe joiners. Plasterers. Drillers, hand.

Drillers, pneumatic. Dynamo attendants. Points and crossings fitters. Rivetters, hydraulic. Drop forgemen. Electric fitters and assistants.

Rivetters, machine.
Rolling mill roll turners and Electric linesmen in works.

Electric machinery (men engaged in the manufacture and repair of). assistants. Sash makers. Saw sharpeners. Scaffolders. Electric wiremen.

Enginemen (stationary). Erectors and fitters. Shaft oilers. Slaters. Erectors and fitters' assistants. Slingers and riggers. Erectors, tender.

Smiths, angle iron. Excavators. Stampers. Fencemakers. Stay manufacturers. File cutters. Strikers.
Tinsmiths. Fire lighters.

Fitters Tool fitters and toolsmiths. Flangers. Traverser drivers.
Tube examiners.

Furnacemen and assistants in insured trades.

Furnacemen and door boys in insured trades.

Tube examiners.

Tube preparers.

Tubers.

Gas engine drivers.

* Employed on loco. and general work. Turners, wheel. A.—The Umpire has decided that contributions are payable in respect of:—

Turners, wood. Tyresmiths.

Wood sawyers.

Spoke renders.

Water fitters. Wheel turners.

Wheelwrights.

Stampers. Steam hammermen.

Turners, wood and iron.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Apprentices over sixteen years of age (not indentured), and boys and youths over sixteen years of age, employed in connection with the grades above mentioned.

Employees in Carriage and Wagon Works of Railways.

Markers out (men who mark from templates the timbers required for vehicles). Millwrights. Boilermen. Boilersmiths and assistants. Belt makers. Bolt and nut makers. Bolt and rivet heaters. Moulders, Iron. Oilers. Brake erectors. Bricklayers. Painters. Patternmakers. Buffermen. Plasterers.
Plate levellers. Cabinet makers. Capstanmen. Plumbers.
Polishers (including women). Carriage makers. Punchers. Rivetters, hydraulic. Coppersmiths.
Drillers, iron, hand. Rivetters, machine. Roof repairers, coach. Saw sharpeners and ham-Enginemen, stationary. Coach finishers. Fitters and assistants. merers. Fitters, carriage, and assist-Sawyers. Slaters. Smiths

Fitters, gas, and assistants. Fitters, electric, and assistants. Frame builders or erectors. Glaziers.

Strikers. Grinders. Hoopstick benders. Horsebox builders. Tailors. Tinmen. Tool fitters and toolsmiths. Joiners. Trimmers, coach. Trimmers, leather.

Labourers. Lacquerers. Lifters.
Lining sewers and seam-

stresses.
Machinemen, iron. Machinemen, wood.

Wood wagon builders.

Apprentices over sixteen years of age (not indentured), and boys and youths over sixteen years of age, employed in connection with the grades above mentioned.

Case hardeners.

Employees Engaged in the Repair of Steam and Other Vessels in Railway Company's Workshops.

Boilermakers. Plumbers. Bricklayers. Carpenters. Sawvers. Rivet boys. Fitters. French polishers.

Joiners' labourers incidental Shore gang. Smiths. to trades. Strikers. Machinemen. Workmen engaged in repairs Patternmakers. Platers and angle iron smiths.

Apprentices over 16 years of age (not indentured) and boys and youths over 16 years of age employed in connection with the grades above mentioned.

Employees engaged in dredging harbours or entrances to harbours.*

All men engaged on new work of construction or re-construction.

Employees engaged in connection with docks.*

All men engaged on new work of construction or re-construction. Employees engaged in the engineering department of canals.*

All men engaged on new work of construction or re-construction.
*See decisions 304 and 305.

468. Workmen engaged in the work of erecting and pulling down wooden buildings for the Bath and Counties Show.

470. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of hosiery and knitting machinery (including seaming and linking, button-holing and overlocking machines), and parts thereof, whether made in a textile machinery factory or workshop, or in factories or workops where the trade is carried on as a separate industry. (Application 82.)

Note.—The word "parts" includes jacks, combs, sinkers, etc., but does not include needles and points, with regard to the manufacture of which contributions are not payable.

478. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in fixing locks on

479. Workmen employed by a locomotive company, and engaged wholly or mainly as erectors, tool fitters, fitters, boiler mounters, machinists, iron and brass turners, iron and brass finishers, template makers, grinders, polishers, smiths, rivet, bolt and nut makers, die sinkers, electric welders, rivetters, holders on, platers, caulkers, flangers, purchases, rivetting machinemen, iron moulders. makers, die sinkers, electric weiders, rivetters, holders on, platers, caulkers, flangers, punchers, rivetting machinemen, iron moulders, iron dressers, brass moulders, brass dressers, electricians, patternmakers, joiners, wood turners, wood sawyers, glaziers, gas fitters, plumbers, bricklayers, riggers, slaters, beltmen, coppersmiths, tin

smiths, painters, hand drillers, *forgers, *forgers' underhands, furnacemen, strikers, hammer drivers, rivet heaters, boiler-makers' helpers, tubers, screwers, centerers, sawyers (iron), tappers, lappers, gas furnacemen, asbestos sewers, cranemen, slingers, testers, casehardeners, boys (message), (in works over 16 years of age), labourers, millwrights, firemen, hydraulic men, oilars, lamp trimmers oilers, lamp trimmers.

481. A workman employed at iron, steel and coke works, and described as a roll turner, who is engaged in machining rolls used in the manufacture of steel billets and sectional bars. (Application 158.)

484. Workmen employed by an alkali company, and engaged in threading and flanging iron water and steam pipes, and jointing same, incidental to manufacturing chemicals.

486. Workmen employed at an ironworks, and described as follows:—Fitters, fitters' labourers, rivetters, blacksmiths, strikers (if employed wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of machinery. Joiners, if employed wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of buildings or machinery, including fixed woodwork connected therewith. Moulders (iron or steel).

fixed woodwork connected therewith. Moulders (iron or steel).

489. Workmen employed by an electric supply company, and described as follows:—(1) Electrical fitters, employed wholly or mainly in repairs to electrical machinery and switches. (2) Pattern makers. (3) Boiler fitters and their labourers, repairing boiler and heater plant. (4) Wiremen and wiremen's labourers (if employed mainly in connection with the installation and repairs of machinery and power conductors in buildings). (5) Boiler and pipe coverer. (6) Engine fitter, engaged in dismantling, repairing, and erecting engines.

490. Workmen employed by a firm of plumbers, heating engineers, glaziers, and iron pipe fitters, who are employed in erecting pipes for dust extraction in the card room of spinning mills, and in the installation of pipes for heating.

491. Workmen employed by a firm of safe makers, and described as:—(1) Toolmakers making jigs, presses and cutting tools; (2) Workmen employed in erecting steel curtains on the

492. Workmen engaged in the work of making railway locomotives, and described as follows:—

Iron moulders. Machine workers. Smiths. Pattern makers. Grinders. Joiners. Boiler and tender makers. Painters. Coppersmiths.
Brass moulders. Turners. Fitters. labourers in the Brass finishers. General Erectors.

493. Workmen employed at a boat yard in repairing boats which are used entirely for dredging and other purposes in connection with the maintenance of canals.

495. Workmen employed by a manufacturer of adding machines, and described as follows:—Assemblers, straighteners, toolmakers, turners, milling machine hands, capstan lathe hands, automatic screw machine hands, power press operators, enamellers, platers and polishers, steel carbonisers and hardeners, of adding machine parts. Drilling machine hands, filers up and grinders of adding machine parts, labourers, inspectors (if engaged wholly or mainly by way of manual labour). Cleaners of adding machine parts, if engaged wholly or mainly in connection with the manufacture or repair of adding machines. (Application 106.)

496. Workmen engaged in the work of:—(1) Shrinking tyres on and hammering down tyres on wheels for railway vehicles.
(2) Axle turners (for railway vehicles).

(2) Axle turners (for railway vehicles).

501. Workmen employed by a firm of screwmakers, described as follows:—Screw turning and worming machine fitters, screw heading machine tool setters, wire goods automatic machine fitters, wire goods hand machine fitters, die shop machinists and tool makers, die shop hardeners, cutters, turners and saw makers for turning and worming machines, spindle die fitters, wire goods machine tool makers, odd shop grinders, mechanics setting automatic machines for making screws, nuts, etc., gas and water fitters, engaged wholly or mainly in erection and repair of pipe work, copper and pipe smiths and assistants, engaged wholly or mainly in the repair of services in connection with machines, turners and fitters of engineers' ratchet brace.

502. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of small motor parts, such as petrol taps, compression taps, drain taps, unions, drip-feed lubricators, petrol gauges, filters, etc. Workmen employed in (1) turning, drilling, screwing and milling brass parts on capstan lathes and other machines. (2) Making and maintaining the necessary tools for the above operations. (3) Polishing, plating and assembling fittings. (4) Gauging, testing, and examining (if employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour)

B.—The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:—

82. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of telegraphic, mathematical, scientific and optical instruments, balances for bullion and assay work, and camera work; but contributions are payable in respect of workmen making tools or repairing machines for use in connection with the manufacture of such instruments. of such instruments.

B.—The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable

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in respect of:—

122. Workmen employed by a firm of hardware merchants and tinplate workers, and engaged in the manufacture of ordinary household utensils, such as tin washups, breakfast cans, drippers or meat tins, colliers' drinking bottles, and cake tins.

123. Workmen employed by a firm of brush manufacturers, and engaged in the work of sawing timber, thicknessing and shaping woods for brush backs on special machines for this purpose, but used only for brush making and not for constructional work outside the trade.

124. Workmen employed by a firm of bamboo furniture manufacturers, and engaged in the work of making bamboo tables, hall and plant stands.

125. Workmen employed by a firm of coal merchants, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of bunkering steamers—that is, putting coal on board by hydraulic crane, and trimming same into the bunkers.

126. Workmen employed by a firm of press tool makers, die sinkers and stampers, and engaged wholly or mainly in stamping gold, silver, and other metals into dies of various patterns, with stamp or press, for jewellers, silversmiths, stick-mounters, and persons engaged in similar trades, no power being used for the tamps or presses.

127. Workmen engaged in the work of file-cutting.

128. A workman employed by a cycle factor, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of selling over the counter portions of bicycles and their accessories to be used by the buyers in the construction of bicycles.

129. Workmen employed by a firm of printers and organic

129. Workmen employed by a firm of printers, and engaged wholly or mainly in work as stereotypers, monotype casters, and etterpress machine minders.

132. Workmen engaged in the work of making and polishing domestic furniture—viz., sideboards, tables, bedroom suites.

133. Workmen employed by a firm of music merchants and engaged in the work of French polishing pianos in stock for

engaged in the work of French polishing pianos in stock for sale or brought in for renovation.

135. Workmen employed by a firm of merchants and commission agents, and engaged in the work of separating and packing for despatch goods purchased, such as soap, &c.

136. Workmen employed by a firm of lubricating grease bag manufacturers, and engaged in the work of filling grease into canvas bags, cutting out bags and sewing with machines.

137. A workman employed by a firm of electrical insulating material makers, and described as a storekeeper, shop cleaner and odd man.

138. Workmen employed by a firm of lead pencil manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in placing cedarwood slats in hopper for feeding woodworking machinery for the producion of lead pencils.

139. Workmen employed by a firm of packing case makers, and engaged in nailing boards together already cut and prepared

or making cases.

140. Workmen employed by a firm of electrical engineers and contractors, and described as clerks, lady typists, storekeepers and assistants, showroom assistant and canvasser.

141. A working manager to a gun and fishing tackle maker, who is engaged in the work of doing repairs, loading cartridges and seeing gustomers.

and seeing customers.

and seeing customers.

144. Workmen employed by a brewery company, and described as:—(1) Drivers, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of driving motor wagons; (2) Engine attendants, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the working of engine and

145. Persons employed by a firm of sheet metal workers, and described as a counterman who serves at the counter, and a commercial traveller who sells the goods.

146. Workmen employed by a firm of biscuit and cake manu-

140. Workmen employed by a firm of biscuit and cake manufacturers, and described as sawmill men who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of making boxes and packing cases for use in connection with the industry of biscuit manufacturers.

147. Workmen employed by a firm of tin box manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of driving, tenting and minding machines in connection with the manufacture of tin boxes.

tin boxes.

149. Workmen employed by a firm of fire extinguisher and steel trap makers, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of inserting detachable steel springs into prepared trap bodies (not made by the workmen), attaching chains and despatching goods; or in assisting in the making of fire extinguishing powder, and in forwarding goods of this department.

150. Workmen engaged in (a) window cleaning; (b) sweeping of chimneys in private houses..

152. Workmen employed by a clog sole maker, and engaged in sawing timber from logs for clog soles, by saws driven by electric power.

power.

153. An architect's assistant or clerk of the works who is not employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour.

155. Workmen employed by a firm of brickmakers, and engaged in the work of making plain stock bricks by hand burnt

in open clamps.

156. Workmen employed by a firm of biscuit and cake manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the repairing of biscuit tins or the manufacture of biscuit cases.

157. Workmen employed by a cycle agent, and engaged wholly or mainly in the selling of new and secondhand bicycles and motor bicycles.

159. A workman employed by a firm of factors of oils and colours, and engaged in the work of mending tins, kegs, etc.

160. Workmen employed at a music warehouse, and engaged

wholly or mainly in the manufacture and repair of musical

wholly or mainly in the manufacture and repair of musical instruments, pianos, organs, violins, &c.

162. Persons employed by a nail merchant in a shop serving customers with nails, screws, &c., in an office as a clerk, or in the work of carting out nails, &c.

163. Workmen employed by a window cleaner, and engaged in the work of cleaning windows, washing paint, and washing buildings.

buildings.

165. A workman engaged wholly or mainly in the work of cleaning windows and lights on roofs of works, and in the

washing of motor cars.

166. Workmen employed by a firm of gas engineers and artistic ironfounders, and described as warehousemen and store-

keepers.

167. A workman employed by a firm of factors of plumbers' and painters' goods, and engaged wholly or mainly as a warehouseman, filling tins with oil, kegs with paint, and packing goods, and is not engaged wholly or mainly in the work of repairing or decorating buildings.

168. Workmen employed by a firm of cocoa manufacturers, and engaged in repairing and making small chocolate moulds and wood confectionery trays.

169. Workmen employed by a water company, and engaged wholly or mainly in the cleansing of water filters, or as turncock and water meter inspectors.

wholly or mainly in the cleansing of water filters, or as turncock and water meter inspectors.

170. A workman described as a monumental letter cutter,
who is engaged in cutting letters on tombstones, which are of
a simple character such as are ordinarily found in cemeteries,
or on mural tablets, and filling them in with lead, or blacking
them with black paint, working as a master man and also for
different firms of undertakers.

171. Workmen employed by a firm of biscuit and confectionery manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of sawmilling in connection with the making of packing-cases for use in their business.

172. A workman employed at a motor garage, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of motor tyre repairer, petrol storekeeper and capetaker.

storekeeper and caretaker.

173. Workmen employed by a firm of tin box manufacturers, and described as solderers of machine made tin boxes, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of soldering the seams, tops and bottoms of tin boxes in the completion of their manu-

174. A workman engaged in cutting inscriptions on tomb-stones, which are of a simple character such as are ordinarily

stones, which are of a simple character such as are ordinarily found in cemeteries, or on mural tablets.

175. Workmen (other than those who are engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of buildings and machinery) who are engaged in work in rolling mills, bar mills, merchant mills and sheet mills, including rolling of tyres and the rolling and treatment of armour plates.

176. Workmen employed at a shipbuilding and engineering works, and described as storekeepers issuing and receiving goods and keeping records.

and keeping records.

177. Workmen employed at a shipbuilding and engineering works, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of cutting and sewing sails, awnings and tarpaulins, and fitting same on

ships.

179. Workmen described as tinsmiths, engaged in making ships' navigation lanterns, and as glasscutters engaged in cutting lenses for ships' lamps.

lenses for ships' lamps.

180. Workmen employed by oil and grease manufacturers and tallow melters, and engaged in the work of blending oil, making grease, melting tallow, and of rolleymen.

181. Workmen engaged in the work of shale-getting; or making

bricks by machinery and burning same.

182. Workmen employed by a steel company, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of drawing and cold rolling black

steel bars.

183. Workmen described as general ironworkers, who are en-

183. Workmen described as general ironworkers, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of wrought iron gates and railings and other articles of wrought iron.

184. Workmen employed by a firm of flexible metallic tubing manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of flexible metallic tubing:—(1) in the cold rolling process; (2) in cold galvanising under electric process; (3) in joining up lengths of indiarubber and picking out foreign matter from asbestos thread; (4) corrugating ribbon metal and forming it into metallic tubing.

186. A workman employed by a cycle and carriage company.

asbestos thread; (4) corrugating ribbon metal and forming it into metallic tubing.

186. A workman employed by a cycle and carriage company, and described as a storekeeper.

189. Workmen employed by a firm of mining and tool engineers, and described as warehousemen and warehousewomen.

190. Workmen employed by a local authority, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of:—(1) redressing old granite and whin kerbs; (2) preparing and repairing square stone bases for the erection of gas lamps; (3) setting up poles to be used solely for gas or electric lamps for street lighting purposes; (4) repairing and maintaining overhead, third rail, conduit, surface contact, or cable equipment of railroads, tramways, light railways or electric power supply, the cost of which is usually chargeable to revenue account; (5) preparation or repair of removable gas and electric stoves; (6) shoeing horses; (7) making lamp irons and bolts for erection of lamp pillars; (8) dismantling and assembling gas, water, and electric meters; (9) repairing car conductors' punches, automatic gas and electric controllers for lighting and extinguishing lamps; (10) (a) laying services; (b) or laying mains, the cost of which is usually chargeable to revenue account; (11) repairing railway sidings; (12) repairing ironwork which is not part of a building; (13) repairing and maintaining roads, streets and sewers; (14) cranemen employed

^{*} If not in a separate forging establishment.

B.—The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:-

in water and gas departments' depôts and yards; (15) jointing cables for the purpose of repairs or taking branches from mains in consumers' premises; (16) workmen repairing gas and electric meters; (17) brass finishers: (a) regrinding old taps, and grinding valves of gas meters; (b) finishing and assembling cable accessories for underground and for use in consumers' premises. (Applications 14, 63, 64, 65, 67.)

Notice.—Decisions numbered 190 and 191, relating to workmen employed by a local authority, are applicable also to workmen employed by gas, electric supply, tramway and water supply com-panies, contractors or others, when engaged on work of the kinds mentioned in these decisions.

mentioned in these decisions.

192. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in melting steel by the Siemens Martin Acid Process.

195. Workmen employed by a firm of soap makers in the saw mill entirely in making packing cases for use in connection with soap making industry. (Application 21 (a).)

197. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of measuring, planning and fitting linoleum not permanently fixed to building.

to building.

198. Workmen employed by a firm of pencil makers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of making lead pencils.

199. Workmen employed by a firm of mineral water manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of:—(1) casting syphon tops and parts (not being iron) and machine turning same; (2) fitting tops on vases and electroplating; (3) repairing broken cases and boxes.

200. Workmen employed by a firm of tube manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of rolling, drawing, annealing and pickling seamless steel tubes.

201. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of explosives.

202. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of sporting cartridge cases and ammunition.

203. Workmen employed by timber merchants owning or working sawmills, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of converting timber or logs into planks, boards or scantlings.

204. Workmen employed by a firm of handcart builders and hirers, and engaged wholly or mainly in booking handcarts going

206. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of making small tools (not being machine tools), screw plates, rachet braces, pliers, hand vices, callipers, &c.. and not being ironfounding.

207. Workmen employed by a firm of building material, timber and ironmonger merchants, and engaged wholly or mainly in making mortar for sale, also selling building material, timber and ironmongery.

and ironmongery.

and frommongery.

208. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of sand-screening in a sand quarry or pit.

209. (1) Rock drillers employed in slate quarries; (2) plate-layers and labourers employed wholly or mainly in the upkeep and maintenance of railway lines in connection with slate

quarries.

210. A workman engaged wholly or mainly in the work of mending blow pines and tools (other than machinery), &c., in glass bottle works.

glass bottle works.
211. Workmen employed by a firm of earthenware manufacturers, and described as packers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of packing goods sent away in cases or

crates.
212. Workmen employed by a firm of screw and rivet manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in making screws and small rivets.

213. Workmen employed by a firm of builders' merchants, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of (1) carting building material to customers; (2) loading same materials.

215. Workmen employed at a lead works, and engaged in the work of (1) rolling sheet lead from block; (2) filling molten lead in mould, and making lead pipe by hydraulic presses.

216. Workmen employed by a firm of wholesale furniture makers, and engaged wholly or mainly in wholesale making, machining and polishing of bedroom suites, sideboards, cabinets

machining and polishing of bedroom suites, sideboards, cabinets and other similar movable furniture.

217. Workmen employed by a firm who are manufacturers of chestnut wood fencing and wire fencing, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of making by hand cleft chestnut wood pales bound by galvanised wire strands.

218. Workmen employed by a town council. and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of grave digging ordinarily carried on in cometeries and gravevards.

wholly or mainly in the work of grave digging ordinarily carried on in cemeteries and graveyards.

219. Workmen employed by a firm of cabinet makers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of sawmilling, sandpapering and general machining for the cabinet trade.

220. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of (a) repair of tramway lines; (b) relaying a working tramway line.

(Application 18.)

(Application 18.)

222. Workmen employed in a mechanical engineering establishment, and described as warehousemen, packing case makers and packing case sawyers, and packers.

223. Workmen employed in forging (not being drop forging) establishments, other than those who are engaged either in the upkeep and maintenance of machinery and buildings, or in the machining or fitting of forgings. (Application 52.)

The application of decision No. 90 (Board of Trade Labour Genette of June, 1912) is restricted to the machining process.

224. Workmen engaged in the work of smelting pig iron and molten metal from ironstone and iron ores. (Application 69.)

227. Workmen engaged in the process of melting the mixtures in Siemens furnaces.

228. Workmen employed by a firm of cabinet makers, and engaged wholly or mainly in making furniture.

231. Workmen engaged in painting movable scenery

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232. Workmen engaged in making tin cases for billiard cues. 233. Workmen employed by a firm of woollen manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in arranging work and looms for and superintending weavers generally.

234. Workmen employed at glass works, and engaged in the work of charging furnaces with raw materials to make glass for bottle making, and melting same.

235. Workmen employed by the Admiralty, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of (1) making and repairing rope in dockyard; (2) making and repairing sails, awnings, &c.

236. Workmen engaged in making sails, awnings and covers for sailing and steam ships, also tents and covers for land use. 237. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the turning of cast iron hollow-ware, such as kettles and saucepans.

238. Workmen employed by a gas company, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of (1) Fuel Handlers, unloading fuel; (2) Elevator men, working automatic elevators; (3) Feeding Producer men, feeding producers, withdrawing and wheeling away ashes; (4) Washermen, scooping soot; (5) Tower and Tank men, attending to the towers and skimming tar; (6) Blowermen, oiling and attending roofs, blowers and pump; (7) Compressor men, oiling and attending compressors; (8) Gas Engine men, attending gas engines and electrical plant; (9) Stokers; (10) Meter Testers; (11) Inspectors and Assistants, cleaning and distributing apparatus, inspecting and reading meters; (12) Labourers, cleaning up, &c.; (13) Sulphate of Ammonia men; (14) Packers of Sulphate; (15) Storekeeper and Time Keepers and Assistants; (16) Watchmen, Cleaners, Tarmen.

241. Workmen engaged in the work of cleaning and regilding picture frames, making ornaments in composition and fixing panes; and fitting up pictures.

242. A workman engaged wholly or mainly in the work of teaching cotton operatives to work machines.

243. Workmen engaged in the work of cutting and fitting up with connections flexible metallic tubing to be used, amongst other purposes, for parts of gas pendants.

245. Workmen employed at a gas works, and engaged wholly or mainly in (1) drawing and charging gas retorts and attending furnaces; (2) discharging coal from railway trucks, and labour generally; (3) inspecting and testing consumers' meters.

247. Workmen engaged in fitting up and finishing ready for sale cast iron gas cooking apparatus, coal and coke stoves, grates and gas stoves. (Application 76.)

and gas stoves. (Application 76.)

248. Sand pit workers, who are engaged in digging sand, and are not engaged in any work of construction.

251. A workman employed by a railway company, and engaged wholly or mainly in oiling point rods, pulleys, signal arms and other connections.

255. Workmen employed by a firm of garden furniture manufactures and other contesting the contestion of the contesting the conte

facturers, and engaged in converting timber into parts of wood, folding deck chairs, tables, seats, &c.

256. Workmen employed at a brewery, and engaged in (1) cutting and planing oak staves for cooper's shop in a brewery. (2) shoeing horses and other stable work, making hinges, bolts and pokers, and branding wires for coopers.

257. Workmen employed by the Admiralty, and described as

(1) Turncocks and overseers of gas, who are engaged in the work of regulating the supply and distribution of water and gas to the various naval establishments; (2) watchmen.

259. Workmen engaged in (1) the manufacture of felts for

roofing purposes and bitumastic paints; (2) sawing wood and making crates and boxes for use in the above trade.

260. Workmen employed by a timber merchant, and engaged in the work of felling trees, carting same from country, carting

260. Workmen employed by a timber merchant, and engaged in the work of felling trees, carting same from country, carting sawdust, firewood and goods.

261. Workmen employed by furnishing and engineers' ironmongers, and engaged on work of (1) loading and unloading goods; (2) labourers in scrap vard; (3) storemen.

263. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of fittings of wood (including seats or chairs) of a kind not commonly forming part of the construction or decoration of buildings, ships, boats, or other craft or vehicles. (Applications 31, 32, 33.)

264. Workmen employed by electric supply companies, and described as follows:—Ash Cleaners: Boys (Porterage and General Cleaning): Coal Trimmers. Labourers and Measurers: Condensor Attendants; Dynamo Cleaners; Engine Drivers; Engine Cleaners; Firemen: Foreman: Greasers: Gate and Time-keepers; Instrument and Meter Testers and Calibrators: Inspectors; Loco Drivers: Lamp Trimmers; Labourers, cleaning and generally assisting: Ladv Attendants; Regulators (Switchboard and Battery Attendants): Storekeepers and Assistants; Shopboy; Shift Engineers; Sub-station Attendants: Transformer and Dynamo Attendants; Box Inspector; Camp Boys; Chauffeurs; Installation Inspectors; Gangers (if not employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour): Street Liebting Attendants. and Pump Attendants; Box Inspector; Camp Boys; Chauneurs; Installation Inspectors; Gangers (if not employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour): Street Lighting Attendants: Yardmen; Clerks; Canvassers and Collector: Chefs and Mess Room Attendants; Lavatory Attendants: Carmen; Draughtsmen; Lightermen: Lift Attendants: Office Cleaners: Typists (male and female); Telephone Girl; Window Cleaners; Chemists

266. A workman employed by a firm of coal merchants, and engaged in work of crane-driving and stoking for the purpose of discharging coal.

B.—The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:

267. Workmen employed by a firm of iron merchants, and engaged in work of cutting up boilers, shearing up plates into scrap, and loading into wagons for iron works.

268. Workmen employed by a sewerage board, and described as labourers engaged in the cleansing, maintenance and repair of a scheme of main sewerage, the construction of which was

of a scheme of main sewerage, the construction of which was completed in 1910.

269. Workmen employed by a firm of manufacturers of miners' lamps, and engaged in brass founding, brass turning, screwing and drilling tin and sheet metal work in the course of manucturing miners' lamps, not being in a mechanical engineering

270. Workmen employed by a firm of biscuit makers, and engaged solely in the work of setting (or fixing) dies into the presses used in the manufacture of tin boxes for biscuits.

271. Workmen employed by a granite company, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of (1) dressing curbstones and channels for the edges of pavements in towns; (2) preparing timber for miscellaneous purposes in the quarries. The question of making and repairing trucks, wheelbarrows, &c., is reserved.

272. Workmen employed by a firm of bolt and screw manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in (1) bolt-making by hand and feeding bolt-making machines, and putting threads on bolts and nuts; (2) warehousemen; (3) clerks.

274. Gas meter makers, including tin plate workers and those engaged in fitting and turning the internal mechanism (i.e., brass parts) used in the manufacture of these meters. (Appli-

Workmen described as organ builders, and engaged in

276. Workmen described as organ builders, and engaged in the work of making church organs and the wood and metal work in connection with the same.

278. Workmen employed by a firm of sewing machine manufacturers, and described as follows:—(a) inspectors in connection with sewing machine making; (b) gatemen, watchmen, firemen, ambulance men, storemen; (c) needle making; (d) transfer making; (e) sewing machinists in sample and in testing department; (f) window cleaning; (g) straw pad making; (h) box making; (i) packers of accessories; (j) labourers in shipping department. department

Note.—The word "workmen" applies to women as well as

men. (Application 94.)
281. A workman engaged in work as a manufacturing optician. 282. Workmen engaged in the work of cutting boards into engths and nailing them together to form cases for packing

gunpowder.
283. Workmen engaged in the work of sawing, planing and general machining of woodwork used in pianoforte making.

284. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of non-conducting materials for the insulation of steam and cold water pipes.

285. Storekeepers' assistants and storekeepers' labourers employed in a mechanical engineering establishment.

286. General labourers employed in the packing and warehouse department of a mechanical engineering establishment.

288. Workmen engaged in the work of: (1) making and assembling electrical meters; (2) making and assembling arc lamps, including quartz and silica lamps and the manufacture of glow lamps; (3) armature and coil winding, including the assembling and insulation of commutators and collectors, whether mica or other insulators; (4) manufacture of parts and assembling of parts of greademeters. (Application 86)

assembling of parts of speedometers. (Application 86.)

289. A workman described as a shopman who is engaged wholly or mainly in a painter's workshop off the building, preparing material for the practical painters, paperhangers and decorators.

293. Workmen described as block instrument makers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of block instruments.

struments for railways.

294. Workmen, including grinders, fitting makers, gas makers and oilers, employed in the manufacture of tubes from strips

295. Workmen employed by a firm of manufacturers of tubes from strips and solids, and engaged wholly or mainly in the of grinding.

296. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of non-conducting compositions for boilers and steam pipes.
298. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of preparing paving stones for footpaths and setts for carriage ways. (Application 28.)

(Application 28.)

301. Workmen employed at a hearth furniture and fancy brass foundry, and engaged wholly or mainly in making hearth furniture, fancy brass foundry work, metallic bedsteads and cots, coffin furniture, builders' brass foundry (and are not engaged in

ironfoundry work or mechanical engineering).

302. Workmen employed by a firm of school furnishers, and described as cabinet makers, joiners, woodwork machinists, &c., who are engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of movable school furniture.

305. Workmen engaged in work the primary purpose of which is maintenance of harbours, docks and channels. (Applications

308. Workmen employed by a steel barrel company, and engaged in making welded steel barrels, drums and tanks, not intended to form parts of the structure of ships, buildings, vehicles, machinery or works.

310. Workmen engaged in making: (1) picks, hammers, shovels, (not being ironfounding); (2) wooden handles for the above

tools.

311. Workmen employed in the manufacture of emery and other grinding wheels. (Application 75 [d].)

313. Workmen engaged in the work of making safes, strong rooms and other kindred objects. (Application 110.)
316. Workmen, including labourers assisting generally in workshops and yards, employed in sawmilling, machine woodwork, carpenter's or joiner's work carried on wholly or mainly for any or all of the following purposes:—(a) for the purpose of making boxes or packing cases to be used in connection with any trade; (b) for the manufacture of movable furniture; (c) for making estate fencing; (d) for making pit props; (e) for making railway sleepers.

making railway sleepers.

317. Workmen engaged (1) in the manufacture of accessories for textile machinery which are not built into or fixed to the machinery; (2) in the manufacture, fixing and grinding of card clothing and the manufacture of hackles and gills; (3) in the manufacture and fixing of roller covering. (Applications

and 155.)
318. Workmen engaged in making tubular framed barrows. 325. Workmen engaged in the work of cutting, marking, piercing, raising, slitting and grinding steel pens.

327. Workmen employed at dye works, and described as—(1) Gas engine and well pump hands who are engaged wholly or mainly in attending producer plant, and well pump and driving gas engine; (2) barbe machine hands who are engaged wholly or mainly in loading and unloading machines used in the process

of cleaning. (Application 22.)

328. Workmen engaged in the work of—(1)-Tack makers; (2) last and form makers for use in boot and shoe trade; (3) knife makers for presses in boot and shoe trade. (Application

329. Workmen engaged in the work of—(1) Vitreous enamelling of cast and sheet iron used in the manufacture of domestic and other gas stoves; (2) paint enamelling on iron used in same; (3) nickel and silver plating iron for same; (4) testing gas burners for same; (5) packers; (6) stock takers.

333. Workmen engaged by a firm of contractors and described as engineers' chainmen. (Application 92 (a).)

334. Workmen engaged: (1) in the work of excavating and loading sand (not being engaged in excavation forming part of a work of construction); (2) as boatmen in attendance on vessels laying and shifting moorings. (Application 92 (b).)

338. Workmen employed in a mechanical engineering establishment: (1) in lens and mirror departments; (2) in printing and photographic departments.

and photographic departments. (Application 75 (b) and (c).)
340. Workmen engaged in the work of demolition of iron and wooden ships, and the crane drivers assisting them.
344. Workmen employed in joinery, sawmilling, and wood turning, mainly in connection with electric light fittings and

345. Slate and metal enamellers and lacquerers of brass and

other metals employed wholly or mainly in connection with electric light fittings.

347. Workmen employed by a firm of restaurant utensil manufacturers and nickel platers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of: (1) making restaurant utensils in tin, iron (not ironfounding) and copper, such as urns and general tin ware; (2) nickel plating and polishing musical instruments, bag mountings, stationery fittings; (3) brass finishing articles required in

352. Workmen engaged in forging bar ends, under power hammer, pickling and cleaning, drawing steel from black bars in the drawbench and straightening bars by hand. (Application

59.)
354. Workmen employed by a typewriter company, and engaged in the work of: (1) aligning and adjusting typewriters shipped from abroad; (2) cleaning and adjusting typewriters in use by the general public.
355. Workmen employed by a firm of carpet warehousemen, cabinet makers and upholsterers, and engaged wholly or mainly in: (1) repairing and making movable furniture for customers; (2) laying carpets and floorcloths at customer's house; (3) polishing goods for steel and proceeds the steel floorcloths.

(2) laying carpets and floorcloths at customer's house; (3) polishing goods for stock and repolishing goods for customers; (4) putting up inside and outside blinds.

358. Workmen who are engaged (1) in cutting sheets of glass for customers; (2) as van men delivering goods.

359. Workmen engaged (1) in making removable fonts, pulpits, reredoses; (2) as engravers of mural tablets, church brass ornaments, candlesticks, etc; (3) in joiner's work and carving of removable church furniture. (Application 40.)

362. Workmen employed by a firm of manufacturers of sanitary fittings, and engaged in the work of (1) paint enamelling baths at works, (2) iron enamellers at works, (3) bath fitting at works, (4) cistern fitters at works. (Application 89.)

363. Workmen employed by a firm of manufacturers of sanitary fittings, and described as follows: Labourers jobbing about works, not employed specially in the iron foundry; brass founders, brass finishers, and brass turners; iron turners and borers; iron foundry storekeepers; copper and tinsmiths, if not employed wholly or mainly in the upkeep and maintenance of machinery and fixtures connected therewith; metal polishers. (Application

364. Workmen employed by a firm of electrical accessory manufacturers, and described as follows: (1) Packers, (2) storekeepers, (3) examiners, or viewers of goods, (4) lacquerers, (5) workmen engaged wholly or mainly in carrying goods, and window cleaners. Contributions are payable in respect of workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of painting, whitewashing,

and decorating buildings.

365. A workman employed by a firm of oxide of iron manufacturers, and engaged in the work of preparing stones to be

B.—The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:—

366. Workmen employed by a tile and pottery company, and engaged in the manufacture of glazed and unglazed tiles from

clay.

367. Workmen engaged in the work of weaving wire.

369. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of surgical in-

struments.

371. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of making (1) movements and cases for watches, (2) cycle and motor accessories, such as grease cups and oil pumps, which are not essential parts of the cycle or motor, (3) incandescent gas burners.

essential parts of the cycle or motor, (3) incandescent gas burners. (Application 141.)

373. Workmen engaged in the work of repair of blast furnaces, lime and brick kilns, gas retorts and retort settings, chemical or electrolytic plant (not being machinery). This decision is intended to modify decision No. 64, published in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE of June, 1912, relating to brick works. (Applications 158 and 133.)

378. Workmen employed by a firm of glass bottle manufacturers, and engaged in work as fireclay block dressers. (Application 104 (a).)

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379. Workmen engaged in the work of making the cages of dinner and goods lifts, inside and outside blinds, revolving shutters, etc. (Application 149.)

shutters, etc. (Application 149.)

382. Workmen employed by harbour commissioners in the navigation of public ferries, and engaged in the work of officers superintending or navigating dredgers, and not employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour.

384. Workmen employed by a firm of wire workers and wire

or mainly by way of manual labour.

384. Workmen employed by a firm of wire workers and wire cloth weavers, and engaged wholly or mainly in making wire guards for glass and machinery, wire cloth baskets, steel-cased biscuit wires for ovens in biscuit factories, wire guards for roof lights, wire ventilation panels. (Application 125.)

385. Workmen engaged in the work of making kinematographs, scientific instruments, cameras, etc. (Application 154.)

387. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of lamps, bells, pumps, oil cans, and dress guard quadrants and other similar accessories used in connection with cycles, motor cycles, and other vehicles.

other vehicles.

390. Workmen employed by a firm of steam plough and threshing proprietors, and engaged in cultivating land by steam ploughs, and threshing corn by machinery, and not engaged in cultivations are the controlled to in repairing machinery.

392. Workmen engaged in making and repairing cricket bats.

392. Workmen engaged in making and repairing cricket bats.
394. Workmen engaged in the work of: (1) preparing and assembling parts of window blinds and venetian blinds; (2) fixing on premises inside and outside blinds. (Application 109.)
396. A workman engaged in the work of making and repairing boxes, benches, barrows, etc., and other movable articles used in the manufacture of bricks and tiles.
397. Workmen engaged in the work of shaping by hand blocks of stone and fitting same together for millstones, and making artificial millstones. (Application 128.)
398. Workmen employed to clean or scale ships' boilers, as distinct from the repair of such boilers.
399. Workmen engaged in the work of cutting out picture frames by electricity-driven saws.
400. Workmen engaged in making egg case specialities.
401. Workmen engaged in making and repairing tin, zinc, and light sheet goods, locks and keys, and general repairs for the ironmongery trade.

ironmongery trade.

402. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making wrought-

402. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making wroughtiron railings, gates, handrails, dustbins, etc.
403. Workmen engaged in the work of brush making.
404. A workman engaged in the work of making kegs or drums
from tin or lead-coated iron sheets. (Application 148.)
405. Workmen employed by a firm of window-blind manu-

405. Workmen employed by a firm of window-blind manufacturers, and engaged in (1) preparing wood for venetian and other blinds, and erecting same; (2) sandpapering, preparing, and painting wood parts and laths for venetian blinds; (3) erecting sun blinds on houses and preparing same for erection.

406. Workmen employed by water companies, and engaged in work as (1) waste water inspectors; (2) waste meter inspectors and their assistants; (3) mixing lime for water softening; (4) entiting grees.

cutting grass.

409. Workmen employed in a cutlery establishment and engaged in the work of making various classes of knives.

410. Workmen engaged as fitters-up of cast-iron flushing cisterns (not fixing same to buildings).

412. Workmen engaged in the work of washing and screening

413. Workmen employer by a firm of manufacturers of silk shades for gas and electric light fittings, etc., and engaged wholly or mainly in (a) cutting and sewing silk on to wire frames, (b) making wire frames for above.

making wire frames for above.

415. Workmen employed by a firm of interlocking signal makers and engaged in the work of: (1) Making and fixing electric signalling instruments; (2) making cases for same. (Ap-

416. Workmen engaged in the work of making metal window frames, other than those workmen who are covered by the decision relating to workers in an ironfoundry (Decision No. 20 (b), BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE of June, 1912).

420. Workmen employed in the gas department of a city council, and described as follows:—Turncocks, drillers, drilling holes in gas lamp pillars; painters, painting gas-holders lamps and meters; labourers employed at times to test pipes and taps; pressuremen, who take records of the pressure of gas in the mains; tube threaders.

421. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly: (1) In making concrete pipes for sewers, telegraph poles and railway sleepers; (2) as crane drivers.

423. Workmen engaged in making forgings for axles under hydraulic power, etc., for use in horse-drawn vehicles. (Application 85.

424. Workmen engaged in making saw tooth wire.

426. Workmen employed in the installation of telephones. (Application 57.)

427. Brake adjusters employed by railway companies to examine and adjust brakes of rolling stock, and not employed wholly or mainly in the construction or repair of vehicles.

429. Workmen engaged in (1) drilling, filing, and rivetting small iron castings, such as castor horns, wardrobe hooks, etc.; (2) painting baths at the works.

430. Workmen employed by a firm of engravers to calico printers, and engaged in sketch making, plate cutting, pentagraphing, hand engraving, and general engraving for calico

431. Workmen employed by a firm of domestic machinery and india-rubber manufacturers, and engaged in the manufacture of india-rubber for domestic appliances, and the making and assembling parts of wringers for domestic use, other than those workmen who are covered by the decisions relating to workers in an ironfoundry. (Decn. No. 20 (b) BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE of June, 1912.)

434. Workmen employed in textile mills, and described as (1) 434. Workmen employed in textile mills, and described as (1) tinsmiths, repairing sliver and oil cans and other similar things not being machinery or buildings; (2) flat mechanics, generally superintending and not repairing machinery; (3) machine cleaners, whilst employed wholly or mainly in cleaning machinery; (4) switchboard attendants employed wholly or mainly in attending to switchboards, and not employed wholly or mainly in maintenance and repair of electrical machinery and conductors.

437. Valvemen employed by the Admiralty in regulating the steam-heating apparatus in magazine depôts.

439. Workmen engaged in making (1) steering indicators; (2) fire control apparatus for large guns; (3) stoke-hole indicators and danger signals.

441. Workmen employed by an asphalte and asbestos company, and engaged in manufacturing asphalte and bitumen at the

442. Workmen described as labourers engaged in the manufacture of cement used in the construction of buildings, docks

shipping.
3. Workmen employed in the saw-mills of wire mattress manufacturers, and engaged in sawing, planing, and machining wood sides and end pieces for the frames of woven wire and other spring mattresses.

444. Workmen engaged in (1) making picks, hammers, wedges and other non-mechanical tools for use in quarries; (2) packing, parcelling, blacking same.

445. Workmen employed by a firm of surgical instrument manufacturers, and engaged in the work of making of "aseptic" hospital furniture, including operation tables constructed entirely 446. Workmen engaged in making ships' models and scientific

447. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the manufacture or repair of milk cans and household tinware.

450. Workmen engaged in the work of making measuring rules, tapes, and spirit levels.

451. Persons engaged in the manufacture of emery wheels which are not made in a mechanical engineering establishment solely for use in that establishment. (Application 75.)

454. Workmen employed by a local authority, and described as truckmen employed in the tramways department examining trucks and brakes. (Application 64.)

455. Workmen employed by an electric supply company and engaged in the work of (1) Cleaning, overhauling, repair and general maintenance of arc lamps and incandescent lamps; (2) carpenters and assistants making removable meter brackets; (3) meter fixers, fixing removable meters and brackets; (4) fuse hands; (5) boiler cleaners; (6) wiremen fitting up temporary wires and appliances in the show room, making joints and carrying out experiments and tests. (Application 44.)

460. (1) Workmen employed at collieries who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of inspecting and adjusting the wholly or mainly in the work of hispecting and adjusting the electrical installation. (2) Workmen employed at collieries who are engaged in sinking operations. (3) Sawyers employed at collieries who are engaged in sawing timber for colliery purposes. (4) Workmen described as colliery carpenters and colliery joiners, (4) Workmen described as colliery carpenters and colliery joiners, and their assistants, who are engaged in work at collieries and are not engaged wholly or mainly on buildings. (5) Workmen described as colliery fitters, colliery blacksmiths, and their assistants, who are engaged wholly or mainly in maintaining colliery plant at the collieries, and not in the engineering workshops. (6) Colliery masons, bricklayers, painters, plumbers, and their labourers, who are engaged wholly or mainly in maintaining at the collieries colliery plant and works (other than buildings). (7) Workmen engaged at collieries in the work of keeping in order pit tubs and trams at the collieries. (Applications 172 and 173). B.—The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:—

July, 1912.

463. Workmen employed at iron, steel, and coke works, and engaged in the work of inspection, adjustment (other than the repair of machinery). (Application 158.)

464. Workmen engaged in the repair of blast furnace and steel works plant (other than machinery and buildings). (Application 158.)

466. Workmen employed by railway companies, and described

Employers in Mechanical Engineering Works of Railways. Boilermen (attendants), except Oil gas makers. those employed in works.

Boiler washers, except those employed in works.

Brass finishers employed on Paviors, except those em ployed in works. Fumpers. Rolling mill boilermen.
Rolling mill catchers. carriage and wagon work. Chain examiners. Rolling mill coachers.
Rolling mill hammer drivers Chain testers. Chemists. Rolling mill labourers. olling mill machinemen. Crane drivers, except those employed in works.
Cranemen, except those employed in works.
Cranemen, travelling. Rolling mill puddlers.
Rolling mill pull up and pile Rolling mill rollers and assistants. Rolling mill shinglers.
Rolling mill stationary engine-Cranemen, testers. Electric armature winders. men.
Rolling mill straighteners.
Rolling mill wheelers.
Rolling mill weighers Electric dynamo attendants, except in works. Electric linesmen, except in Electric telephone attendants. Saddlers. Electric wiremen, except in Smiths, chain. Spring-makers.
Steam hammer drivers in forging establishments.
Steam hammer forgemen in Electrical instruments, men engaged in manufacture and

repair of. Engine drivers (Loco.) Engine drivers (Loco.)
Enginemen (stationary), except those in works.

Forging establishments.

Steam hammer gaugemen in forging establishments.

Excavators, except those employed in works.

Fire Station attendants. Supplementary men employed outside works. Furnacemen and assistants in Trial enginemen. uninsured trades. Watchme urnace door boys in unin-sured trades. Water fitters, except those

employed in works. Well sinkers (reserved). Galvanisers. Gas engine drivers, except Wire rope splicers.
Apprentices (indentured) all those in works. Gas makers. grades. Gas stokers. Apprentices over 16 years of

age (not indentured), and boys and youths over 16 Inspectors, trial engine.

Labourers, except those employed in works.

Ladlemen in uninsured trades years of age, employed in connection with the grades above mentioned. nen in uninsured trades. Material checkers.

Moulders employed on carriage and wagon work Searchers, material Inspectors, boiler.

Employees in Carriage and Wagon Works of Railways.

wagon work

Artificial limb operators. Moulders, brass. Boilermen, except those in Sheet makers. works. Spring makers. Caners (women). Spring testers. Storekeepers. Crane drivers. ginemen (stationary), except Timber selectors those in works Timber markers. Examiners, wagon. Finishers, brass. Water fitters, except those employed in works, ships, buildings, vehicles. Fitters, brass. Weighmen.
Apprentices (indentured) all Forgemen. Grease makers. Apprentices over 16 years of age (not indentured), and boys and youths over 16 years of age, employed in connection with the grades Hair carders. Horse drivers. Labourers, except those in Laundresses Carriage washers. above mentioned

Employees engaged in the repair of steam and other vessels in Railway Companies' workshops.

Belt makers. Ferrymen.
Labourers, other than those incidental to trades.
Sail makers. Storesmen.
Upholsterers excluded by
draft order of Board of
Trade.

Inspectors, boiler.

Watchmen

Apprentices (indentured) all grades.

Apprentices over 16 years of age (not indentured), and boys and youths over 16 years of age, employed in connection with the grades above mentioned. Employees engaged in dredging harbours or entrances to

All men engaged wholly or mainly on repairs and maintenance. Employees engaged in connection with docks.

All men engaged wholly or mainly on repairs and maintenance. Employees engaged in the engineering department of canals.

All men engaged wholly or mainly on repairs and maintenance. See existing decisions 304 and 305.

467. Workmen employed at a slate quarry, and engaged in the

work of getting, making, inspecting slates.
469. A workman employed by a colliery company, and described as a colliery carpenter and joiner, who is engaged in making and repairing air doors, roller frames, etc., for underground use and doing other work at the colliery, and is not engaged wholly or mainly on buildings. (Application 172).

471. Workmen employed by a firm of electrical engineers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of telephone wiring and repairs.

repairs.
472. Workmen engaged in making and repairing steel barrows

473. Workmen employed at collieries, and engaged in pit sinking. (Application 171.)
474. Workmen engaged in making tin and copper ships' lamps,

cooking utensils, &c.
475. Workmen engaged in making band saws and band knives.

475. Workmen engaged in making band saws and band at 477. Workmen employed by the Army Ordnance Department, and engaged in the work of custody and examination, &c., of

480. Workmen employed by a locomotive company, and engaged wholly or mainly as :—Engravers, packers, locomotive engine keepers, storemen, shop clerks, messengers, boys (message) (in office or under 16 years of age), paviors, gate-keepers, watchmen, platelayers.

NOTE.—Where no reference is given to an application, the QUESTION HAS BEEN DECIDED BY THE UMPIRE, WITHOUT NOTICE, AS A MATTER NOT ADMITTING OF REASONABLE DOUBT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH (2) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UMPIRE)

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT. 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment Regulations.

DIRECTION BY THE BOARD OF TRADE TO SUB-CONTRACTORS AND PIECE MASTERS IN THE BUILDING TRADE AND IN WORKS OF

Whereas regulations were made by the Board of Trade on the 6th May, 1912, in pursuance of Section 91 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and whereas in Regulation 36 of these regulation.

surance Act, 1911, and whereas in Regulation 50 of these regulations it is enacted as follows:—

"Where any workmen employed in an insured trade are employed in or for the purposes of the business of any person (in this regulation referred to as the substantial employer) by some other person who himself works wholly or mainly by way of manual labour in that business (in this regulation referred to as the immediate employer) the substantial employer shall, unless manual labour in that business (in this regulation referred to as the immediate employer), the substantial employer shall, unless the Board direct to the contrary, be treated for the purposes of Part II. of the Act as the employer of those workmen instead of the immediate employer, and shall be liable accordingly to perform the duties and pay the contributions required under the Act or these regulations to be performed and paid by the employer of a workman in an insured trade:

Provided that—

(a) the substantial employer may deduct from any payments due from him to the immediate employer any sums paid by him as contributions on behalf of the workmen, and the immediate employer may deduct from the workmen's wages or from any other payments due from him to the workmen any sums deducted from payments due to him by the substantial employer; and ployer; and

(b) any direction given by the Board under this regulation shall not come into force until the expiration of seven days from the date thereof or such later date as may be specified in the direction."

And whereas it is expedient that directions should be given by the Board of Trade in accordance with the above-mentioned

Now therefore the Board of Trade hereby direct that in the Now therefore the Board of Trade hereby direct that in the case of workmen employed in building and construction of works, where the substantial employer has not an exclusive right to the services of the immediate employer, the substantial employer shall not be treated as the employer for the purposes of Part II. of the Act, but the immediate employer shall be treated as the employer for the purposes of Part II. of the Act. This direction shall come into force on the 15th July, 1912. Signed by order of the Board of Trade this 2nd day of July, 1912.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH.

Secretary to the Board of Trade.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: VOLUNTARY ACT.

Compensation for injuries is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only where the injuries were caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of the employ-

by an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment.

While a ship was lying in port a steward went ashore, with leave, for his own purposes, about 5 p.m. He ought to have returned to the ship and been present at the roll call of stewards at 6 a.m. the next morning. He, however, failed to do so. Shortly after 6 a.m. the ship was being moved to another berth in the harbour when the steward came on to the quay. Someone shouted to let go a hawser, and the steward, being near the pillar to which it was fastened, threw the hawser off, and in doing so fell into the water and was drowned. A claim for compensation was made by his dependants, but was rejected by the Sheriff-Substitute on the ground that the accident did not arise out of or in the course of the deceased's employment. The claimants appealed.

The Court of Session, however, supported the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute, on the ground that it was no part of the duty of the deceased to deal with the hawser, and that there was no evidence that he had thrown it off in obedience to the orders of any person whom he was bound to obey, or that the order was given by anyone having authority over him. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—M'Aleese v. Athenia Steamship Company, Limited.—Court of Session. 20th June, 1912.

Review: Partial Removal of Incapacity: Evidence of

REVIEW: PARTIAL REMOVAL OF INCAPACITY: EVIDENCE OF OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN WORK.

OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN WORK.

In a case where compensation had been for some time paid to an injured workman, the employers applied for a review on the ground of the removal of the incapacity.

The Sheriff-Substitute held an inquiry with a medical assessor, and, apart from the evidence of the man himself, the only evidence was of a medical nature as to the man's condition. The decision of the medical assessor was that the man had recovered sufficiently to do light work in connection with his trade, but considering his age, and as a result of the injury, he could not do any of the heavier work of his trade or lift heavy weights. In these circumstances the Sheriff-Substitute refused to vary the compensation in the absence of any evidence to show that the man had any opportunity of obtaining such work as he was fit to do or of the wages he could earn at such work. The employers appealed.

The Court of Session said that as total incapacity had ceased and only partial incapacity remained, the employers had made out a prima facie case for review, and that the Sheriff-Substitute should have required further evidence before coming to a decision. If the employers could show that the workman had the opportunity of getting work for which he was fit the payments should be diminished accordingly. If, on the other hand, the workman was able to show that work for which he was fit could not be obtained in the neighbourhood, then the payments should not be varied. The case was accordingly sent back to the Sheriff to ascertain the facts.—Macintosh v. Commissioners of Caledonian Canal.—Court of Session. 18th June, 1912.

(2) Friendly Societies Acts.

(2) Friendly Societies Acts.

Powers of a Society: Pensions for Officers: Disposal of Funds: Calling of Meeting.

By the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, a society must make rules for various purposes, including the mode of holding meetings, the manner of making or altering of rules, and the investment of funds. By the Collecting Societies Act, 1896, except where the day, hour, and place of an annual or other periodical meeting is fixed by the rules, notice of every general meeting must be given either by advertisement, published at least twice in two or more newspapers in general circulation in the neighbourhood, or be served upon every member; and such notice must specify the day, hour, place, and objects of the meeting, and in case any amendment of a rule is proposed, such notice must contain a copy of any such amendment.

By Rule 21 of the rules of a society, which had a very large membership, a valuation of the society's assets and liabilities had to be made at least once in every five years, and any surplus disclosed by the valuation might, on the recommendation of the committee and by resolution passed by a majority at a general meeting, be distributed by way of free policies or bonuses, or in such other manner as the actuary should certify might with perfect safety be done. By Rule 8 the committee might appoint officers, and contributions might be made out of the management fund to meet contributions of such officers towards providing pensions on retirement. By Rule 35 no rule should be made or amended except with the consent of a majority of the members present at a general meeting specially called, and no amendment should be valid till registered. Rule 27 provided that a general meeting should be held at the chief offices of the society at 7 o'clock in the evening on the first Wednesday in March of each year, and that the meeting might be adjourned to any one of six specified areas to any day within 28 days of the first Wednesday in March, and that not less than 14 days' notice of the place of any adjour

of the annual general meeting held earlier in the same month a resolution was passed for the payment of certain bonuses, and for the transfer of £50,000 cut of the surplus to the pension fund. A member then brought an action against the trustees and committee of management of the society for a declaration that the resolution was ultra vires, and was also invalid because the notice convening the meeting did not specify the objects of the meeting or state that an amendment of the rules was intended to be proposed. On the matter coming before the court, on an application for an interlocutory injunction, the court suggested that as there was some doubt that the notices convening the meeting were satisfactory, the better course would be to call a second meeting to ascertain the wishes of the members. This was agreed to; and a second meeting was held on the 18th July, when the resolutions were again proposed and passed unanimously, and also an alteration was made in Rule 21 by adding a power to the society to authorise the transfer of not more than 20 per cent. of the surplus to the pension fund. On it subsequently coming on for hearing the action was dismissed, and the plaintiff appealed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that Rule 27 took the case out of the provisions of the Collecting Societies Act; and that as an adjourned meeting is legally part of the original meeting, and the business transacted at the adjourned meeting had been specified in the agenda for the original meeting, the resolution was not invalid. They also held that, having regard to Rules 8 and 21, the resolution to dispose of the £50,000 of surplus as proposed was within the powers of the society, independently of any alteration that had been made in Rule 21.—Kirksopp v. Heighton.—Court of Appeal. 20th June, 1912. a resolution was passed for the payment of certain bonuses, and for the transfer of £50,000 cut of the surplus to the pension

(3) Miscellaneous.

LIABILITY OF MASTER FOR NEGLIGENCE OF SERVANT: SCOPE OF

By the common law a master is liable for injuries caused by the negligence of his servant, provided that the servant was guilty of the negligence in doing something within the scope

the negligence of his servant, provided a guilty of the negligence in doing something within the scope of his employment.

A milk dealer employed a man to drive a float and deliver milk. He also employed a boy to accompany the man and help to deliver the milk. While the float was being driven round one day, in the ordinary course, the boy fell out and was rendered unconscious. A woman who was passing went to the boy's assistance, and offered to help the man to take the boy to his home. He accepted her offer, and asked her to get into the float and look after the boy. She had just got in and was attending to the boy when the float started and she was thrown out and injured. Subsequently she brought an action in the county court against the milk dealer for damages for the injuries she had received. The judge decided in favour of the plaintiff, holding that the man was under an obligation to procure assistance on his master's behalf, and that he was acting within the scope of his employment in obtaining assistance to take the injured boy home. The defendant appealed.

within the scope of his employment in obtaining assistance to take the injured boy home. The defendant appealed.

The High Court held that the man was not acting within the scope of his employment in inviting the plaintiff to get into the float, and that the defendant was not liable for his negligence. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Houghton v. Pilkington.—King's Bench Division. 21st June, 1912.

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

Coal Mines Act, 1911: Mode of Ascertaining Views of Workmen.— Under the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the views of a majority of the workmen employed in a coal mine the views of a majority of the workmen employed in a coal mine have to be ascertained in regard to various matters, including the provision of accommodation and facilities for taking baths drying clothes, and the payment of wages weekly. The Home Secretary has power under the Act to make rules prescribing the procedure to be observed for ascertaining and certifying the views of the workmen in such cases. In pursuance of such power the Home Secretary has now made Rules* for this purpose, dated June 22nd, 1912. Under these Rules the views of the workmen in any mine are to be ascertained by a show of hands, except in those cases where the Act requires a ballot to be workmen in any mine are to be ascertained by a show of hands, except in those cases where the Act requires a ballot to be taken. This show of hands is to be made at a meeting of the men entitled to vote, of which not less than 3 days' notice is given by a notice posted at the pithead. Within 7 days, however, after such a meeting, the owner, agent or manager of the mine, or not less than one-tenth of the workmen entitled to vote, may demand a ballot. In any matter also in which the Home Secretary is concerned he may direct a ballot. In every case in which a ballot is to be taken the manager must cause a register to be prepared of the workmen entitled to vote, which must be open to inspection by the workmen for at least one week. The ballot is to be taken under the supervision of a representative of the employers and a representative of the workmen, between the ballot is to be taken under the supervision of a representative of the employers and a representative of the workmen, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on the second Saturday after the completion of the register, or on such other day and at such other time as the representatives may agree. Three days' notice at the least must be given, by notice posted at the pithead, of the purpose and time of the ballot. A form is given for ballot papers, and the procedure is similar to that followed in the case of a Parliamentary election. The representatives are to count the papers and to certify the result. The Inspector of Mines for the Division is to decide, in case of any dispute, as to how any ballot paper is to be counted; and he is to decide so as to give effect, as far as possible, to the intention of the voter. His decision is final.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

July, 1912.

I.-BREAD.

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

	July	y 1st, 1	.912.	June	e 1st, 1	.912.	July 1st, 1911.		
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean
N. & N.W. E. & N.E. S.E. S.W. W. & W.C. N.Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire. Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties S. Western Counties and Wales	d.666666666666666666666666666666666666	d. 6 1/3 1/3 1/3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 6·0 5·8 5·5 6·0 6·1 5·5 6·2 5·7	d. 66 55 66 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	d.15-55-55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·8 5·7 5·5 5·8 6·0 6·1 5·5 5·6 6·1 5·7	d. 15 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	d. 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·1 5·3 5·6 5·6 5·6 5·8 5·6
Scotland	7	6	6.4	7	6	6.4	61/2	5	5.7
Great Britain	7	5	5.9	7	5	5.8	61	41/2	5.5

Compared with a month ago the mean of the predominant prices shows a slight increase. Compared with July 1st, 1911, there was an increase of '4d. per 4 lbs.

Of the various prices at which bread was sold in each

of the following towns the predominant price (i.e., the price at which the greatest quantity was sold) was as

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lb.	Inc. (Dec. as con wit	(-)	Last Change.		
	on July 1st, 1912.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs.	
Manchester . Middlesbrough . Norwich . Nottingham . Oldham . Plymouth . Portsmouth . Potteries . Southampton . Wolverhampton . Aberdeen .	5½ & 6 6 6 6 6 5½ 6 6 6 5½ 6 6 6 5½ 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	d	d. ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	Feb. '12 May '12 April '12 Feb. '12 Ist Apl.'12 April '12 April '12 April '12 June '10 March '12 May '12 Oct. '11 March '11 Nov. '09 June '10 April '12 June '10 April '12 June '10 April '12 May '12 May '12 April '12	d	

As compared with a month ago the price of bread has rise 12d. per 4 lbs. at Belfast. As compared with July 1st, 1911, the price is higher in 20 of the towns; in the remaining 7 towns no change is shown.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.		Mean London Gazette Price (England	Imp	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households		
		and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for Cash).	
June	1911.		Per cwt. s. d. 7 6	Per cwt. 8. d. 7 83	Per cwt. s. d. 10 1½	Per cwt. s. d. 10 3
May June		::	8 9 8 8½	8 6 1 8 4 3	10 9 3 10 11 3	11 11½ 12 5†

The imports of wheat during September, 1911—June, 1912, amounted to 82,208,857 cwts., or 856,381 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1910-11. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1911—June, 1912, amounted to 8,500,831 cwts., or 17,239 cwts. less than in September, 1910—June, 1911.

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS have been received by the Department from 100 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 plans during the second quarter of 1911 and 1912 respectively. The population of the districts included in the returns is over 121 millions.

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

District and Population at Census of 1911.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops and other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Build- ings.	Other Buildings, Additions, and Alterations,	Total.
		Sec	ond Qua	rter of 19	11.	
Outer London (1,650,000) Northern Counties	£ 347,528 67,849	£ 40,528 4,200	£ 50,592 44,881	£ 40,300 11,689	£ 100,393 22,571	£ 579,341 151,190
(725,000) Yorkshire (1,925,000) Lancashire & Cheshire (2,370,000)	282,485 324,832	118,685 135,706	75,995 44,410	75,330 106,350	63,406 83,555	615,901 694,853
Midlands (2,050,000) Other Districts in England (1,140,000)	337,502 231,675	185,130 2,975	76,211 40,930	69,450 31,725	118,161 35,773	786,454 343,078
Wales & Mon. (430,000) Scotland (1,830,000) Ireland (825,000)	103,340 80,550 63,017	2 230 77,678 695	8,850 89,750 46,560	56,150 262,335 10,135	19,642 116,475 17,030	190,212 626,788 137,437
Total	1,838,778	567,827	478,179	663,464	577,006	4,125,254
nei par Tri ar		Sec	ond Qua	rter of 19	012.	
O-1 - T - 1 (1.050.000)	£	£	£	£	€	£
Outer London (1,650,000) Northern Counties (725,000)	287,626 21,927	86,590 8,600		40,174 20,310	52,884 19,608	493,554 84,060
Yorkshire (1,925,000) Lancashire & Cheshire (2,370,000)	238,491 269,905	95,452 484,130		98,010 113,267	67,481 94,917	554,288 996,687
Midlands (2,050,000) Other Districts in England (1,140,000)	209,912 140,640	338,961 5,390	67,768 26,135	63,153 9,700	137,682 50,235	817,476 232,100
Wales & Mon. (430,000) Scotland (1,830,000)	102,800 119,903 63,105	1,440 92,548 5,265	71,460	14,200 123,037 11,035	27,676 139,437 24,714	151,811 546,385 143,929

As compared with a year ago there was, during the June quarter, a net decrease of £104,694 (or 2.5 per cent.). Factories and workshops showed a large increase but, on the other hand, there were decreases in the case of dwelling houses, churches, schools, public buildings, shops, and other business premises. The following Table shows for each class of building the increase or decrease in the quarter ended June 30th, 1912, as compared with the corresponding quarter of

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).					
Class of Building.	Amount.	Per Cent.				
Dwelling Houses	£ - 384,469 + 550,549 - 138,094 - 170,578 + 37,628	- 20·9 + 97·0 - 28·9 - 25·7 + 6·5				
Total	– 104,964	- 2.5				

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

and and an I know		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).				
District.		Amount.	Per Cent.			
Outer London Northern Counties		£ - 85,787 - 67,130 - 61,613 + 301,834 + 31,022 - 110,978 - 38,401 - 80,403 + 6,492	- 14·8 - 44·4 - 10·0 + 43·4 + 3·9 - 32·3 - 20·2 - 12·8 + 4·7			
Total	 	- 104,964	- 2.5			

^{*} Statutory Rules and Orders 1912. No. 634. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price ld

Where two prices are quoted, about equal quantities were sold at each price.
 † Mean of three weekly quotations.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

[Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.] THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during June, 1912, was 59, of which 48 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to mercurial poisoning, 2 to arsenic poisoning, and 7 to anthrax; 5 deaths, of which 4 were due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax, were also reported. In addition, 24 cases of lead poisoning (5 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the six months ended June, 1912, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 316, as compared with 334 in the corresponding period of 1911. The number of deaths was 27 in 1912, as compared with 24 in 1911. In addition, there were 109 cases of lead poisoning (including 18 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first six months of 1912, as compared with 113 cases (including 27 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1911.

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

in our last market the		CASES.			EATH	S.
Industry.	Month		nonths l June,	M'nth of		nonths
	June, 1912.	1912.	1911.	June, 1912.	1912.	1911.
	100	Le	ad Pois	oning.		
Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Paint and Colour Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries Total in Factories & Workshops	4 -1 1 3 1 -1 6 2 3 1 1 1 5 2 7	24 4 2 15 14 6 8 14 2 41 1 1 1 4 17 8 39 20 25 27	19 4 4 4 16 21 11 17 15 6 48 — 3 11 9 8 46 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1	2 - 3 - 1 - 9 1 1 - 3 1 3 - 24	3 1
	24	109	113	5	18	27
			113]] 1		27
House Painting and Plumbing Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer			150.00]] 1		27
House Painting and Plumbing Mercurial Poisoning—		Other F	orms of]] 1		27
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works	1	Other F	orms of]] 1		27
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries Total	1 1	3 4 6	orms of]] 1		27
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction	1 1 2 -	3 4 6 13	2 2 3 7]] 1		27
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries	1 1 2 - 2	3 4 6 13 3	2 2 3 7 4 —]] 1		27
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries	1 1 1 2 - 2	3 4 6 13 3 3	2 2 3 7 4 —	Poison		27
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total	1 1 1 2 - 2	3 4 6 13 3 3 16	2 2 3 7 4 — 11 11 Anthra	Poison		27
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total Total Total Total Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) Other Industries	1 1 1 2 - 2 - 2 2 4	3 4 6 13 3 3 16 19 6 2 1	orms of 2 2 3 7 4 — 11 11 Anthra 10 3 7 1	Poison		
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total	1 1 1 2 - 2 2 2 4	3 4 6 13 3 3 16	2 2 3 7 4 — 11 11 Anthra	Poison		
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers and Felt Hat Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total Total	1 1 1 2 - 2 - 2 2 4	3 4 6 13 3 3 16 19 6 2 1	orms of 2 2 3 7 4 — 11 11 Anthra 10 3 7 1	Poison		

* Of the 6 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 4 were females.

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 JUNE.

July, 1912.

(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 June, 1912, was 227, a decrease of 21 as compared with May, 1912, and an increase of 14 as compared with June. The mean number for June during the five years 1907-1911 was 213, the maximum year being 1910 with 244 deaths, and the minimum year 1909 with 187 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines in June. 1912, was 106, a decrease of 22 on a month ago and an increase of 15 on a year ago. The fatal accidents at quarries numbered 13 during June, 1912, an increase of 7 on May, 1912, and of 3 on June, 1911. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in June, 1912, was 85, as compared with 92 in May, 1912, and 79 in June, 1911.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in June, 1912, was 60, as compared with 93 in May, 1912, and 40 in June, 1911.

During the six months ended June, 1912, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 1,342, as compared with 1,399 in 1911. The number of seamen killed in the same period was 1,555 in 1912 and 641 in

Trade.	Num	ber of Work killed durin	rpeople g	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1912, on a		
	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Railway Service— Brakesmen & Goods Guards	1	1	3		- 2	
Engine Drivers	::	::	i		- 1	
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not	7	2	- 4	+ 5	+ 3	
including Labourers)	3	1	9		- 6	
Shunters	5	12	13	+ 2 - 7	- 2 - 8	
Miscellaneous	2	3		- i	+ 2	
Total, Railway Service	18	21	32	- 3	- 14	
Mines— Underground Surface	93 13	114 14	76 15	- 21 - 1	+ 17	
Total, Mines	106	128	91	- 22	+ 15	
Quarries over 20 feet deep	13	6	10	+ 7	+ 3	
Factories and Workshops—						
Textile— Cotton	4	3	2	+ 1	+ 2	
Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	i	3 1	2	+ 1 - 1 + 1	- 1 + 1	
Non-Textile—		3	3	- 3	- 3	
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	13	10	5	+ 3	+ 8	
Marine and Locomotive	4	3	3	+ 1	+ 1	
Engineering Ship and Boat Building	9	16	13	- 7	- 4 - 1	
Wood	1 5	5	2 5	- 4 + 4	- 1	
Laundries Other Non - Textile Industries	25	27	27	- 1 - 2	- 2	
Total, Factories and	62	70	61	- 8	+ ,1	
Workshops. Accidents reported under						
Factory Act, Ss. 104-5. Docks, Wharves, and Quays	10	10	11		- 1	
Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	9	10	1 6	+ 2 - 1	+ 3 + 3	
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	23	22	18	+ 1	+ 5	
Accidents, reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	5	1	1	+ 4	+ 4	
Total, excluding Seamen	227	248	213	-21	+ 14	
		- 4		-		
Seamen—						
On Trading Vessels—	33	2	6	+ 31	+ 27	
Steam On Fishing Vessels—	25	75	29	- 50	- 4	
Sailing Steam	2	15	2 3	- 1 - 13	- 2	
Total, Seamen	60	93	40	- 33	+ 20	
Total, including Seamen	287	341	253	- 54	+ 34	

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.*

Number and Magnitude.—The dispute involving transport workers in the Port of London, which began on May 16th, 1912, continued in progress throughout the whole of June, and for some days during the month certain other ports in England and Wales were involved. The number of disputes beginning in June was 61, as compared with 72 in the previous month, and 36 in June, 1911. In these new disputes 16,912 workpeople were directly, and 8,812 indirectly involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 135,929 workpeople involved in trade disputes in June, 1912, as compared with 99,156 in May, 1912, and 116,334 in June, 1911.

New Disputes in June, 1912.—In the following Table the new disputes for June are summarised by trades affected :-

rades			Groups of				involved.
14406		No. of Disputes		Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
	::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		6 18 7 4 5 5 1	223 9,916 1,570 2,325 371 824 60 420	7,883	223 17,799 1,570 2,325 371 824 60 420
1912		-		61	16,912 91,966	8,812 2,425	2,132 25,724 94,391
1	1912	1912	1912	1912	18 7 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 12 12 1912	18 9,916 1,570 1,570 4 2,325 5 371 5 824 1 60 3 420 12 1,203 1912 61 16,912 913 72 91,966	18 9,916 7,883 7 1,570 — 4 2,326 — 5 371 — 5 824 — 1 60 — 2 3 420 — 12 1,203 929 1912 — 61 16,912 8,812 912 — 72 91,966 2,425

Causes. — Of the new disputes, 35 arose on various wages questions, viz., 26, directly involving 5,062 work-people, on demands for increased wages, and 9, directly involving 5,017 workpeople, on other wages questions. Of the remaining disputes, 14, directly involving 4,949 persons, arose on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 5, directly involving 1,253 persons, on details of working arrangements, 3, directly nvolving 160 persons, on questions of trade union principles, 2, directly involving 350 persons, on questions as to hours of labour, and 2, directly involving 121 persons, arose from miscellaneous causes.

Results. - Settlements were effected in the case of 39 new disputes, directly involving 8,523 workpeople, and of 14 old disputes, directly involving 8,833 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 13, directly involving 4,542 persons, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 23, directly involving 5,137 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 17, directly involving 7,677 persons, were compromised. In the case of 3 other disputes, directly involving 1,273 persons, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration. - The number of working days lost in June by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 279,300. In addition, 1,226,400 working days were lost during June owing to disputes, such as the London transport workers' strike, which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in June of all disputes, new and old, was 1,505,700 working days, as compared with 981,700 in the previous month, and 1,214,100 in the corresponding month of last

Summary for the First Six Months of 1911 and 1912 †:-

		JanJune	, 1911.	JanJune, 1912.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in Progress.	No. of Disputes	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in Progress,	
Building	15	2,038	51,800	36	2,570	39,000	
Coal Mining	72	52,393	2,609,900	47	1,042,733	31,081,600	
Other Mining and	4	566	6,000	5	671	30,700	
Quarrying				35 75 38 1	AND BRIGHT	20000	
Engineering and Ship- building	57	20,191	236,900	62	23,512	430,000	
Other Metal	16	1,478	25,800	19	2,395	21,400	
Textile	43	37,922	488,600	51	43,987	3,509,400	
Clothing	19	6,115	59,400	26	18,218	451,400	
Transport	17	70,651	433,000	47	112,469	1,682,900	
Other Trades	34	6,087	272,900	70	13,906	197,800	
Total	277	197,441	4,184,300	363	1,260,461	37,444,200	

Principal Disputes that began or were settled in June

Occupations.‡	Locality.	Work	ber of people lved.	Date when	Dura- tion in	, Alleged Cause or Object. 1	Parel 4
4 and 12		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly‡	Dispute began.	Work- ing Days.	micgoa Gaast of Object.	Result.‡
Coal Mining - Miners	Rotherham	1,098	1,204	1912. 17 June	3	Dispute as to amount of wages	Work resumed pending inqui
Miners	Rotherham	1,600	1,400	10 June	3	payable. Dispute as to amount of wages	into grievances. Payment to be made in accor-
Engineering— Labourers	Blackburn	850§	1903	28 June	- 1 4 1 2 1	payable. For advance in wages of 1s. per week in general engineering works, establishment of minimum of 21s. per week in textile et geneering works, and other concessions.	ance with award of Joint Di trict B. ard. No settlement reported.
Jute preparers, spinners, weavers, &c., and foremen, firemen, mechanics, &c.	Liverpool	290	33	15 May	34	For advances in wages and reduction in hours of labour to 48 per week.	Modified advances granted of 12½ per cent. to those receiving less than 8s. per week, 10 pc cent. to those receiving 8s. t 9s., and 5 per cent. to those receiving 9s. and over; reduction in winter hours to h
Finishers (dyeing works)	Perth	340	-	3 June	3	Dispute arising out of postpone- ment of annual revision of wages list from June until November.	considered. Workers under 18 to get usus advances from 1st June; th cases of those over 18 to h
Tailoring— Tailors, tailoresses, machinists and pressers.	East London	6,000	-	12 May	36	In sympathy with other men on strike, followed by demand for- reduction in working hours, abolition of piece-work, employ- ment of trade union labour only.	considered in November. Hours of labour to be from 8 a.m to 8 p.m., and various advance in prices granted on cheape grade goods.
Miscellaneous Trades— Match workers	London	154	872	7 June	3	and other concessions. Against dismissal of a fellow work-	Work resumed on employers
French polishers	London	500	1	24 June		man. For advance in wages of ½d. per hour, a 50 hours' week, and other concessions.	terms. No settlement reported.

workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the

egate duration exceeded 100 days.

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

† The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputer red, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Wages.

Changes taking effect in June.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in June, 1912, was an increase of £19,879 per week, as compared with one of £7,423 per week in May, 1912, and a decrease of £837 per week in June, 1911. The number of workpeople affected was 191,203, all of whom received increases. The total number affected in May, 1912, was 201,262, and in June, 1911, 217,369.

One change, affecting 1,000 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; one change, affecting 110,000 workpeople, was arranged by a conciliation board; and six changes, affecting 27,787 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 52,416 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In seven cases, affecting 20,181 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the six completed months of 1912.— The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the six months ended June 30th, 1912, was 753,415, as compared with 605,612 in the corresponding period of 1911. The changes arranged gave 724,720 workpeople a net increase of £40,431 per week, and 28,695 workpeople a net decrease of £887 per week. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £39,544 per week, as compared with one of £3,588 per week in the corresponding period of 1911.

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

and the factor of the control of the	January-June.							
Groups of Trades.	19	911.	1912.					
AS ASSESSED FOR STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	No.	£	No,	£				
Building	2,742	+ 202	38,028	+ 3,379				
Coal Mining	390,050	- 8,124	520,954	+26,576				
Iron, &c., Mining	10,309	- 111	9,050	+ 111				
Quarrying	2,909	- 25	2,787	+ 32				
Pig Iron Manufacture	15,751	- 76	14,809	+ 504				
Iron and Steel Manu- facture	35,490	+ 1,195	48,203	+ 2,316				
Engineering and Shipbuilding	128,059	+ 8,820	43,799	+ 2,427				
Other Metal Trades	1,700	+ 216	9,302	+ 961				
Textile Trades	5,804	+ 387	34,084	+ 808				
Clothing Trades	2,351	+ 129	601	+ 34				
Printing, &c., Trades	96	+ 9	1,811	+ 153				
Glass, &c., Trades	2,423	+ 240	8,329	+ 486				
Transport Trades	1,731	+ 178	10,350	+ 960				
Other Trades	1,815	+ 251	5,434	+ 377				
Employees of Local Authorities	4,382	+ 297	5,874	+ 420				
Total	605,612	+ 3,588	753,415	+ 39,544				

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in June affected 696 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 3,216 hours per week. In the six months ended June 30th, 1912, the number of workpeople affected was 39,447. Of these, 685 had their hours increased by 334 per week and 38,762 sustained reductions of 67,114 per week.

Principal Changes in Wages in June.

Particulars of the principal changes in rates of wages in June 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 WAGES IN JUNE.

Trade.	Trade. Locality.		took effect in		ximate ber of people ed by	Particulars of Change,	
		1912.		crease.	crease.	est A. Janianis S.	
	Hull	1 June	Bricklayers	480 85 820 60	::	Increase of ¼d. per hour (9d. to 9¼d.) Increase of ¼d. per hour (9d. to 9¼d.). Increase of ¼d. per hour (9d. to 9¼d.). Increase of ¼d. per hour (9d. to 9¼d.).	
Building	Rugby	1 June	Labourers	600 110 125		Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (9d. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (8d. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (7d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).	
	Edinburgh, Leith and Dist.	1 June {	Masons	750 1,450	::	Increase of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.). Increase of 2d. per day (6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.):	
	Northumberland {	24 June and 1 July	Deputies	1,600 700	::	Increase of 2d. per day (5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.) Increase of 2d. per day. Rates after change: Winding 6s. 1d., hanling and pumping 5s. 6d.	
Coal Mining		(Firemen	250		Increase of 3 per cent., making wages 26 per cent, above the standard of 1879. Increase of 12½ per cent., making wages 62½ per cent. above the standard of 1888.	
	Scotland	19 June	Surfacemen, mechanics, and boiler firemen	18,000		Increase of 2d. per shift. Increase of 6d. per shift to winding enginemen, and of	
Pig Iron	South Staffs	June	Enginemen	2,000 1,000		varying amounts to others. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.	
Manufacture	Midlands (including parts of South Lancs and South	}3 June{	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20,000		{Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (9s. to 9s. 3d.) Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.	
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Yorks) South Wales and Mon.	4 June	Iron puddlers, iron and steel millmen, enginemen, &c.	2,000		Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.	
4-44-55	West of Scotland	17 June	Steel millmen	2,750 1,750 1,000	::	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. Increase of 2½ per cent.	
Textile	Dundee	28 June	Others	250 19,500	::	Increase of 2½ per cent.	
Transport	Hartlepool and District	8 June	operatives Pit prop carriers, &c	1,200		Increase of %d. per hour on time rates, with proportional increase on piece rates.	
Woodworking	Beith and District	15 June	Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers upholsterers, french polishers, and machinists	950		Increase of 2½ per cent. on piece rates, and of 6d. or 1s. per week on time rates.	
Other Trades	Aberdeen	17 June	Monumental masons	1,000		Increase of ½d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.).	

Note.—Full particulars will appear in the August GAZETTE of the following important changes arranged to take effect in July:—

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen of 2½ per cent. in Cleveland, of 7½ per cent. in Cumberland, and of 5½ per cent. in Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Increase of 5½ per cent. in the wages of iron and steel workers and mechanics in South Wales and Mon.

Textile.—Increase of 5 per cent. in the wages of cotton weavers in North and North-East Lancashire.

Exclusive of Agricultural Labourers, Seamen and Railway Servants.

WORK OF BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN JUNE.

Summary.—The total number of workpeople's applications on both the General and Casual Registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges at the end of June was 77,129, compared with 71,520 a month previously, and 77,238 a year ago. The number of Exchanges open at June 28th was 354, compared with 293 a month ago and 217 a year ago.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Applications Received.—The number of applications received during the period was 193,906 (men 117,673, women 46,412, boys 16,926, and girls 12,895), a daily average of 6,686, compared with 5,211 in May. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 263,199 (men 163,365, women 61,492, boys 21,424, and girls 16,918). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 10,812 in June, 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:—General Labourers, 17.2; Metals, Machine Implements and Conveyances, 165; Building, 16.2 (labourers 3.4, others 12.8); Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 15.7. Of the women's applications the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 47.7; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 13.0; Textiles, 8.3; and Dress, 4.7.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at June 28th was 77,129 (men 50,906, women 16,829, boys 4,932, and girls 4,462), as compared with 69,293 (men 45,692, women 15,080, boys 4,498, and girls 4,023) at May 24th, 1912, and 75,167 at June 30th, 1911.

The following Table shows the number of applications on register at end of each week during June, 1912, May, 1912, and June, 1911:-

Month.		June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.
		 67,192	83,762	64,912
		 77,398	79,975	64,943
		 79,068	75,880	71,753
		 81,002	69,293	64,080
		 77,129	-	75,167

Vacancies Notified. — The number of vacancies notified during the period was 87,946 (men 45,564, women 22,703, boys 12,643, and girls 7,036), a daily average of 3,033, compared with 3,048 in May, 1912, and 2,696 in June, 1911:—

Of the men's vacancies notified during June, the largest percentages occur in Building, 18.9 (labourers 3.7, others 15:2); Metal Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 17:2; General Labourers, 12:9; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 10.2. Of the women's vacancies notified, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 38.5; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 21.9; Textiles, 10.1; and Dress, 6.1.

Vacancies Filled.—The number of vacancies filled during the period was 63,413 (men 33,586, women 16,533, boys 8,056, and girls 5,238), a daily average of 2,187, compared with 2,216 in May, 1912, and 2,116 in June,

Of the vacancies filled during June 8,217 (men 4,745, women 2,930, boys 367, and girls 175) were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's

The vacancies filled during June include 9,221 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered. Of the total number of such transferences, 3,480 were in London, 1,859 in the North-Western Division, 1,189 in the Yorkshire and East Midlands Division, 1,154 in Scotland and North of England, and 586 in the West Midlands Divisions, representing respectively 25.3, 15.7, 11.5, 10.8 and 11.5 per cent. of the vacancies filled in these areas.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 72·1 per cent. (men 73·7, women 72·8, boys 63·7, and girls 74·4), as compared with 72.7 per cent. during May, 1912.

Of the men's vacancies filled during June, the largest percentages occur in Building, 18.8 (labourers 3.7, others 15.1); Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 16.1; General Labourers, 15.3; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 10.1. Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 33.8; Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging, 26.2; Textiles, 10.6; and Dress, 5.3.

Of the 13,294 vacancies for boys and girls filled during June, 3,477 (boys 1,846, and girls 1,631) were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school, representing 26.2 per cent. (boys 22.9 and girls 31.1) of the vacancies filled by juveniles.

The following Table gives the figures for the 209 Exchanges which have been open for a year or more:

-	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911
Applications received (Total Number	173,889	139,718	166,641
Applications received Total Number during month Daily Average	5,996	5,822	5,951
Vacancies notified dur- Total Number	74,840	64,545	75,493
ing month Daily Average	2,581	2,689	2,696
Vacancles filled during Total Number	55,107	47,193	59,254
month (Daily Average	1,900	1,966	2,116
Applications remaining on register at { beginning of month	61,768	76,603	71,571
Applications remaining on register at i end of month	65,443	61,768	75,167

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of applicants given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 2,452 (men 1,602, women 850). The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 11,052 (men 9,784, women 1,268), a daily average of 381 as compared with a daily average of 415 a month ago and 445 in June,

Unsatisfied Demand for Labour.

The demand for workers during the month exceeded the supply in the case of the Coachbuilding, Cotton, Woollen and Worsted trades, and in the case of women in the Clothing trade and in Laundry work. In the Building and Shipbuilding trades there was also a large demand for workmen of all classes, and in the Engineering and Metal trades there was a scarcity of workers in some districts.

New Exchanges.

Sixty-one Exchanges were opened during the month at the following places, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables: Aberkenfig, Acton, Alexandria, Ayr, Ballymena, Brentford, Caerphilly, Canterbury, Denton, Dumfries, Dunfermline, Earlestown, Ebbw Vale, Eckington, Ellesmere Port, Flint, Folkestone, Galashiels, Galway, Goole, Gorgie, Great Harwood, Havdock, Hinckley, Johnstone, Kingstown, Leominster, Levenshulme, Leyland, Lisburn, Lurgan, Milnsbridge, Mountain Ash, Newton Heath, Northwich, Oban, Oswestry, Otley, Padiham, Pembroke Dock, Pontardulais, Port Talbot, Prescot, Queenstown, Ramsgate, Redhill, Renfrew, Rugby, Rutherglen, St. Albans, Scunthorpe, Selby, Skipton, South Elmsall, Stirling, Tipton, Uttoxeter, Wellingborough, Wick, Worksop, Worthing.

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

July, 1912.

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended June 28th, 1912. (General Register.)

	1 2 12 43		ive we		Charles and			Street	10 m F 18		is dar	Total Esta	VÁCAN	NCIES.	ling and	E GAYDE	9130
Districts.	On Li	ve Regist	er at	Rec	eived du		On Li	ive Regis		No	tified dur Period.	ing	3 73	Filled	during	Period.	
The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.
	15,924	5,354	21,278	36,504	17,308	53,812	17,352	5,674	23,026	9,636	7,567	17,203	2,312	10,566	7,118	5,760	12,878
ondon and South-Eastern (55) outh-Western (19)	3,880	781	4,661	9,331		11,520	4,777	840	5,617	2,973	859	3,832	299	2,583	2,305	577	2,882
est Midlands (41)	4,446	1,141	5,587	10,520	3,885	14,405	5,004	1,578	6,582	3,999	1,462	5,461	350	3,380	2,698	1,032	3,73
orkshire and East Mid-	5,721	2,107	7,828	17,074	6,684	23,758	6,675	2,470	9,145	7,281	3,240	10,521	1,263	6,589	5,484 6,060	2,368	7,85
ands (67) orth-Western (69) ‡	6,121	2,571	8,692	18,927	9,678	28,605	6,601	2,903	9,504	9,231	5,405	13,840	1,869	8,175 8,181	7,299	3,984 1,834	9,13
otland and North of England (54) ales (including Mon.) (28)	5,576 1,381	1,717 575	7,293 1,956	20,477 5,422	5,922 1,757	26,399 7,179	5,895 1,734	1,903	2,337	2,365	931	3,296	475	1,749	1,664	560	2,22
land (20)	2,643	834	3,477	5,938	2,069	8,007	2,868	858	3,726	1,644	849	2,493	155	1,221	958	418	1,3
Total (353)‡	45,692	15,080	60,772	124,193	49,492	173,685	50,906	16,829	67,735	45,564	22,703	68,267 55,807	7,675 5,959	42,444 35,640	33,586 29,765	16,533	41,5
tal a month ago (284)‡	55,317	18,775	74,092	95,579	36,325	131,904		15,080	60,772	38,901	16,906	60,187	7,796	40,236	33,670	14,362	48,0
tal a year ago (216)‡	50,838	13,043	63,881	106,952	35,534	142,486	52,342	14,191	66,533	41,400	10,102		1,150	40,200		14,002	10,0
Towns. Pop. 500.000 and over). ndon (30) asgow,Govan, Partick (6) verpool and Bootle (5) anchester (2) irmingham (5)	12,340 1,118 850 844 1,238	4,221 264 604 147 229	16,561 1,382 1,454 991 1,467	28,397 4,275 2,752 2,381 3,198	14,428 1,337 1,392 946 1,107	42,825 5,612 4,144 3,327 4,305	13,096 1,180 865 1,056 1,513	4,412 339 562 213 404	17,508 1,519 1,427 1,269 1,917	7,093 1,419 739 778 892	5,706 594 431 464 418	12,799 2,013 1,170 1,242 1,310	1,734 179 216 62 58	7,978 1,451 731 617 912	5,186 1,146 615 415 670	4,526 484 332 264 300	9,7 1,6 9 6
Pop. 250.000 and over). leffield (3)	394 599 677 505 551 991 215 573 478 413 295	82 151 140 120 247 259 47 161 118 120 82	476 750 817 625 798 1,250 262 734 596 533 377	1,165 1,806 1,596 1,265 1,341 2,043 773 1,035 946 1,095 822	409 583 690 283 586 662 245 432 403 692 639	1,574 2,389 2,286 1,548 1,927 2,705 1,018 1,467 1,349 1,787 1,461	441 806 828 507 559 1,162 275 512 439 514 367	137 219 316 96 214 250 56 193 90 178		296 209 168		536 705 537 209 654 434 462 348 374 521 292	26 86 52 31 62 49 218 82 32 14 26	322 487 414 114 460 288 174 226 231 458 171	272 395 314 114 338 243 252 218 118 193 129	140 90 145 279	2 2
(Pop. 100,000 and over). looke-on-Trent (4) ortsmouth eicester ardiff (3) olton undee berdeen underland ldham lackburn righton irkenhead (2) hatham, Rochester and	210 201	112 162	742 1,150 497 513 267 316 238 309 300 131 322 363 868	867 938 617 849 404 529 497 366 613	283 323 309 193 439 438	1,052 1,208	157 176 203 101 288 199	163 114 61 87 91 84 104 39 146	1,198 574 447 273 309 248 260 307 140 63 434 318	278 260 168 224 227 191 85 142 187 209 528	182 158 107 89 123 113 2 136 100 231 3 220 48	442 326 331 316 314 198 278 287 440 748 400	13 13 13 96 52	288 327 198 198 186 212 128 173 174 244 399 21 317	215 150 59 102 112 110 312 327	51 158 149 81 78 94 9 88 2 101 75 147 12 183	33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33
Gillingham. erby	316 532 281 211 243 178 680 199 292 187 160 122 237	111 32 61 88 77 111 57 68 31 30 30 44 47	403 643 313 272 331 256 791 256 360 218 190 166 336	856 675 528 465 457 2,194 531 531 531 531 531 531 531 531 531 531	270 160 274 253 7 331 4 279 3 34 7 210 20 20 20 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215	1,126 835 802 718 788 2,473 6 1,096 775 6 674 732	409 222 242 239 168 1,218 212 186 241 187 112 2 231	137 45 45 91 95 97 88 88 88 88 88 76 16 77 40 40 77	7 546 5 267 1 333 2 288 2 246 1,307 2 256 3 306 2 227 7 168 8 308	6 276 7 231 3 147 9 90 6 165 7 497 0 227 6 78 6 411 7 233 9 225 9 100	6 161 7 126 7 126 6 159 1 70 1 161 8 88 8 66 1 180 0 78	301 301 301 301 301 301 301 301 301 301	15 14 21 16 56 56 76 31 90 19 19 33	100 164 165 166 167 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 11	181 105 64 96 452 142 75 73 16 16 178	2 88 5 55 6 88 6 12 6 12 14 6 6 8 7 5 8 15 7	2 3 3 9 2 4 4 0 6 6 8 8 1 1
(Pop. 50,000 and over) t. Helens Volverhampton Valsall Oorthampton aisley Vigan Ewport (Mon.) Oork Acteading Arenock Arimsby pswich Warrington Bath West Bromwich West Hartlepool (2) Barrow Bath Born Born Born Born Born Born Born Born	442 1274 1281 1181 1181 1281 1481 1481 1481 1491 1	85 944 946 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	355 242 255 262 263 274 275 286 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287	64:40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-4	4 18.4 18.3 28.3 28.3 28.3 28.3 28.3 28.3 28.3 2	8 900 8 80 1 800 6 98 6 6 698 6 6 6 70 7 0 322 6 6 6 699 6 6 6 699 6 6 6 699 7 0 322 8 22 42 1 697 1 697 2 397 4 0 32 4 0 32 6 0 32	289 288 1 128 28	99 154 49 9773564 1163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 163388334 16338834 16338834 16338834 16338834 16338834 16338834 16338834 16338834 16338834 16338834 1633883 163388 16338 163388 163	66	5 21 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	22. 26. 20. 27. 44. 44. 45. 44. 45. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46	22 244 494 333 3399 1999	22 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	7 118 4 143 5 192 3 234 6 209 2 143 3 58	3	0	5 7 7 2
(Pop. under 50,000) Exeter Burton-on-Trent Carlisle Ashton-under-Lyne (2)	. 18 28 13 16	2 54	1 33 7 17	66 43 8 23 9 43	8 12 5 14 6 21 9 9	8 56 1 37	6 29 6 11 1 14 7 6	3 4 8 8 8	11 25 12 36 35 14 34 21 26 9	2 1 16	55 3 70 8 58 14	1 25 8 20 7 25 5 31 9 15 8 34	3 1 7 2 3 3	24 14 19 14 17 15 36 22 7 11 8 24	1 14 4 12 0 14 4 7	18 10	27 17 72 08 51

* 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.

JUVENILES-DISTRICT TABLE.*

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of. five weeks ended June 28th, 1912.

			APPLI	CATIONS	5 FOR	EMPLO	YMEN	T.				VACAI	NCIES.		
Districts.			gister at f Period.	Rec	eived du	ring			gister at	No	tified d	luring	11	lled du	
(The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)		Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Period. † Girls.	Total.	Boys.	d of Pe	Total.	Boys.	Period Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	
ondon and South Eastern (55)	1,447	846	2,293	6,251	4,270	10,521	1,594	1,176	2,770	4,507	0.714		11	1	1
outh Western (19)	421	188	609	1,146	526	1,672	477	227	704	717	2,314	6,821	2,947	1,687	4,63
est Midlands (41)	546	473	1,019	1,911	1,525	3,436	551	522	1,073	1,386	733	2,119	817	555	1,37
orkshire and East Midlands (67)	652	825	1,477	2,568	2,580	5,148	671	897	1,568	1,953	1,466	3,419	1,332	1,156	2,48
orth Western (69)‡	393	607	1,000	2,241	1,852	4,093	420	638	1,058	1,840	1,131	2,971	1,070	737	1,80
otland and North of England (54)	490	760	1,250	1,945	1,763	3,708	560	680	1,240	1,443	906	2,349	861	706	1,50
ales (including Mon.) (28)	170	169	339	568	458	1,026	214	165	379	286	124	410	185	113	2
eland (20)	379	155	534	1,113	316	1,429	445	157	602	511	115	626	371	82	4
Total (353)‡	4,498	4,023	8,521	17,743	13,290	31,033	4,932	4,462	9,394	12,643	7,036	19,679	8,056	5,238	13,2
Total a month ago (284);	5,907	5,510	11,417	14,235	10,987	25,222	4,498	4,023	8,521	10,972	6,376	17,348	7,082	4,498	11,5
Total a year ago (216)‡	4,236	3,454	7,690	14,990	9,165	24,155	5,037	3,597	8,634	10,158	5,148	15,306	7,257	3,965	11,2
TOWNS:	200-	ing.	3 01	3 3 3										-	
pulation 500,000 and over:	1 157	687	1,844	F 400	7.070	0.740	1,291	OFC	0.045	7.000	1.004	F 074			
London (30) Glasgow, Govan, Partick (6)	1,157 80 118	69	149 346	5,469	3,679	9,148	83	956	2,247 158	3,977	1,994	5,971	2,584	1,457 211	4,0
Liverpool and Bootle (5)	18 160	10 76	28 236	663 275	603	1,266	105	221 30 89	326 57	415 344	165	580 463	321 173	128 54	4 2
Birmingham (5)	17	16		642 164	389 233	1,031	182	54	271	503	316	819	291	231	5
Leeds (4)	31 117	16 122	33 47 239	327	262 108	397 589 203	23 44 113	27	77 71	158 252	118 216	276 468	83 204	85 162	1 3
Belfast	61 74	30 61	91 135	95 171 289	12 158	183 447	65 92 72	30 69	215 95 161	103	120 2 88	223 68	46 49	78 1	1
Dublin	56	36	92 18	280	110	390 54	72	35	107	232	31 8	320 167	129 119	74 29	1
Hull	74 20	187	261 68	200	20 301	501	77 8	196	15 273	59	83	67 143	23	29 5 72 57	1
Newcastle-on-Tyne	48	48 35 10	83 14	85 205	175 222	260 427	48 17	30 42 29	38 90	82 219	63 179	145 398	52 145	152	1 2
Salford and Eccles (2)	4			96	82	178			46	48	50	98	31	32	
Stoke-on-Trent (4)	90	75 11 14	152	199 187	217 45	416 232	46 87	74	120 97	89 83	99	188 95	54 76	61 10	1
Leicester	12 47	29	26 76	151 145	41 132	192 277	14 49 8	15 26	29 75 13	117 62	26 30	143 92 85	83 55 30	10 25 31	1
Bolton	10	9	13	42 69	22 32	64 101	17	5 12	13 29	61 25	24 11	36	30 20	9 8	
Aberdeen	18	24 34	28 52	119 120	86 126	205 246	46 18	31 43	29 77 61	127	SS 57 12	184 69	20 55 51	36 13	
Oldham	7 2	9	16	48 30	11 10	59 40	9	1 4	10	31 16	9 5	40 21	22 10	7 4	
Brighton	10 8	7 33	17 41	108 66	66 115	174 181	23 14 136	15 50 22 12	38 64	95 63 38	64 46	159 109	60 20 32 74 46	36 30	
Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham Derby	116 31	33 14 14	130 45	176 116	43 72 65 23 28	219 188 147	136	22 12	158 49	38 134 55	46 2 68 50 16	40 202	32 74	1 51 31 12	1
Norwich	26 20 11	19 12	45 32 12	82 66	65 23	147	37 14 19 13	22 10	49 36 29 18	56	50 16	105 72	44	31	
Preston	12	1 43	12 55 37	66 49 58	101	89 77 159	14	5 26	18 40	61 25 43	38 20	99 45 73	26 22 18 89	20	
Swansea	177	. 30	37 239	50	109 128	159 426	12 179	26 32 71	40 44 250	43 110	30 48 18	73 153	18	20 21 26 45	
Stockport	2 21	50	71	22 52 89	101	44	6 18	2	8 44	41 22	18 23	59 45	10	16	
Huddersfield	17 5	3 3 2	20 8	89 56	38 24 10	153 127 80	19	26 3 1	22 10	102 46	23 41 16	143	22 63 22 14	16 23 29 11	
Burnley (2)	39	39	3 78	56 37 89	10 146	47	9 8 33	2 40	10 73	17	14 46	62 31 88	14 41	6	
Halifax	9	4	13	34	12	235 46	8	6	14	42 50	18	68	25	42 7	
St. Helens	2 20	12 69	14 89	23 115	21	44 248	2 18	12	14 95	23 99	1 75	24 134	15 65	1	
Walsall	15	15	30	82	133 92 18	174	6 8	77 15 7	21	56	35 33	89	27	31 33 4	(
Northampton	6 6	9	15	26 59 72	50	109	6 15	7 8 3	14	69	8 46 26	115	48	34 7	
Wigan	30 11	6	36 25 87	82 100	50 15 34 70 62	116 170	33	3 6	39 45	26 59	26 34 23 50	60 82	11	23 23 45	
York Merthyr Tydvil	80	14 7 8	87	145	62	207	74	29 12 7	86	66	50	116	55		10
Cork	112 16	41	153	186	51 98	237	108	7 33 35 19	141	118	16	134	48 28 11 35 55 2 77 40 15	14 43	
Greenock	8	41 13 12 30 14	29 20 69	50 40 126	52 91	92 217	12 27 17	19 24	31 51 33 47	20	43 21 41	41	15	16	0 00 100
Ipswich	39 12 18	14 65	26 83	44 35	45	89 151	17 6	16 41 7	33	58 58 22	24	99	56 23 21	35 18	9
Bath	6 15	7	13 42	85	28 76 130	113	21	7 01	28	63 32	12 16	122 75 48	33	97 7 16	11 4
West Hartlepool (2)	12 18	27 42 11	54 29	63 69 27 83	130	199	28 14 3	21 44 9	28 49 58 12	101	28 23	129	33 21 29 8	21 20	5
Rotherham	16	11	27	83 16	61	74 144 97	21	27	48 5	14 47	4 11	51 28	46	20 4 8	5
Lincoln	16 2 2 5 2	13 13	15 18	18	54	23 72 65 54	4 2 3	18 16	20 19	17 12	24 14	36	46 7 13	23	3
Dewsbury	2	13	5	- 29 - 29 81	54 41 25 55 41	54	16	2	. 6	29	21	36 39 50	17 20	10 20	5 2 5 1 3 2 4
Wakefield	26 10 9	12	39 22 33 31	55	41	136 96	16 12 12	22 20 15	32	12 25 29 44 33 27	19	63 48	44 29 7 10	18 13	4
Barnsley	12	24	31	55 33 33	36 84 9	69	5	33	38 32 27 38 12	14	13 18	40 32 21	10	9 15	1 2
Gloucester Luton	14 4	12 2	26 6	6 28	17	15 45	5 7 7	10	12 17	15 20	6 3	21 23	5 15	6 2	11
Exeter	6	3	9	60	30	90	7	7	14	54	18	72	46	16	
Burton-on-Trent	27 22 11	19 29	46 51	89 63	30 63 70 30	152 133	34	31	65 25 24 2	40 33 61 23 25	14 51	54 84 86 29 46	22 24 42	8 44	61 30 68 58 28
Asht-mass Jan Town	11	6	17	70	30	100	10	14	24	61	25	86	42	16	58
Ashton-under Lyne	5 11	1 32	6 43	70 27 51	5 77	32 128	17	29	46	23	6 21	29	20	5	91

* 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.

ADULTS-TRADE TABLE.*

Table III.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended June 28th, 1912. [General Register.]

			APPL	ICATIO1	NS FOR	EMPLOY	MENT.						VACAL	NCIES.			
Trades.		Live Regis		Receive	ed during	Period.†		ive Regist d of Peri		No	tified dur Period.	ring		Filled d	uring P	eriod.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total
Building:— Carpenters and Joiners	1,339		1,339	5,144		5,144	1,770		1,770	2,337		2,337	123	1,670	1,793		1,793
Bricklayers	560		560 908	2,459 5 489		2,459 5,489	726 2,048	-	726 2,048	1,333 1,606		1,333	65 43	822 1,325	887 1,368		887 1,363
Painters, Decorators, &c Other skilled men	1,333	E.0	1,333	4,481		4,481 4,524	1,752	000	1,752	1,661		1,661	46 103	968 1.155	1,014		1,014
Labourers	1,213	-	1,213	4,524 4,541	***	4,524	1,557 936	••	1,557 936	1,694 3,478		1,694 3,478	191	2,846	3,037		1,258
and Roads.	490	2	492	1,285	1	1,286	475		475	550		550	156	156	312		312
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances— Engineering and Machine	450	2	434	1,500	·	1,200	1,10		,,,								012
Making— Labourers	885)	(2,408)	(1,013)	(877)			(699)	
Others	4,046 689	222	7,347	11,507 2,220	1,162	22,122	4,891 764	356	8,885	3,673 1,302	528	8,348	339	5,480	2,349	} 412	5,819
Vehicles (Makers)	545		1,011	1,788	2,202		720			775					392 791		
Other Metal Trades	960	,	,	3,037	,	,	1,141	,	,		,	0.007	E70	1 555	931	1 007	
Cotton	552 214	554 150	1,106	2,072 736	2,649 481	4,721 1,217	531 234	600 145	1,131 379	1,279 396	1,544 238 513	2,823 634	579 77	1,555 391	290	1,203 178	2,134
Other Textiles	310	335	645	892	1,160	2,052	329	322	651	305	513	818	25	544	191	378	56
Press— Boot and Shoe Makers	446	30	476	1,305	259	1,564	508	59	567	605	113	718	32 73	390 863	316 155	106 781	42
Others Goods	187	461	648	853	2,299	3,152	311	754	1,065	444	1,276	1,720	10	003	100	101	93
and Messages :-	485	1	,	1,069	,	(472	1	(930	1			(748)	
On Roads, Seas, Rivers,		} 95	8,813		216	18,160		} 103	8,777	3,732	} 44	4,706	650	2,770	2.638	} 34	3,42
Canals, &c	8,233 1,274	142	1,416	16,875 3,282 1,417	927	4,209	8,202 1,223 750	218	1,441	1,787	865	2,652	167	1,440	1,108	499	1,60
Paper, Prints, Books and	826	289	1,115	1,417	1,100	2,517	750	317	1,067	307	540	847	71	584	219	436	65
Stationery. Wood, Furniture, Fittings and	990	65	1,055	2,746	317	3,063	1,102	86	1,188	1,044	181	1,225	44	753	668	129	79
Decorations. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap,	227	65	292	648	209	857	237	57	294	505	181	686	41	538	407	172	57
Resin, etc. Brick, Cement, Pottery and	377	155	532	719	469	1,188	313	186	499	386	237	623	17	347	219	145	36
Glass. 'ood, Tobacco, Drink and		100															
Lodging— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.,	707	00	740	010	05	7.007	409	25	434	309	124	433	49	222	181	90	27
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c., Makers.	327	20	347	912	95	1,007										1000000	
Others	926 147	1,960	2,886 255	2,258 435	6,312	8,570	997 191	1,995	2,992	1,220	4,855	6,075	1,812	3,410	979	4,243	5,22
Feathers.	142	10	152	306	34	340	179	15	194	72	24	96	1	54	33	22	5
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and	142	10	102	306	0+	340	119	10	134	12	-						
Games. Has. Water and Electricity	557		557	1,275		1,275	569		569	643	4	647	149	400	548	1	54
Supply and Sanitary Service.	2,572	881	3,453	4,547	1,613	6,160	2,398	847	3,245	2,025	601	2 626	197	1,759	1,543	413	1,95
Domestic (Outdoor)—	2,012		0,400	7,071		0,100	2,000		, ,,,,,,		1,141)				(754)	1
Laundry and Washing Ser-	1,670	{ 459	8,974	3,010 }	2,103	26,534	1,920	553	10,330	656	}	9,397	651	5,350	412-		6,00
Others	7,546	(6,845	7.546	21,666	21,421	21,666	8,425	7,857	0 E20000000	5,880	7,600	5,880	1,323	3,827	5,150	4,835	5,18
Dealers	1,446	1,188	2,634 3,333	3,196	2,784 3,673	5,980 8,764	1,391 2,422	1,134	8,425 2,525 3,583	918 1,488	1,114 857	2,032 2,345	312 335	981	509	784 815	1,29
All Others	2,289	1,044		5,091									-				
Total	45,692	15,080	60,772	124,193	49,492	173,685	50,906	16,829	67,735	45,564	22,703	68,267	7,675	42,444	33,586	16,533	50,1

* Exclusive of casual employments, see separate Table below.

† Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

JUVENILES-TRADE TABLE.

Table IV.—Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the five weeks ended June 28th, 1912.

in the five we	eks er						
		Va	cancies f	or Juver	niles.		
Trades.	Notifie	ed during	Period.	Filled	during	g Period.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Building and Works of Con-	402	-	402	216	-	216	
struction. Mining and Quarrying	29	- 6	35	9	6	15	
Metals, Machines, etc.: Engineering and Machine-	1,001)		731)		
making. Ships and Boats	71	301	1,900	62 94	261	1,431	
Vehicles (Makers) Other Metal Trades	132 395			283			
Textiles	452	667	1,119	279	499	778	
Dress Conveyance of Men, Goods	433 5,031	896 312	1,329 5,343	228 3,108	655 184	883	
and Messages.							
Agriculture	244	93 510	237 800	122 198	59 428	181 626	
Paper, Prints, Books, &c Wood, Furniture, Fittings, etc.	364	67	431	225	47	272	
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, etc	69	249	318	63	229	292	
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, etc	163	79	242	130	46	176	
Food Tobacco, Drink & Lodging	462 87	609 162	1,071	314	521 118	835 159	
Skins, Leather, Hair, etc Precious Metals, Jewels,	116	43	159	.57	34	91	
Watches, Instruments and				1			
Games.	44	3	47	33	3	36	
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply and Sanitary ter-	44	0	71	00		- 00	
vice.	905	205	1.110	583	152	735	
Commercial Domestic (Outdoor)	289	1,961	2,250	167	1,340	1,507	
General Labourers	148	-	148	86	711	86	
Dealers	6 76 840	440	1,116 1,273	329 698	311 345	1,043	
All Others							
Total	12,643	7,036	19,679	8,056	5,238	13,294	

CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

Table V.—Applicants registered and Work given in the five weeks ended June 28th, 1912.

Employment.	Appli- cants on Register.	Applicants given work.	Number of Jobs.	Estimated number of days on which work was given.	Estimated average number of days on which work was given per applicant given work.
Men. Cotton Porters (Liverpool,	760	65	71		
Oldhall Street). Cloth Porters (Manchester) Dock Labourers Sandwichmen Other men	250 1,068 347 258	229 908 202 198	5,024 3,719 612 358	3,686 3,728 691 1,163	16·1 4·1 3·4 5·9
Total men	2,283	1,602	9,784	••	
Women. Charwomen	1.224	849 1	1,267	1,342	1.6 2.0
Total women	1,224	850	1,268	1,344	16
Grand Total	3,507	2,452	11,082		

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JUNE.

The total number who received employment relief was 1,315, of whom 641 were in London and "Outer London," 327 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 295 in Scotland, and 52 in Ireland. The average duration of employment relief was 15.1 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 41s. 7d. per head, or about 2s. 9d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of June (after deduction where practicable of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 15,307, of whom 2,580 were in "Outer London," 9,555 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 274 in Scotland, and 2,898 in Ireland.

During the month, East Ham, Bolton, Liverpool, and Norwich reported that their registers were closed for the season.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of June, 1912, was 31, as compared with 38 at the end of May, 1912, and 28 at the end of June, 1911. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of June, 1912, 8 were in "Outer London," 17 in other places in England and Wales, 5 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

The following Table summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees:—

	No. of Empl	Applican oyment l	nts given Relief.		gate Durat loyment R	ion of elief.
Districts.	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.
London:— County — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	428 213	1,007 572	477 392	Days. 9,412 2,695	Days. 16,197 7,252	Days. 7.361 3,641
Total, London	641	1,579	869	12,107	23,449	11,002
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth	9 190 30 	40 450 32 210 104 1,700	25 i13 8 39	69 456 piecewrk	451 1,795 piecewrk 3,241 1,830 5,193	321 396 33 836
England and Wales Scotland	968 295 52	4,115 422 106	1,054 268	13,985 5,903 piecewrk	35,959 7,850 956	12,588 6,100
United Kingdom	1,315	4,643	1,322	19,888	44,765	18,688

Districts.	Total A	Paid.	f Wages	Net N Remaini	o.* of App ng on the at end of	licants Registers
	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.
London :— County — — — — Outer — — — —	110	£ 2,527 1,261	£ 917 617	Closed. 2,580	Closed. 3,079	2,980
Total, London	1,771	3,788	1,534	2,580	3,079	2,980
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth	91	347 39 325 135 1,152	 47 146 5 108	71 27 3,463 739 136 5,119	90 657 3,629 749 983 144 5,245	259 3,949 901 345 857
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	2,154 553 27	5,828 781 82	1,840 637	12,135 · 274 2,898	14,576 322 2,892	9,291 530
United Kingdom _	2,734	6,691	2,477	15,307	17,790	9,821

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

Of the 15,307 applicants remaining on the registers at the end of June, 1912, 10,593 were stated to be labourers, porters, &c.; 2,823 were connected with the building trades; 371 were carters, &c.; 142 were clerks, shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

PAUPERISM IN JUNE.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in June, 1912, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 203 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with May, 1912, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 3,040 (or 0.8 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 2. The number of outdoor paupers relieved increased by 780 (or 0.4 per cent.), and the number of indoor paupers decreased by 3,820 (or 2.2 per cent.). There were decreases in twenty-nine districts, increases in two districts, and the remaining four districts showed no change. Of the decreases, the most marked were in the Cardiff and Swansea district (54 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (32 per 10,000), and in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (29 per 10,000).

Compared with June, 1911, the rate per 10,000 increased by 8. The number of outdoor paupers increased by 12,338 (or 7.0 per cent.), and the number of indoor paupers increased by 2,990 (or 1.8 per cent.). There were increases in 19 districts, the greatest being in the Birmingham district (72 per 10,000) and in the West Ham district (70 per 10,000). There were decreases in 12 districts, the largest being in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (31 per 10,000). In the remaining four districts no change was indicated.

	secon	Paupers o	n one day of June, 1	in 912.	Inc.	(+) or (-) in
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion.	per 1	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*						
West District North District Central District East District South District	11,579 16,031 6,010 14,809 25,831	2,243 8,151 1,388 5,306 13,736	13,822 24,182 7,398 20,115 39,567	173 237 432 296 214	- 3 -19 + 3 - 2	+ 5 + 16 + 4 + 10 + 6
Total, Metropolis	74,260	30,824	105,084	232	- 2	+ 8
West Ham	5,117	14,750	19,867	278	+57	+ 70
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Sarnsley District Sheffield District Hull District Hull District Leicester District Leicester District Birmingham District Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea	2,681 1,364 4,381 10,825 12,353 2,032 1,331 2,927 3,219 2,067 2,247 2,279 1,617 3,679 6,474 3,003 2,364	5,141 3,700 4,843 5,632 8,306 10,702 1,897 2,963 3,833 3,833 3,634 4,336 4,336 4,336 4,637 4,631 7,028	7,822 5,064 9,224 7,983 19,131 23,055 3,929 4,294 6,760 3,627 6,627 7,534 8,010 6,615 5,138 12,813 13,213 7,684 9,392	169 211 116 188 192 210 106 113 143 125 139 251 204 149 225 190 229 200 223	- 1 - 32 - 3 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 4 - 2 - 6 - 2 - 4 - 2 - 5 - 5 - 6	- 99 - 2 - 64 - 433 - 48 + 134 + 134 + 255 - 722 - 8
Total, "Other Districts"	68,267	99,648	167,915	178	- 6	+ 3
SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	5,686 830 1,605 913 600 365	17,914 2,630 5,380 2,557 2,804 1,684	23,600 3,510 6,985 3,470 3,404 2,049	250 189 174 175 208 205	- 1 - 5 - 2 - 1 - 29	+ 6 + 10 - 3 - 7 - 31
Total for the above Scottish Districts }	9,999	33,019	43,018	216	- 3	+ 1
IRELAND.† Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District Falway District Lotal for the above Irish	6,182 3,236 3,606 296	5,600 1,259 4,319 229	11,782 4,495 7,925 525	288 101 327 153	- 2 - 8 - 5	+ 18 + 4 + 5 - 2
Districts 5	13,320	11,407	24,727	218	- 3	+ 9
otal for above 35 Dis-} tricts in June, 1912	170,963	189,648	360,611	203	- 2	+ 8

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

^{*} 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.

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

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JUNE, 1912.

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

During June 724 fresh applications (358 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 669 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 181 persons, of whom 98 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 181 situations found for applicants, 120 were of a more or less permanent character, while 61 were temporary only.

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

		cations Fork-	Situa				Workp Emplo		
	pec	ple	Empl	oyers	Pernen		Tem- porarily.		
	June, 1912.	June, 1911.	June, 1912.	June 1911.	June, 1912.	June, 1911.	June 1912.	June 1911.	
			Sumr	nary b	y Bur	eaux.			
Central Bureau: 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	106	100	95	96	19	34	17	8	
Y.W.C.A.:— 26, George Street, § (1) Hanover Sq. \ \ (2)	286 59	264 50	353 65	384 61	43 14	40 13	20 7	22 9	
Dublin:— 30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Bir-	30	37	14	28	2	5	3	4	
mingham, Leeds, Edin- burgh, and Glasgow)	243	160	142	129	42	33	14	19	
Total of 10 Bureaux	724	611	669	698	120	125	61	62	
			Summa	ary by	Occup	pation	s.		
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	69 14 22 85 12 358 164	51 11 25 60 18 326 120	34 10 40 59 17 444 65	31 8 45 27 30 485 72	7 2 7 18 2 74 10	11 3 8 12 17 59 15	2 8 22 24 5	4 2 11 10 31 4	
Total of 10 Bureaux	724	611	669	698	120	125	61	62	

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 46 persons in London and 35 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 252 persons in London and 114 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

The goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended June 29th, 1912, amounted to £4,914,867, an increase of £943,146 (or 23.9 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1911. During the 26 weeks ended June 29th, 1912, the receipts amounted to £27,434,832, a decrease of £1,654,286 (or 5.7 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of

		s ended th, 1912.		ts ended th, 1912.
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1911.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1911.
English Lines:—	£	£	£	£
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs Gt. Northern, Gt. Central,	1,570,640	+ 370,746	8,766,568	- 471,729
Gt. Eastern, and London	801,179	+ 176,972	4,404,160	- 301,124
Lancs and Yorks, and N. Eastern L. & S. W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	872,616 741,400 168,443	+ 139,535 + 123,400 + 20,908	4,890,107 4,222,800 952,202	- 445,588 - 214,900 - 62,028
Scottish Lines:— Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian	624,600	+ 102,900	3,363,900	- 163,200
Irish Lines:— Gt. Southern and Western, Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	135,989	+ 13,685	835,095	+ 4,283
Total	4,914,867	+ 948,146	27,434,832	- 1,654,286

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for June, 1912, and for the Six Months ended June, 1912.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

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

		Jun	e, 191	2.		Six Mont	hs e	ended Ju	ine,	1912.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Amount.	De	Inc. (ec. (-)as	com-	Amount.		Inc. (Dec. (-pared	+) (as with the transfer of the transfer of transfer o	com-
all serves letter		19	11.		1910.			1911.	19	910.
Ballet e litari	Thou- sand £		nou-		hou-	Thousand £	Th	ousand £	Tho	ousand £
IFood, Drink, and		+	31	-	552	128,600	+	8,664	+	1,954
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly	15,465	-	979	-	4,263	135,072	+	4,994	+	6,532
Unmanufactured* III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu-		+	542	+	854	88,914	+	6,060	+	10,936
factured† IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)		-	28	-	1	1,409	+	154	+	167
Total value of Imports	50,668	-	434	-	3,962	353,995	+	19,872	+	19,589

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NOTE.—The values of the Exports repre

200 00	Jac car J	une,	1912.			Six Mont	hs e	nded J	une	, 1912.
_	Amount.	Dec	inc. (as c	om-	Amount.	D	Inc. (ec. (- pared) as	com-
		19	11.	19	10.		1	1911.	1910.	
	Thou- sand £		ou- d £		iou-	Thousand £	The	usand £	Tho	usand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,278	+	171	+	161	14,369	+	2,263	+	3,507
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured t	4,707	+	501	-	68	25,373	-	958	-	823
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured§		- 1	,811	-	34	180,879	-	279	+	16,859
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	687	-	2	+	114	4,692	+	619	+	1,184
Total value of Exports of British Produce	84,972	- 1	1,141	+	173	225,313	+	1,645	+	20,727

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £5,739,000 during June, 1912, a decrease of £3,015,000 compared with June, 1911, and of £2,645,000 compared with June, 1910. During the six months January-June, 1912, they amounted to £57,834,000, an increase of £2,946,000 and £2,521,000 on the amounts for the corresponding period of 1911 and 1910 respectively.

Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides

and skins, &c.
† Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c.
† Coal, wool, oil, seeds, &c., hides and skins.
§ Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS DURING JUNE, 1912.

District.	istrict. Certifying Surgeon.		Place and time for examination.*		
Bermondsey (London)	Dr. V. A. Jaynes		 Weekdays, except Tuesday, 9-11 a.m.		
Calne (Wilts)	Dr. R. S. Ferguson		 Weekdays, 9-9.30 a.m., 6.30-8 p.m.		
Croom (Limerick)	Dr. T. J. Hartigan		(a) Croom Dispensary, Monday and Thursday, 11 a.m1 p.m.		
	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.		(b) Fedamore Dispensary, Saturday, 1-3 p.m.		
Kingston	Dr. P. Black		 Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.		
(Surrey) Lasswade	Dr. J. Young		 Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.		
(Edinburgh) Leyburn (Yorks)	Dr. G. F. Carr		 Weekdays, 9-10 a m.		

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

* i.e., of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION.

According to the April Immigration Bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, the total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States during April, 1912, was 99,839 as compared with 98,036 in April, 1911, and 135,052 in April, 1910. The inward balance of immigrant aliens during the ten months ended April, 1912, was 340,082 as compared with 471,780 and 637,181 in the ten months ended April, 1911 and 1910, respectively.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE. *

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

July, 1912

The total number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in the five months, January-May, 1912, was 257,896, of whom 197,410 were British subjects.

The corresponding number for January-May, 1911, was 255,896, of whom 196,385 were British subjects. The total number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe in January-May, 1912, was 106,073, of whom 67,856 were British subjects. The corresponding number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe in January-May, 1912, was 106,073, of whom 67,856 were British subjects. for January-May, 1911, was 112,611, of whom 66,270 were British

subjects.

The balance outward during January-May, 1912, was 151,823, as compared with 143,285 in January-May, 1911, and an annual average of 114,084, in January-May, for the five years 1907-11.

The corresponding numbers for British subjects only were 129,554 and 130,115, and an average of 88,762. Of the balance outward of British subjects 58 per cent. left for British North America in January-May, 1912, as compared with 62 per cent. in January-May, 1911, and 60 per cent. in January-May, 1907-11, while for the United States the corresponding percentages were 23, 26, and 36 respectively. 23, 26, and 36 respectively.

		months, May, 1912 Five months, JanMay, 1911.		Average for JanMay, 1907-1911.		
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
Outward: Total	197,410	257,896	196,385	255,896	148,016	217,880
To British N. America To Australia To United States	85,072 33.097 51,835	97,238 33,288 96,285	91,454 23,152 56,477	102 329 23,306 101,305	61,901 † 52,469	72,832 † 108,220
Inward: Total	67,856	106,073	66,270	-112,611	59,253	103,797
From British N. America From Australia From United States	10,535 7,084 22,247	15,608 7.182 50,674	10,288 6,293 22,501	15,113 6,360 60,282	8,555 † 20,568	12,807 † 57,023
Balance Outward: Total	129,554	151,823	130,115	143,285	88,762	114,084
To British N. America To Australia To United States	74,537 26,013 29,588	81.630 26.106 45,611	81,166 16,859 33,976	87,216 16,946 41,023	53,346 † 31,901	60,025 51,197

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

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES. REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JUNE.* (Based on information supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

(1) REGISTERED.

(1) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions (5).——England and Wales.—5, viz.: London Central Markets Meat Carriers' Assoc., 16, St. John St., E.C.; North Warwickshire Miners' Assoc., 8A, Ladybank, Tamworth; Slaters and Tilers' Soc. of London and Suburban Districts, The "Star," 2, Morris St., Commercial Rd., E.; Preston Weavers', Winders' and Warpers' Protection Soc., 202, Lancaster Rd., Preston; Liverpool Victoria Provincial Workers' Union, 1,037, Chester Rd., Stretford, Manchester. Ireland.—Nil.

Chester Rd., Stretford, Manchester. Ireland.—Nil.

Industrial & Provident Societies (16).—England and Wales, 15, viz.:—Small Holdings (2): Fareham Dist. Allotments and Small Holdings Soc., Ltd., "Beecroft," Bridgemary, Fareham; Haddenham Small Holders, Ltd., London House, Haddenham, Thame. Working Men's Clubs (3): Haswell Plough and Ludworth W. M. Club and Inst., Ltd., The Club House, Plough Terrace, Haswell, Sunderland; Crickhowell Unionist W. M. Club, Ltd., Beaufort Chambers, Crickhowell, Brecon; Waterford Workmen's Social Club and Inst., Ltd., 2 and 3, Beresford Rd., Seaton Sluice, Seaton Delaval, Northumberland. Agricultural Distributive (4): Marple, Chinley and Dist. Farmers' Trading Soc., Ltd., Smithfield, Brabyns Brow, Marple, Stockport; Penrith Farmers' Assoc., Ltd., Corn Market, Penrith; Maelor (Flintshire); Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., House of Mr. L. Huntbachm, Tybroughton, Whitchurch, Salop; Calder Vale Agriculturists' Trading Soc., Ltd., Elland Mills, Elland. Co-operative Distributive (2): St. Breward and Dist. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., West Cottage, St. Breward, Bodmin; Beehive Co-op. Soc., Ltd., West Cottage, St. Breward, Bodmin; Beehive Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 5, Hermon Rd., Caerau, Bridgend. Co-operative Productive (1): Hertsey and Beds Co-op. Bacon Factory, Ltd., Hitchin. Tenants' Societies (2): Colliery Garden Villages Soc., Ltd., 3, Park Place, Cardiff; Gorseinon and Dist. Co-Partnership Housing Soc., Ltd., Rutland House, Angel St., Swansea. Miscellaneous (1).—Ireland (1):—Agricultural Distributive: Little Cullinstown Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Little Cullinstown, co. Wexford.

Friendly Societies (38).—England and Wales (31).—Danes-

Friendly Societies (33).—England and Wales (31).—Danesmoor W. M. Club and Inst., Danesmoor, Chesterfield; Ilford Perseverance Club and Inst., Ilford; Southchurch Conservative and Liberal Unionist Club, Southchurch, Southend-on-Sea; North Reddish W. M. Club and Inst., Reddish, Stockport; Prince of Wales W. M. Club, Ivegate, Colne; Waterloo Soc. W. M. Club and Inst., South Shore, Blackpool; Ynysddu Work-

men's Reform Club and Inst., Ynysddu, Newport, Mon.; Pitt St. W.M. Club and Inst., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Cannock Liberal and Labour W.M. Club, Cannock; West Byfleet Soc. Club, West Byfleet, Weybridge; Toll Bar W.M. Club and Inst., Toll Bar, Bentley, Doncaster; Rawmarsh Progressive W.M. Club and Inst., Rawmarsh, Rotherham; Berry Brow Liberal Club, Berry Brow, Huddersfield; Gorseinon W.M. Club and Inst., Gorseinon, Glam; Aber and Blaengrynfi Liberal W.M. Club and Inst., Abergywnfi, Blaenwynfi, Port Talbot; Small Heath Amateur Gardeners' Soc. Club, Small Heath, Birmingham; City of Bradford Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, Bradford; Devon and Exeter Women's Equitable Benefit Soc., Exeter; Marsh Lane P.S.A. Brotherhood Friendly Tontine Soc., Bootle, Liverpool; Queen's Park Prov. Sick and Burial Friendly Soc., Queen's Park Estate, London, N.W.; Hanover Slate Club, Oxford St., W.; Junction Rd. Men's and Women's Dividing Friendly Soc., Upper Holloway, N.; New Birmingham Friendly Soc., Bethnal Green, E.; Northampton Estates Sick and Prov. Soc., Clerkenwell, E.C.; Holloway Co-op. Sick Benefit Soc., Holloway, N.; Kingsway Hall Friendly Soc., Wood Green and New Southgate; Loyal Lilford Juvenile Soc., Goddfellows, Manchester Unity, Thorpe, Oundle; Belgrave Works Male and Female Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Balsall Heath, Birmingham; Bridlington Friendly Societies' Medical Assoc., Bridlington; Breconshire Assoc. of Friendly Societies, Brecon. Ireland (2).—St. Mathew's Tontine Soc. of Rathfarnham, Rathfarnham; Belfast Chimney Sweeps' Assoc., Belfast.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

	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	ī :: :2	2 4 72 20 3	1. 10 	

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JUNE.

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.)

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

Census of 1911. Scotland: Vol. I., Part 6. County of Ayr.

[Cd. 6097—vi: pp. 102; price 10½d.] Part 8. County of Banff.

[Cd. 6097—vii.: pp. 45; price 5d.] Part 9. County of Berwick.

[Cd. 6097—viii.: pp. 44; price 5d.] Part 10. County of Bute.

[Cd. 6097—xi.: pp. 32; price 8½d.] Part 11. County of Caithness.

[Cd. 6097—xi.: pp. 34; price 4d.] Part 12. County of Clackmannan.

[Cd. 6097—xi.: pp. 3; price 4d.] Part 12. County of Clackmannan.

[Cd. 6097—xi.: pp. 3; price 4d.] Ireland:

Munster. County and City of Waterford.

[Cd. 6050—v.: pp. 145; price 1s. 3d.] Connaught. County of Mayo.

[Cd. 6052—ii.: pp. 173; price 1s. 6d.] Leinster. County of Kildare.

[Cd. 6049—iii.: pp. viii. + 106; price 11½d.] County of Wexford.

[Cd. 6049—xi.; pp. viii. + 143; price 1s. 3d.]

Report upon the Disputes Affecting Transport Workers in the Port of London and on the Medway (May, 1912), with Minutes of Evidence of Inquiry.

[Cd. 6229: pp. 50; price 5½d.]

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1911. Accidents, prosecutions, special rules; special report upon illumination in factories. Home Office.

[Cd. 6239: pp. xv. + 335; price 2s. 9d.]

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of H.M. Inspector of Explosives for the year 1911. Home Office.

[Cd. 6240: pp. 150; price 1s. 3d.]

National Insurance Act, 1911. Part I. Report of Interdepart.

National Insurance Act, 1911. Part I. Report of Interdepartmental Committee on Outdoor Staff. [Cd. 6231: pp. 9; price 1½d.] First Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on the Appointment of Audit Staff. [Cd. 6232: pp. 9; price 1d.] Do. second Report. [Cd. 6243: pp. 3; price ½d.] First Report of Interdepartmental Committee on Employment under the Crown as affected by Part I. of the Act. [Cd. 6234: pp. 20; price ½d.] List of Societies Approved by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and by the National Health Insurance Commissioners for England, Scotland, 'Ireland, and Wales. [Cd. 6238: pp. 16; price 2d.] Table showing Voluntary Rate for Female Insured Persons entered into Insurance before the 15th day of January, 1913. [Cd. 6225: pp. 4; price ½d.]

Price ½d.]

Report of Standing Committee A on the Housing of the Working Classes Bill, with Proceedings of the Committee. [H.C. 164: pp. 30; price 3d.]

Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1911. Vol. I. [Cd. 6216: pp. xviii. + 663; price 5s. 5d.]

The Agricultural Output of Great Britain. Report by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in connection with the Census of Production Act, 1906, relating to the total output of Agricultural Land, the number of persons engaged and the motive power employed. [Stationery Office Publication: pp. 62; price 9d.]

^{*}The information as regards Scotland was not available at time of going

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Local Government for Scotland, 1911. Proceedings under the Unemployed Workmen, Old Age Pensions, Housing and Town Planning, and other Acts. [Cd. 6192: pp. cii + 350; price 1s. 9d.]

Thirtieth Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1911. Persons engaged in Scotlish fisheries, prosecutions, casualties, etc. [Cd. 6182: pp. Lxv. + 287; price 1s. 7d.]

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1911. Return of Prices of Crops, Live Stock, and other Irish Agricultural Produce. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 6206: pp. 83, with diagrams; price 1s. 1d.]

Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Act for the year 1911. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 6212: pp. 69; price 6½d.]

Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland, December, 1911. Shows membership, loans, profit and loss, etc., of Agricultural Credit Societies in Ireland for the year 1910. [Cd. 6214: pp. 44; price 4½d.]

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress of India during the year 1910-11. Forty-seventh number. Vital statistics, prices, wages, factory legislation and inspection, etc. [H.C. 147: pp. 139; price 1s. 2d.]

Dominions No. 12. Report for 1911-12 relating to the Self-Governing Dominions. [Cd. 6091: pp. 108; price 11d.]

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, May, 1912. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act—statement for year 1911-12; changes in wages during first quarter of 1912, trade disputes and industrial accidents during April, etc. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 101.]

New Zealand.—Journal of the Department of Labour, May, 1912. Condition of trade and employment as at 30th April, 1912; co-operative works, accidents, Workers' Compensation Act cases, etc. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 80.]

Act cases, etc. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 80.]

Victoria. — Wages Board Determinations. Saddlery Board, dated the 4th April, 1912, cancelling that of 2nd June, 1911. Soap and Soda Board, dated 15th April, 1912, cancelling that of 31st October, 1910. Pottery Trade Board, dated 24th April, 1912, cancelling that of 13th June, 1911. Brushmakers' Board, dated 23rd April, 1912, cancelling that of 10th July, 1902. Hotel Employees' Board, dated 15th April, 1912.

Hotel Employees' Board, dated 15th April, 1912.

New South Wales.—Report of Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Cause of the Decline in the Apprenticeship of Boys to Skilled Trades, and the Practicability of using Technical and Trade classes as aids to, or substitutes for, Apprenticeship. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 16.]

Industrial Arbitration Reports and Callick.

Records, 1911. Vol. X., Part 4. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 16.]

Queensland. — Wages Board Determinations. Brisbane Gas Stoking Industry Board, dated 17th April, 1912, cancelling that of 17th Sentember 1910. Shore Engine Drivers' and Boiler Stoking Industry Board, dated 17th April, 1912, cancelling that of 17th September, 1910. Shore Engine Drivers' and Boiler Attendants' Industry Board for the South-Eastern Division, dated 22nd March, 1912, cancelling that of 9th August, 1910. Brisbane Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Employees' Board, dated

South Australia.—Report of Chief Inspector of Factories, 1910, with reports on the working of the Early Closing Acts and the Lifts Regulation Acts. List of Wages Boards, and Determinations published by them. [No. 123: pp. 32.]

South Africa.—Monthly Report of the Labour Department for April, 1912. Report on the state of the Labour Market. Applications for employment, situations found, etc. [pp. 8.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.— Bulletin of the International Labour Office.
French Edition. Nos. 1 and 2, 1912. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.]
—Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment, January-June, 1912. [Paris: 34, Rue de Babylone:

price 3s. 2d.]
—Sixteenth Report of the International Co-operative Alliance,
January 1st to December 31st, 1911. [London: 146, St. Stephen's
House, Westminster.]
—International Co-operative Bulletin, June, 1912. [Zürich:

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

Niccolia.]

United States.—Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin. No. 91.

April, 1912. Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in certain occupations on October 1st, 1911. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 80.]

—Connecticut. Labour Bulletin. No. 4, 1911. Directory of Labour Organisations, Strikes and Lock-outs, Labour Laws of Connecticut, etc. [Hartford: City Printing Co.: pp. 91.]

—Ohio. Bulletin No. 44, for Quarter ending 31st March, 1912.

Bureau of Labour Statistics.

—Annual Report of the Directors of the Mint, Year ended 30th June, 1911. And report on the production of precious metals in 1910. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 403.]

in 1910. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 403.]

France.—French Statistical Year Book, 1910. Trade unions; labour exchanges; strikes and lock-outs; conciliation and arbitration; co-operation; factory inspection; prices. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Paris: Imprimerie Naionale: pp. xxxix. + 362 + 230.]

—Journal of the French Labour Department, May, 1912. Municipal labour registries in 1910; collective labour agreements signed in 1911; superannuation, sickness, etc.; funds of employees of French railway companies on 31st December, 1909; social in-

surance in Europe; old age and invalidity, maternity and widows' and orphans' insurance; Swiss law of 9th November, 1911, establishing a permanent official conciliation board in the canton of Bâle-Ville; employment and disputes in April. [Paris: Berger-Levrault: price 2d.]

—Journal of the Higher Council of Statistics. No. 11. Report of the Sessions of 1908 and 1912. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale.]

—Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, May, 1912. Prices in April. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

—Workpeople's Shares. Reprinted from "Cote de la Bourse et de la Banque." By G. Martin. 1911. [Paris: Alcan-Lévy; pp. 35.]

et de la Banque." By G. Martin. 1911. [Paris: Alcan-Levy: pp. 35.]

—Profit Sharing. Historical, critical and documentary study. By A. Payer; preface by E. Vallé. 1911. [Paris: Marcel Rivière & Cie: pp. 104.]

—Workpeople's Shares in Companies having Profit-Sharing Schemes. By E. Antonelli: preface by Aristide Briand. 1912. [Paris: Félix Alcan: pp. iv. + 192: price 2ɛ.]

—Workpeople's Shares. By J. Granier; preface by Charles Gide. 1910. [Paris: Librairie de la Société du Recueil Sirey: pp. xvi. + 357: price 5s. 7d.]

—The Present State of Profit-Sharing in France. Thesis for doctorate. By Marcel Gastineau. 1906. [Paris: Imprimerie Bonvalot-Jouve: pp. 182.]

Bonvalot-Jouve: pp. 182.]

—The Labour Contract and Profit-Sharing. Guide to Legislation and Legal Decisions. By P. Follin. 1909. [Paris: Librairie Dunod & Pinat: pp. 238: price 5s. 7d.]

Germany.—Quarterly Journal of Statistics of the German Empire. Part II., 1912. Miners' sickness insurance, 1910; labour disputes in 1911 and first quarter of 1912; population census 1st December, 1910—final results. [Imperial Statistical Office.]—Journal of the German Labour Department, June, 1912. Employment in May; wages of miners in first quarter of 1912; enquiry of the Federation of German Metalworkers into labour conditions in the heavy iron industry; wages in Germany since

conditions in the heavy iron industry; wages in Germany since 1910; Order of 20th May, 1910, concerning the employment of women and young workers in rolling mills. [Berlin: Carl Hey-

mann: price Id.]

—Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, May 15th, 1912.

—Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, May 15th, 1912.

[Berlin: Behrend & Co.]

—Year-book of Workpeople's Insurance, 1912. Edited by S. Götze & P. Schindler. Part I.—Accident Insurance. Part II.—Sickness and Invalidity Insurance. Part III.—Insurance Code.

[Berlin: Verlag der Liebelschen Buchhandlung: pp., Part I., xxxix. + 828; Part II., xxxix. + 977; Part III.-IV. + 565.]

—Annual Report of the Nuremburg Workmen's Secretariate, 1911. Sickness, widows' and orphans' insurance. [Nuremburg: Verlag des Arbeiter-Sekretariats: pp. 68.]

Austria, Hungary — Inspection of Mines in Austria, Report

Austria-Hungary. —Inspection of Mines in Austria, Report for 1907. Ministry of Public Works, 1911. [Vienna: Verlag der Manzschen K. K. Hof-'Verlags-und Universitäts-Buchhand-

lung: pp. iv. + '485.]

—Report on the Work of the Austrian Labour Department in 1911. [Vienna: K. K. Hof-, und Staatsdruckerei: pp. 22.]

—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, May, 1912. Collective labour agreements in second half of 1910; workpeople's sickness and accident insurance in 1909; registered benefits.

sickness and accident insurance in 1909; registered benchts societies in 1909; labour disputes in March and April and employment in March. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

—Journal of Trade and Industrial Regulations. No. 5, 1912.

Austrian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: Verlag der Manzschen K. K. Hof-'Verlags-und Universitäts-Buchhandlung: price 10d.]

—Statistical Journal of Hungary, May, 1912. [Vienna: A. Hölden]

Holder.]
—Statistics of Austrian Social-Democratic Trade Unions in 1911. Issue of Die Gewerkschaft (Journal of the Commission of Social-Democratic Trade Unions) for 14th June, 1912. [Vienna: Druck- und Verlagsanstalt "Vorwärts," Swoboda &

Co.]

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, May, 1912.
Labour disputes in April, 1912, in first quarter of 1912, and in 1911. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

—Journal of the Italian Department of Credit and Thrift, March-April, 1912. No. 2. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 10d.]

—Journal of the Italian Emigration Department. No. 2, 1912.

[Rome: Fratelli Bocca: price 3d.]

Belgium.—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, 31st May, 1912. Strikes in April; law of 11th May, amending old age pension laws. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d.]

Holland.—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, 31st May, 1912. Employment, labour disputes, labour registries

Alst May, 1912. Employment, labour disputes, labour registries and insurance against unemployment in April, 1912. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

—Report on Lead Poisoning in Dutch Diamond Industry.

Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, 1912.

[The Hague: Naamlooze Vennootschap "Drukkerij Trio"; price 8d.7

pp. 48: price 8d.]
Sweden.—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 4, Sweden.—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 4, 1912. Collective wages agreements in Sweden in 1909: wages and hours of Swedish municipal workers; statistics of Norwegian retail prices; labour registries in Sweden in March, 1912; prices in Sweden, 1904—February, 1912. Ditto, No. 5, 1912. Employment in first quarter of 1912; labour registries; prices; collective agreements in Norway; Norwegian Government Bill for intervention in trade disputes. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner: price 2d. each.]

and Söner: price 2d. each.]

—Prices and Rents in Sweden in 1908-1909. [Stockholm, 1912:

P. A. Norstedt and Söner: pp. 106: price 1s. 1d.

—Report of Swedish Chamber of Commerce on Factory and Manual Labour for 1910. [Stockholm, 1912: Isaac Marcus: pp. xxxvi. + 134: price 1s. 11d.]

—Swedish Population Statistics, 31st December, 1910 and 1911. Central Statistical Office, 1912. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner: pp. 36 each.]

-Employment, Wages, and Hours of Agricultural Workers in Sweden in 1911. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner: pp.

-Statistics of Factory Industries and Handicrafts in Stock-holm, 1910. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckmans Boktryckeri: pp. xvi.

- Zo.]

-Report of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for 1911.

[Stockholm: K. L. Beckmans Boktryckeri: pp. 126: price

-Co-operative Almanac, 1912. Swedish Co-operative Federa-on. [Stockholm: Oskarshamns-Bladets Boktryckeri: pp. 96:

Norway. — Report of the Norwegian Insurance, Department or 1909. Workpeople's accident insurance. [Christiania:

Denmark .- Journal of the Danish Statistical Office, June,

Denmark.—Journal of the Danish Statistical Office, June, 1912. Inquiry relating to cost of living of working-class families in Copenhagen in 1909; unemployment in March, 1912. [Copenhagen: Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri: price 1½d.]

Switzerland.—Statistical Year Book of Switzerland, 1911. Statistical Office of the Swiss Federal Department of the Interior. Prices of cattle and agricultural produce; prices of cereals and flour at Berne. [Berne: Stämpfli and Cie: pp. 339: price 4s.]

price 4s.]

—Reports of Federal Factories and Mines Inspectors for 1910 and 1911. Swiss Department of Industry, 1912. [Aarau: H. R. Sauerländer and Cie: pp. 246.]

—Family Statistics of Zürich. Part I. Municipal Statistical Office. 1912. [Zürich: Rascher and Cie: pp. iv. + 40: price

Spain. — Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, May, 1912. Labour disputes in April; prices from April, 1910, to September, 1911, in further list of provinces. [Madrid: D. V.

Suárez: price 2½d.]

—Law of June 12th, 1911, on the Erection of Cheap Houses.

[Madrid: D. V. Suárez: pp. 48.]

Russia (Finland). — Journal of the Finnish Industrial Department.

No. 2, 1912. Public labour registries and prices in first quarter of 1912; workmen's friendly societies in 1909. [Helsingfors: Kejserliga Senatens Tryckeri: price 2½d.]

—Official Statistics of Finland. (i.) Post Office Savings Banks,

1911. [Helsingfors: 1912: J. Simelü Arfvingar: pp. 64.] (ii.)

Insurance of Finland in 1910. [pp. 65 + 13 + tables.] (iii.)

Relief Funds in 1909. [Helsingfors: Kejserliga Senatens

Tryckeri; pp. 29 + 71.]

Bulgaria. — Commerce, Shipping and Prices, July-Sentember

Tryckeri; pp. 29 + 71.]

Bulgaria. — Commerce, Shipping and Prices, July-September, 1911. Bulgarian Statistical Department. Wages of bricklayers and masons, agricultural labourers and general labourers. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: pp. xiv. + 103: price 1s. 3d.]

—Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, March, 1912. Wages of bricklayers and masons and labourers in February in principal towns. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: price 2½d.]

—Movement of Population of Bulgaria in 1907. Part II. Births, marriages and deaths. Bulgarian Statistical Department, 1912. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: pp. 251; price 3s. 7d.]

Argentine Republic.—Journal of the Argentine Labour Department, December, 1911. Conditions of labour, wages, cooperation, and strikes and industrial accidents in 1911 in Buenos Ayres; State intervention in Argentine railway strike. [Buenos Ayres: A. Espiasse é hijo: 1s. 10d.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

[The Consular Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.] Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4877. Trade of the Consular District of Bordeaux, 1911. [Cd. 6005-50: pp. 60:

Commerce of Hungary, 1911. Prices of ordinary articles of consumption, labour, emigration, etc. [Cd. 6005-51: pp. 25: price

Shipping of the Netherlands, 1911. [Cd. 6005 - 52: pp. 21: price

Merce and Industries of the Consular District of Rouen, 191
57: pp. 78: price 7d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1912.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT. WO CONCRETE STORAGE TANKS FOR WATER, H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.—W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Iona St., Edinburgh. ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

DRYSALTERY.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 12 and 16, Coleman St., London, E.C.; Crown Chemical Works Co., 63, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.; Jessop & Co., 57, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.; Liverpool Borax Co., Ltd., Borax St., Rathbone Rd., Liverpool; Livett, Frank & Son, Ltd., 22, Borough High St., London, S.E.; Major & Co., Ltd., Sculcoates, Hull; J. Mathews & Co., Hatton Garden, Liverpool; Rosin & Turpentine Import Co., Ltd., 59, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

OIL, MINERAL LIGHTING.—Pumpherston Oil Co., Ltd., 135, Buchanan St., Glasgow.

RAZORS.—J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Rockingham St., Sheffield; J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Mowbray St., Sheffield.

SHIRTING, BLUE STRIPED COTTON.—Cottrill & Co., 14, Palace Square, Manchester; Bailey & Berry, Ltd., Spring Mill, Earby, near Colne; J. Stuttard & Sons, 61, Mosley St., Manchester

SHOES, GYMNASTIC.—North British Rubber Co., Ltd., 2-6, East Rd., City Rd., N.; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Victoria India Rubber Mills, Leith Walk, Edinburgh.

WASTE, WHITE COTTON.—C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Marlborough Mills, Manchester.

WAR OFFICE.

APRONS, BASIL.—E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; H. J. Leate & Son, Salisbury.

BAGS, NOSE.—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; C. Groom, Ltd., Ramornie Works, Dod St., Limehouse, E.; T. & D. Henry, Duncan St., Leman St., E. BOLLER, STEAM — Duncan Paraman & L. Leman St., E.

E.; T. & D. Henry, Duncan St., Leman St., E.

Boller, Steam.—Davey, Paxman & Co., Ltd., Colchester.

Boots.—Adams Brothers, Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.,

Raunds; W. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Kettering; St. Crispin

Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds.

Boots, Supply and Repair of, for Duke of York's Royal Milli
Tary, School (Repair of, for Duke of York's Royal Milli-

TARY SCHOOL (RUNNING CONTRACT) .- Pocock Brothers, 235,

Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. Cable, Electric.—Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., Millwall, E.

CHINAWARE.—W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem.

COMPASSES, PRISMATIC.—H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Azimuth Works, Station Rd., Forest Gate, E.; Short & Mason, Ltd., Walthamstow, N.E.

CORDAGE, &c.—J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; Frost Brothers, Ltd., 342, Commercial Rd., E.; J. Todd & Son, Rutherglen, Lanarkshire; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Universe Works, Millwall, E.

COTTONS.—T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Farnworth, near Bolton; J. E. Longson, 1, Booth St., Manchester; J. Parkyn & Co., Tod-

morden.
Covers, Saddle, and Sheets, Ground.—C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Cambridge St., Manchester; J. Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Castle Mills, Edinburgh.
Cranes, Travelling.—Royce, Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester. Cutters, Wire.—H. Brindley, 298, Summer Lane, Birmingham; Buck & Hickman, Ltd., Whitechapel, E.; Thewlis, Griffith & Edelsten, Ltd., Warrington; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

Buck & Hickman, Ltd., Whitechapel, E.; Thewlis, Griffith & Edelsten, Ltd., Warrington; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd. Birmingham.

EARTHENWARE.—W. Adams & Co., Tunstall; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; C. T. Maling & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Myott, Son & Co., Cobridge; Pountney & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Wileman & Co., Longton.

ENGINES, OIL.—Crossley Bros., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester.

GALVANISED WARE.—Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; G. Hill (the Hayes Galvanised Iron Works, Ltd.), The Hayes, near Stourbridge; Pratt Brothers, Birmingham; Sheet Iron Workers, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Walls, Ltd., River St., Birmingham; Wollescote Galvanising Co., Brierley Hill.

HIDES.—John Tullis & Sons, Ltd., Bridgeton, Glasgow.

HOLLOW-WARE.—Hill Top Foundry Co., West Bromwich; G. W. Pearce & Son, Ltd., Chester St., Birmingham.

KNIVES, CARVING, &C.—Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Milton Works, Sheffield; J. Fenton & Sons, Eyre St., Sheffield; Gregory Bros., Egerton St., Sheffield; W. Hutton & Sons, Ltd., West St., Sheffield; H. G. Long & Co. (1911), Ltd., Sheffield; Maleham & Yeamans, Bowden St., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Oxley, Garden St., Sheffield; T. Turner & Co., Suffolk Works, Sheffield; J. Wigfall & Co., Sheffield; T. Wilson, Granville Works, Sheffield; T. Turner & Co., Suffolk Works, Sheffield; J. Wigfall & Co., Sheffield; T. Wilson, Granville Works, Sheffield; T. Wilson, Granville Works, Sheffield.

LAMPS, SIGNALLING.—Reform Lighting Co., 210, Tower Bridge Rd. SE

Rd., S.E.

Lamps, Various.—Chapman Brothers, 32, Upper Highgate St., Birmingham; J. Hinks & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Howes & Burley, Ltd., Bishop St., Birmingham; S. Pontifex & Co., Regnart Buildings, Euston St., N.W.; Rudge Bros., Fleet St., Birmingham; Sherwoods, Ltd., Birmingham.

Lorries, Motor.—Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Lancashire; W. A. Stevens, Ltd., Victoria Works, Maidstone.

Paint, Red Lead.—Walkers, Parker & Co. Ltd., Chester.
Pontoons.—J. Stewart & Son, Ltd., Blackwall, E.

Posters, Recruiting.—Hancock & Corfield, Ltd., Morden Rd., Mitcham, Surrey; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., Trundleys Rd., Deptford, S.E.

Deptford, S.E.

PUTTEES.—Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; T. & J.

Tinker, Holmforth, Yorks.

ROPE, WIRE.—W. D. Houghton & Co., Ltd., Sankey Bridge,
Warrington; Wilkins Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Eastwood, Notts.

Socks, Worsted.—J. Glazebrook & Co., Countesthorpe, near
Leicester; A. E. Hill, Wigston; J. & R. Morley, Oxford St.,
Leicester; T. Morley & Son, 122, High Cross St., Leicester;
S. D. Stretton & Sons, 51, Oxford St. and Southgate St.,
Leicester.

TABLE TOPS, &c.—Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.

Tinware.—Bartlett & Digby, 66, Blackfriars Rd., S.E.; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Camden St., Birmingham; Griffiths & Browett Ltd., Birmingham; Haynes Bros., Gervase St., Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Pratt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.

Tools, Screw-Cutting, &c.—C. A. Argyle & Co., 5, Westhill Lane, Sheffield; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester; Boynton, Dowsett & Co., 73, Goswell Rd., E.C.; Buck & Hickman, Ltd., Birmingham; J. A. Chapman, Sheffield; T. Chatwin, Birmingham; W. Gilpin, Senr., & Co., Ltd., Churchbridge Works, Cannock; E. B. Grandage, Longside Lane, Bradford; R. Green, Cradley Heath; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Oxley, Garden St., Sheffield; F. G. Pearson & Co., Sheffield; G. Plumpton, Warrington; Thewlis, Griffith & Edelsten, Warrington; Tyzack & Holmes, Standard Works, Sheffield; Whitehouse Bros., Ltd., Cannock; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

Twine, &c.—Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; J. Holmes & Son, Kirk Royd's Ropery, New Mill, near Huddersfield; R. Tucker & Sons, Bridport; W. Waites, Sons, & Atkinson, Ltd., Manchester. Works Services—

Bridport; W. Waites, Sons, & Atkinson, Eta., Manchesee.

Works Services—
Additions and Alterations to Heating System, Alexandra Hospital, Cosham.—Ashwell & Nesbit, Ltd., 17, Great James St., Bedford Row, W.C.

Conversion of Quarter-Master's Stores to Serjeant's Mess, Richmond Barracks, Dublin.—McRoberts & Armstrong, Lower Windsor, Belfast.

Erection of Additional Store at Air Battalion Offices, Aldershot.—J. Crockerell. Stanhope Lines, Aldershot.

shot.—J. Crockerell, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot. Erection of Annexes to Married Quarters, Reading.—Bosher,

shot.—J. Crockerell, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot.
Erection of Annexes to Married Quarters, Reading.—Bosher,
Sons & Co., Cholsey, Berks.
Erection of Annexes to Married Quarters, Woolwich.—
Thomas & Edge, Anglesea Avenue, Woolwich.
Erection of Barrack Block, Dover Castle.—G. E. Wallis &
Sons, Ltd., Broadmead Works, Maidstone.
Erection of Gymnasium, Castle Park Barracks, Dunbar.—W.
Finlayson & Sons, Pilrig Works, Balfour St., Leith.
Oil Engines, Dynamos, Fans, &c., at Newhaven.—Crosby
Bros., Ltd., 139, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
Periodical Works Services at—
Belfast.—A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks.
Colchester.—E. Fearnley & Sons, Trafalgar Works, St.
Jude's Place, Bradford.
Strensall.—A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks.
Woolwich (No. 1).—S. Kendall, 6, Byram St., Huddersfield.
Woolwich (No. 2).—T. Carr, 55, New Crown St., Halifax.
Repair and Maintenance of W.D. Buildings at—
Bristol.—E. Walters & Son, Ltd., Montpelier, Bristol.
Cardiff.—J. Thomas, Mardy St., Cardiff.
Sinking Borehole and Erection of Pumping Plant, &c.,
Aviation School, Salisbury Plain.—Duke & Ockenden, Ltd.,
Ferry Wharf, Littlehampton.
Supply and Erection of Portable Hangars, Larkhill.—W.
Harbrow, S. Bermondsey Station, S.E.

* INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

ACCUMULATORS (2).—Pritchetts & Gold, 58, Victoria St., S.W. ACID, ACETICUM.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 12, Coleman St.,

Bearing Plates.—Barrow Hæmatite Steel Co., Barrow-in-

Furness.

Brake Vans.—Bristol Wagon, &c., Works Co., Bristol.

Bridge Building Co., Motherwell.

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

Buckram.—A. McGregor & Co., 21, Lawrence Lane, E.C.

Buffers.—P. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow; Vulcan Foundry Co., Newton-le-Willows; Gloucester Railway and Carriage Wagon, &c., Co., Gloucester.

Burrs, &c.—C. Ash, Sons & Co., Broad St., Golden Sq., W. Cable.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich.

Carriages.—Leeds Forge Co., Leeds.

Cells.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich.

Cloth.—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., 12, Newton St., Manchester.

Chester.

Cotton.—L. Behrens & Sons, 131, Portland St., Manchester.

Cranes.—Stothert & Pitt, Bath; Babcock & Wilcox, 30, Farringdon St., E.C.

Crossings, &c.—Anderston Foundry Co., Port Clarence, Mid-

dlesbrough.

CYLINDERS, &C.—North British Locomotive Co., Glasgow.

DRAWERS.—G. Braund, Ltd., Woodgate, Loughborough.

DRESSINGS.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Corporation St., Bir-

mingham.

DRUGS.—T. Morson & Sons, Elm St., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.
ENGINES, Loco.—Vulcan Foundry Co., Newton-le-Willows;
North British Locomotive Co., Glasgow; Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Patricroft.

ESSENCE OF MUTTON.—Brand & Co., South Lambeth Rd., S.E.
FILTER.—Paterson Engineering Co., 12, Norfolk St., Strand,
W.C.

FISHBOLTS.—Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, 139/141, Cannon St.,

E.C.

GALLIPOTS.—C. T. Maling & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GAUZE, &C.—Robinson & Sons, Wheatbridge Mills, Chesterfield.

GLASS.—Pilkington Bros., St. Helens.

LATHES.—Dean, Smith & Grace, Keighley.

LAUNCH.—Rennie Forrestt Shipbuilding Co., Salisbury House,

London Wall, E.C.

LIGATURE, &C.—Arnold & Sons, Giltspur St., E.C. LOCOMOTIVE.—Kerr, Stuart & Co., Broad St. Place, Finsbury

Circus.

Longoloth.—L. Behrens & Co., 131, Portland St., Manchester.

Machines.—Payne & Sons, Otley.

Nickel.—Mond Nickel Co., 39, Victoria St., E.C.

Paper.—Hartlepool Pulp, &c., Co., West Hartlepool; Spicer Bros., 19, New Bridge St., E.C.

Pins, Steel.—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, London Works, nr. Birmingham.

Pumps.—British Westinghouse Electric, &c., Co., Norfolk St., Strand.

Strand.

Strand.

RAILS AND FISHPLATES.—Workington Iron, &c., Co., Workington;

Barrow Hæmatite Steel Co., Barrow.

RAZORS.—G. Butler & Co., Sheffield.

ROLLERS.—J. Fowler & Co., Leeds; Marshall, Sons & Co.,

ROLLERS.—J. Fowler & Co., Leeds; Marshatt, Sons & Co., Gainsborough.

SCALES, &C.—De Grave, Short & Co., 57, Hatton Garden, E.C. Spring Buckles, &C.—T. Turton & Sons, Sheffield.

STEEL SHEETS.—J. Lysaght, Ltd., 36, Gracechurch St., E.C.; F. Braby & Co., 110, Cannon St., E.C.

STERILIZERS.—Arnold & Sons, Giltspur St., E.C.

SUPERHEATERS.—D. Adamson & Co., Dukinfield, pr., Manchester. Switchboards.—British Thomson Houston Co., 83, Cannon St.,

E.C.

Tablets.—Parke, Davis & Co., 50, Beak St., W.; Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snowhill Buildings, E.C.

Tiles.—Carter & Co., Albert Embankment, S.E.

Traversbr.—Ransomes & Rapier, Ipswich.

Tubing I. R.—J. G. Ingram & Son, Hackney Wick, N.E.

Varnish.—R. I. Clark & Co., Caxton House, Westminster.

Wire.—Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbro'.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

BARS, STEEL.—Dörman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough;

Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Frodingham Iron &
Steel Works, near Doncaster.

BEARINGS, AXLEBOX.—Patent Axlebox & Foundry Co., Ltd.,

Wednesfield Foundry, Wolverhampton.

BOILER, Loco.—R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Forth

Bank Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BOOTS.—S. Walker, Walgrave, Northamptonshire.

BRIDGEWORK (STEEL).—Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, R.S.O.,

Salop.

Salop.

CARRIAGE (SALOON).—Metropolitan Amalgamated Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.

CEMENT.—British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., 4,

Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

CHANNELS, &C. (STEEL).—Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middles-

Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
CHANNELS, &C. (STEEL).—Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
CLOTHING.—J. Compton & Sons, St. Katherine Dock House, Tower Hill, E.C.
CRANES (ELECTRIC).—Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Oriel House, Farringdon St., E.C.
CRANES (Two 10-Ton).—Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., 32, Victoria St., London, S.W.
ENGINES AND THREE-THROW PUMPS.—Tangyes, Ltd., Cornwall Works, Birmingham.
Joists (Steel).—Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Itd., Frodingham Iron & Steel Works, near Doncaster.
LIGHTHOUSE APPARATUS.—Chance Bros. (through Trinity House), Glass Works, near Birmingham.
Loco. Spares.—The Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.
Points and Crossings.—Darlington Railway Plant & Foundry Co., Ltd., Bank Top, Darlington.
QUININE.—Howards & Sons, Ltd., Stratford, E.
Roof for Station.—Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge, N.B.
Sheds, Carriage, Goods and Engine.—J. Lysaght, Ltd., St.
Vincent Ironworks, Bristol.
Sheets, G.C.—Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd.,
Mersey Iron Works, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.
Spun Yarn.—T. Briggs, 2, Bodge Row, E.C.
Stationery.—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Great Winchester St.,
E.C.
Stemmer (S.T.S. Tunnel).—J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd.,

E.C.
STEAMER (S.T.S. TUNNEL).—J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd.,
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.
VARNISH.—R. Kearsley & Co., Ltd., Ripon.
WAGONS, COVERED GOODS.—Bristol Wagon & Carriage Works
Co., Ltd., Lawrence Hill, Bristol.
WASTE, COTTON.—W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester; B. Dyson &
Sons Oldham

Sons, Oldham.

OFFICE OF WORKS.

BIRDERS' WORK.—
Birmingham Labour Exchange: Adaptation.—J. E. Harper, 76-80, Lombard St., Birmingham.
Liverpool Labour Exchange and Divisional Clearing House.—
Haugh & Pilling, Watmough Sts, Liverpool.
G.P.O. South: Additional Storey.—Howell J. Williams, Ltd., 11-17, Bermondsey St., S.E.

COAL CARTAGE.—
London.—R. Tozer & Sons, Wharf Rd., Pancras Rd., N.W.
DRAINAGE WORK—.
Sofia Legation: Plumbing and Drainage.—Davis, Bennett & Co., Westminster Sanitary Works, Horseferry Rd., S.W. FENCING.

Regent's Park: Renewal of Boundary Fencing.—Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., 139-141, Cannon St., E.C.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. July, 1912

FITTINGS AND JOINERY .-Post Offices: Money Order Advice Cases.—R. Stone & Sons, Ltd., Crown Works, Wellington.
Sofia Legation: Joinery.—Galbraith Bros., Ltd., Camberwell Green Works, S.E.

FUSE AND SWITCH BOARDS.—Baxter & Caunter, 86, Charing Cross Rd.; Electric & Ordnance Accessories Co., 32, Victoria St., S.W.

INCANDESCENT GAS BURNERS.—South Metropolitan Gas Co., 709, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Bland Light Syndicate, 29, Little Trinity Lane, E.C.

ROAD ROLLING AND SCARIFYING: ROYAL PARKS.—Chittenden & Simmons, Ltd., Bank Buildings, Maidstone.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J. Allen & Sons (Ivybridge), Ltd., Ivybridge; Annold & Foster, Ltd., Eynsford Paper Mill, Kent; J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat and Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie; P. Garnett & Sons, Otley; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Cullompton, Devon; Hollingworth & Co., Turkey Mill, Maidstone; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; Smith, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Fettykil Mills, Leslie, Fife; Smith, Stone & Knight, Ltd., Avonside Mill, Bristol; R. Sommerville & Co., Creech, near Taunton.

PARCHMENTS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—H. Gibbs & Son, Mitcham; A. Stent & Sons, Havant, Hants.

Mitcham; A. Stent & Sons, Havant, Hants. PRINTING, BINDING. &c. :-

Binding, &c., 11,000 books S. 521 and D. 491; 4,000 ditto "M. 197," Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd., 77, St. John St., E.C. Binding 19,900 Mounted Rifle Training, 1912; 14,975 Engineer Training, 1912, J. Adams, 76-78; Grays Inn Rd.,

Engineer Training, 1912, J. Adams, 76-78; Grays Inn Rd., W.C.

Binding 35,000 Stoker's Manual, 1911, Dickens & Cooper, Ltd., 6, New Court, Farringdon St., E.C.

Binding 8,000 Army Book 23; 1,200 Memo Books; 2,000 Letter Books "247"; 4,000 Letter Book 247-I.; printing, binding, &c., 50,000 Continuous Cert. of Discharge; 2,000 Guard Books for General Orders; 1,000 Warehouse Ledger; 3,000 Journal No. 241; 5,000 books Postmasters No. 176; 1,000 Guard Books for General Entry; 11,000 Diaries 1913; 4,000 Reports on Places from which workmen withdrawn; 4,000 Daily Record of Shots fired, Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

Printing, binding, &c., 1,200 books No. 255; 3,000 Diary No. 244; 3,000 Journal No. 241-I.; 600 books S. 342; printing and binding 2,000 copies Housekeepers Daily Report of Horses; 4,000 Daily Record of Damage to Safety Lamps; printing Special Forms, and Books—Board of Trade Group, McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Printing 40,000 A F R 2005 R Trace of the Reiting Advanced Company Report of Horses; Printing 40,000 A F R 2005 R Trace of the Reiting Advanced Company Report of Horses; Printing Special Forms, and Books

verton, Bucks.

Printing 40,000 A.F.B. 2095 B Types of the British Army—
Dismounted, McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Newton-le-Willows,

Printing and binding 4,000 Weekly Report of Machinery, Gear, &c.; 4,000 Weekly Report on State of Shafts; 4,000 Weekly Report on State of Shafts; 4,000 Weekly Report on State of Airways; 4,000 Daily Report on Condition of Roads; 4,000 Report Book for Firemen, &c., J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., London and Tonbridge.

Printing and binding 4,000 Daily Report of Examination of Winding Machinery, Willmott & Sons, Ltd., Bartholomew Close, E.C.

Printing Post Office Conditions

Printing Post Office Guide for Bristol and District, Young

Printing Post Office Guide for Bristol and District, Young & Humphrys, Rupert St., Bristol.

Printing Post Office Guide for Liverpool and District, C. and H. Ratcliffe, 41, Atherton St., Liverpool.

Printing, &c., 700,000 Insurance Contribution Books, Browne & Nolan, Ltd., Dublin; printing, &c., 400,000 ditto, A. Thom & Co., Ltd., Dublin.

Printing, &c., 5,000,000 Insurance Contribution Cards; 500,000 Insurance Leaflets, Barclay & Fry, Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E.

Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Insurance Leaflets, Unwin Bros., Ltd., Pilgrim St., E.C.; printing, &c., 1,000,000 ditto, F. W. Potter & Co., Ltd., 131 and 133, Middlesex St., E.

Printing, &c., 1,500,000 Insurance Leaflets; 3,400,000 Form A.G.D. 1; 800,000 Insurance Contribution Books; 200,000 Insurance Pamphlets, Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Tanfield, Edinburgh.

200,000 Insurance Pamphlets, Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Tanfield, Edinburgh.

Printing, &c., 200,000 Insurance Pamphlets, J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., Suffolk Lane, E.C.

Printing, &c., 100,000 Insurance Pamphlets, J. Skinner & Co., 27, Thistle St., Edinburgh.

Printing, &c., 115,000 Insurance Pamphlets; 1,000,000 Insurance Contribution Books, Ballantyne, Hanson & Co., Paul's Work, Edinburgh.

Printing, &c., 600,000 Insurance Contribution Books, Aird & Coghill, Ltd., 24. Douglas St., Glasgow.

Printing, &c., 184.000 Books, "S. 77," Dangerfield Printing

Printing, &c., 184.000 Books, "S. 77," Dangerfield Printing Co., Ltd., St. Albans.

Printing, &c., 500.000 Insurance Leaflets, Charles & Dible, 4, Emerson St., S.E.

Supplying complete 1.500.000 Insurance Leaflets, Harrison & Sons, London and Hayes.

Supplying complete 1.000,000 Insurance Pamphlets and 450,000 List of Approved Societies, Odhams, Ltd., 93 and 94, Long Acre, W.C.

Supplying complete 150.000 List

unplying complete 150,000 List of Approved Societies, W. Speaight & Sons, Fetter Lane, and Norwich St.. E.C.

Stores and Miscellaneous.—
Books, Medical, Lawlors, Ltd., 18, Mosley St., Manchester.
Cords, Twines, &c., I. N. Lyons, Ltd., London; J. & E.
Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.

Insertion of Advertisements in certain Local Post Office Guides; Insertion of Advertisements in the "Post Office Guide," Sell's Advertising Agency Ltd., 168, Fleet St.,

Inserting Insurance Leaflets in Envelopes, Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Tanfield, Edinburgh.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

APPARATUS, TELEPHONIC.—British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
Beeston, Notts; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd.,
Leyton, E.; Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford,
Manchester; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd. North Woolwich, E.
BICYCLES.—Alldays & Onions, Birmingham; Enfield Cycle Co.,
Redditch; J. O'Neill, Dublin; New Hudson Cycle Co.,
Ltd., Birmingham.

Redditch; J. O'Neill, Dublin; New Hudson Cycle Co.,
Ltd., Birmingham.

Cable, Telephonic.—Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd.,
Belvedere, Kent; W. T. Henley's Tel. Works Co., Ltd.,
North Woolwich, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton,
Kent; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Western
Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.

Casing and Cover.—J. Wilesmith & Co., Worcester.
Conduit, Enamelled Steel.—Armorduct Manufacturing Co.,
Ltd., 6, Farringdon Av., E.C.
Insulators.—Bullers, Ltd., Hanley.
Ironwork, Telegraphic.—D. Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.
Laying Lines of Ducts in Holborn and St. Pancras.—J. A.
Ewart, 21, Old Queen St., S.W.
Laying Lines of Ducts in High Holborn and New Oxford
Street, W.C.—Greig & Matthews, 35, Queen Victoria St.,
E.C.

Telephone Exchange Equipment, Margate.—Peel Connet Tele-

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT, MARGATE.—Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Lancs.

WIRE, TELEPHONIC.—T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs;

British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Derby; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley,

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