Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Vol. XXI.—No. 6.

JUNE, 1913.

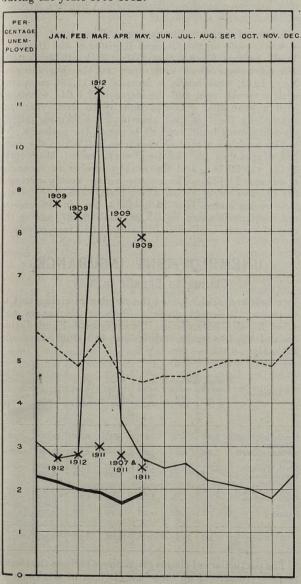
PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1903-1912.



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the 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.

THE LABOUR MARKET IN MAY.

EMPLOYMENT in May continued, on the whole, very

There was a considerable improvement in the tinplate and brickmaking industries, and a further advance in the building trades. On the other hand, there was some falling-off in the textile, boot and shoe, and glass trades; and employment at iron and steel works, though still good, showed a further decline. Employment in coal mining, engineering and shipbuilding remained at about the same high level as in April.

It is reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for workmen of all classes in the shipbuilding and engineering trades. In the case of women, the demand exceeded the supply in the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, and clothing trades, and in laundry work. There was also a demand for women in the Birmingham plate and jewellery trade.

The upward movement in wages continued.

Compared with a year ago, most of the principal industries showed an improvement, which was most marked in the coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding, and printing trades. There was, however, some decline in the tinplate, textile, glass, and boot and shoe trades.

(1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED. (Based on 3,138 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 910,692 reported 17,138 (or 1.9 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of May, 1913, compared with 1.7 per cent. at the end of April, 1913, and 2.7 per cent. at the end of May, 1912.

Trade.	Membership at end of May, 1913,	Percentage Unemployed at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a			
	of Unions reporting.	May, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Building	73,522	3.4*	- 0.1	- 0.9		
Coal Miningt	156,634	0.4		- 1.1		
Iron and Steel	32,485	2.2	- 0.8	- 1.1		
Engineering	217,537	1.8	+ 0.4	- 0.8		
Shipbuilding	73,087	2.6	- 0.1	- 1.7		
Miscellaneous Metal	31,612	1.2	- 0.3	- 0.3		
Textilest:-						
Cotton	84,045	2.0	+ 0.5	- 0.1		
Woollen & Worsted	8,608	5.6	+ 4.9	+ 4.7		
Other	51,697	1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3		
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	63,545	3.9	+ 0.4	- 1.7		
Furnishing and Wood-	46,052	1.7		- 0.8		
working.						
Clothing	59,553	1.7				
Leather	3,059	4.8	- 0.3	+ 0.9		
Glass	986	0.4	+ 0.1			
Pottery	6,141	1.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.7		
Tobacco	2,129	5.1	- 1.2	- 0.1		
Total	910,692	1.9	+ 0.2	- 0.8		

* This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.

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

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED" TRADES.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of May was 2.7, as compared with 2.8 at the end of April.

_	Build- ing and Works of Con- struc tion.	Ship- build- ing.	Engineering and Iron founding.	Making of Vehi- cles,	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people	All Insured Work- people
Percentage un- employed at end of May, 1913 Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com-	3.4	3.1	2.1	1.9	2:1	0.9	2.7
pared with end of April, 1913		+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.4	- 0.1	-0.1

(3) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS OF WORKPEOPLE EMPLOYED AND

(Based on 1,957 Returns.)
Returns from firms employing 420,327 workpeople in the week ended May 24th, 1913, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 0.6 per cent. in wages paid.

	Numbe	r Empl	oyed.	Wa	ages Pai	d.
Trade.	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a
	24th May, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th May. 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Textiles:—		per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.
Cotton	115,266	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	114,501	- 2.8	- 1.1
Woollen	26,294	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	26,007	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
Worsted	36,842	+ 0.6	- 2.5	29,572	+ 1.0	+ 0.6
Linen	43,953	- 0.4	- 1.7	29,371	+ 0.3	+ 5.1
Jute	15,327	+ 0.4	- 1.0	12,641	- 0.7	+ 9.1
Hosiery	19,154	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	15,720	- 2.0	- 0.8
Lace	5,879	- 0.4	- 1.5	5,691	- 3.4	- 5.1
Other Textiles Bleaching, Dyeing,	16,344	- 1.0	- 0.4	13,207	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
etc.	32,396	- 0.7	- 0.1	40,165	- 4.8	- 2.8
Total, Textiles	311,455	- 0.1	- 0.4	286,875	-1.9	+ 0.0
Boot and Shoe	66,728	- 0.5	+ 0.0	66,909	- 2.1	- 2.5
Shirt and Collar	6,179	- 0.2	- 1.2	4,152	- 2.3	- 3.6
Pottery	16,192	+ 0.0	+ 1.4	15,878	+ 1.1	- 0.1
Glass	8,145	-1.3	-3.6	9,856	- 7.8	- 10.5
Brick	11 628	+ 3.0	+ 0.2	14,607	+ 8.6	+ 3.1
Grand Total	420,327	- 0.1	- 0.3	398,277	- 1.6	- 0.6

^{*} In some cases, especially in the cotton, linen, jute and glass trades, the comparison with a year ago is affected by increases in the rates of wages since May, 1912.

(4) OTHER EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(Based on 848 Returns.)
The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 870,244 workpeople in May in the industries

Trade.	Workpeople included in the	Ma y, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
2-15 - 3-11 -	Returns for May, 1913.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.		
Coal Mining	691,605	5.64	- 0.05	+>0.23		
Iron ,,	16,642	5.79	- 0.12	+ 0.36		
Shale ,,	3,588	5.80	- 0.05	+ 0.37		
		Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.		
Pig Iron*	25,000	332	- 4	+ 61		
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,250	Mills Working. 525 Shifts Worked	+ 44	- 42		
Iron and Steel	107,159	(One Week). 591,862	Per cent. — 1.0	Per cent. + 3.4		

[•] In May, 1912, the effects of the coal dispute were still being felt in the Pig Iron industry.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in May resulted in a net increase of £14,800 per week in the wages of 225,000 workpeople. With the exception of one decrease affecting 3,500 blastfurnacemen, &c., in Scotland, all the changes were increases, the most important affecting 175,000 coal miners in Northumberland and Durham, 15,500 bricklayers and masons in London, and 6,000 building trade operatives in the Tyne and Blyth district.

Trade Disputes. - The most important disputes in progress during May were those involving about 50,000 coal miners in South Wales and about 25,000 tube and other metal workers in S. Staffordshire and N. Worcestershire. The number of disputes beginning in May was 136, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 149,812, as compared with 80,110 in April, 1913, and 99,156 in May, 1912. The estimated number of working days lost by disputes in May was 1,088,800, as compared with 588,400 in April, 1913, and 981,700 in May, 1912.

Conciliation and Arbitration. - Cases dealt with during the month include building trade operatives at Letchworth, Cheltenham, Leicester, St. Helens and Shrewsbury; boilermakers' helpers at Gainsborough; blastfurnacemen at Falkirk; steel workers in Glamorganshire; boot and shoe operatives at Leicester; bakers in London; granite workers at Aberdeen; and quarrymen at Holyhead. Under the Railway Conciliation Scheme several appointments of Chairmen of Conciliation Boards were made.

Work of Labour Exchanges.—The total number of workpeople on the General Register of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges at May 16th, 1913, for the 282 Exchanges which were open at the beginning of May, 1912, was 73,505, a decrease of 11,136 compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3,644 compared with a year ago. Comparisons with last year are affected by the fact that unemployed workmen lodging unemployment books are now borne on the registers.

The weekly number of vacancies notified to the same 282 Exchanges for the four weeks ended May 16th, 1913, was 20,241, and the weekly number of vacancies filled was 14,132. The corresponding weekly averages for the five weeks ended April 18th, 1913, and for the four weeks ended May 24th, 1912, are, in the case of notifications of vacancies, 19,221 and 18,637, and in the case of vacancies filled 14,019 and 13,686 respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. Claims to Benefit in May.

THE following Table shows the number of claims to Unemployment Benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Unemployment Fund during each of the five weeks ending 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th May, 1913:-

Division.	Week ended 2nd May.	Week ended 9th May.	Week ended 16th May.	Week ended 23rd May.	Week ended 30th May.	Total.	Total No. made dur- ing 4 weeks en- ded April 25th.
London and South Eastern.	5,324	4,810	4,933	5,543	4,760	25,370	21,586
Scotland & North-	2,364	2,253	1,965	2,870	2,442	11,894	9,925
North Western . Yorkshire and E. Midlands.	2,111 1,616	2,236 1,476	1,754 1,776	2,153 1,698	1,766 1,956	10 025 8,522	8,6°4 7,277
West Midlands . South Western Wales Ireland	1,003 1,317 803 951	889 1,156 719 1,057	767 1,052 532 784	1,074 1,047 760 766	1,084 1 017 788 804	4 822 5,589 3,603 4,362	4,188 4,952 2,560 4,345
Total	15,494	14,596	13,563	15,916	14,617	74,186	63,447

The particulars of claims given above include the claims made by members of those associations of workmen in the insured trades which have effected arrangements with the Board of Trade under section 105 of the National Insurance Act. Under these arrangements members are able to draw unemployment benefit from their Associations instead of directly from the Unemployment Fund

through the Local Offices of the Fund. The associations subsequently claim repayment from the Fund of the sums to which their individual members would have been entitled. The total number of claims made through such Associations during the 5 weeks ended May 30th was 22,295, as compared with 51,891 direct claims.

June, 1913.

Number and Amount of Claims Paid.

The total number of payments of unemployment benefit made during the five weeks ended May 30th to workpeople claiming direct was 63,639, and the total amount of such payments was £19,678, as compared with 68,043 payments amounting to £21,656 during the four weeks ended April 25th, 1913. These amounts paid in respect of unemployment during the five weeks ended May 30th and the four weeks ended April 25th are exclusive of the sums due for benefit of members of the associations referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The number of payments made and the amount paid out on each Friday in May are given below:-

Division.	2nd May, 1913.	9th May, 1913	16th May, 1913.	23rd May, 1913.	30th Ma, 1913.	Total during 5 weeks ended 30th May	Total during 4 weeks ended 25th Apr	
	Number of Payments.*							
London and Sth. Eastern Scotland and Northern North Western Vorkshire & E. Midlands West Midlands South Western Wales Ireland Total United Kingdom	4,851 1,285 1,324 1 390 958 1,332 281 1,809	4,690 1,319 1,279 1,342 933 1,321 291 1,696	4,348 1,243 1,175 1,586 945 1,354 3,47 1,643	4,504 1,202 1,411 1,389 886 1,309 411 1,578	4,281 1,329 1,394 1,338 906 1,147 392 1,420	22,674 6,378 6,583 7,045 4,628 6,463 1,722 8,146	26,815 6,762 6 675 7,622 4,051 6,540 1,482 8,596	
3			A	mounts	Paid.			
London and Sth. Eastern Scotland and Northern North Western Yorkshire & E. Midlands West Midlands South Western Wales Ireland	£ 1,621 380 391 352 296 384 78 605	£ 1,542 377 379 348 280 397 84 594	£ 1,387 366 361 432 287 422 101 549	£ 1,484 340 446 371 284 388 118 523	£ 1,414 374 412 351 279 327 109 445	£ 7,448 1,837 1,989 1,854 1,426 1,918 490 2,716	£ 8,783 2,163 2,084 1,986 1,253 2,012 428 2,952	
Total United Kingdom	4,107	4,001	3,905	3,954	3,711	19,678	21,656	

Unemployment in Insured Trades and Occupations.

Under Regulation 5 (4) of the General Regulations issued by the Board of Trade in accordance with the National Insurance Act, Part II., section 91, every holder of an unemployment book has, when unemployed, to lodge it at a Labour Exchange or other Local Office of the unemployment fund. From returns made as to the number of unemployment books of unemployed workpeople in the possession of the various Local Offices on May 30th, 1913, the following Table has been prepared, showing the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total issued in the various industries. The percentages given may be taken to represent approximately the proportion of workpeople in the industries who were nemployed on that date

Division.	Building and Works of Con- struc- tion.	Ship- build- ing.	Engineering and Ironfounding.	Making of Vehicles	Saw- milling.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work-people.
	per cent.	percent	per cent.	percent.	per cent.	percent.	per cent.
London and S.E. Scotland and Northern.	4·8 1·5	3·1 2·0	3.1	2.5	2·6 1·9	1·5 0·7	4.1
North Western Yorkshire and E. Midlands.	2.2	1.6 1.5	2.0	1.6	2·5 1·5	1.0	2.0
West Mid ands . South Western Wales	2.3	4·5 7·1 10·0	2·4 2·6 1·9	2:5 1:4 0:8	1.5 2.6 1.0	1·1 1·0 0·5	2.4
Ireland	2·1 9·2	4.8	4.0	3.4	3:1	2.1	2·7 6·5
Utited Kingdom	3-4	3.1	2:1	1.9	2.1	0.9	2.7
Percentage un- employed a month ago.	3.8	3.0	2.0	18	25	1.0	2.8

Exclusive of payments made through workmen's associations.

The following Table shows, both by industry and by district, the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total books issued on each Friday during May,

	2nd May.	9th May.	16th May.	23rd May.	30th May.
Industries.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Building and Works of Construc-	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4
tion. Shipbuilding	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3-1
Engineering and Ironfound-	21	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
ing. Making of Vehicles	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	19
Sawmilling	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
Other Insured Workpeople	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
All insured Workpeople	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
DIVISION.		10000			
London and South-Eastern	4.3	1.6	4.2	4:2	4-1
North-Western	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Yorkshire and East Midlands	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
West Midlands	2.4	2.3	2.3	2-4	2.4
Wales	4.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7
Ireland	7.5	7.4	7.0	6-6	6.6
United Kingdom	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the Labour Gazette for August, 1912 (p. 337), details were given of an Act passed by the Massachusetts Legislature establishing a Minimum Wage Commission with power to organise Wage Boards in any industry in which it might appear that the wages received by women were insufficient to meet the necessary cost of living. A despatch to the Foreign Office dated April 30th from H.M. Ambassador at Washington reports that laws somewhat smilar, but much wider in their operation, have now been passed by the States of Oregon and Washington.

The new Oregon law (which is stated to be substantially identical with that of the State of Washington) begins by prohibiting the employment of women or minors (persons under the age of eighteen) in any occupation for unreasonably long hours, or in conditions detrimental to health or morals, or for wages which, in the case of minors, are unreasonably low, and which, in the case of women, are inadequate to meet the necessary cost of living and to maintain health. For the purpose of determining "standards" of hours, wages and working conditions, an Industrial Welfare Commission is created, composed of three commissioners, who are all to be appointed by the Governor. So far as practicable, one of the commissioners is to represent the interests of the employers, another the interests of the employed class, while the third is to be impartial and to safeguard the interests of the public as a whole.

While the investigatory duties of the Commission established by the Massachusetts law are limited to the wages paid, those of the Oregon Commission are much wider in their scope, since they embrace not only the wages, but also the hours and other conditions of labour of women and minors. The Commission is authorised to ascertain and declare (a) standards of hours of employment for women and for minors, and what are unreasonably long hours for such persons in any occupation; (b) standards of conditions of labour for women or for minors, and what surroundings or conditions, sanitary or otherwise, are detrimental to the health or morals of women or minors employed; (c) standards of minimum wages for women in any occupation, and what wages are inadequate to meet the necessary cost of living, and to maintain the health of such persons; and (d) standards of minimum wages for minors, and what wages are unreasonably low for any such workers.

For the purposes of such inquiries the Commission has authority to inspect and examine all or any books and pay-rolls of employers of women or minors, to require from such employers full statements of wages paid, hours THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

worked and conditions of labour, and may subpæna and compel the attendance of any witness.

If the Commission, after investigation, is of opinion that any substantial number of women are working for unreasonably long hours or under conditions detrimental to health or morals, or are receiving inadequate wages. it may then convene a Conference to consider and report upon the matter already investigated. The Commission is to appoint the members of the Conference, which corresponds to the Wages Boards created by the Massachusetts law. The Conference is to consist of not more than three representatives of the employers in the occupation into which the Commission has made investigation. three representatives of the employees, a like number of disinterested persons, and one or more commissioners. The Conference is to consider the information and evidence in the possession of the Commission, and to hear any witnesses deemed necessary by the Commission. It is then to report to the Commission, and is to make recommendations affecting standards of hours for women workers, conditions of labour, and minimum wages. It may recommend such minimum piece rates as will in its judgment be adequate to meet the necessary cost of living for women workers of average ability, and may also recommend suitable minimum wages for learners and apprentices, and the maximum length of time any woman worker may be kept at such wages as a learner or apprentice. The recommendation or report of two-thirds of the members of the Conference shall be deemed to be the recommendation or report of the whole body.

If the Commission approves the recommendations of the Conference, it is required to hold a public meeting within a specified time, at which all persons in favour of or opposed to such recommendations will be given a hearing; after which the Commission may make an order requiring all employers concerned, within sixty days after publication of such order, to comply with the recommendations of the Conference. A copy of the order is to be posted to each employer in the occupation concerned, who must exhibit such order in a conspicuous place. Employers disregarding or violating the orders of the Commission are subject to fines or imprisonment, or both; while those victimising employees who give evidence may be fined.

In the element of compulsion thus imported lies the essential difference between the new laws and the Massachusetts Act. Under the latter the Commission has no power to enforce its recommended minimum rates, but by publishing the names of employers who refuse to observe those rates, relies upon the force of public opinion alone.

In dealing with the wages, hours and conditions of labour of minors, the Oregon Act follows the procedure of the Massachusetts Act, inasmuch as the Commission has power to make any determination it may deem necessary with respect to them without convening a Conference. The Oregon law, however, also gives the Commission authority to enforce such determinations.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Building Trade Operatives.

Letchworth.—On May 1st a general strike of building trade operatives commenced at Letchworth in support of the men's demand for an advance in wages and other alterations in working rules. Negotiations between the parties having failed to effect a settlement, and a ballot of the men having decided by a large majority against referring the matter to arbitration, an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department visited Letchworth and succeeded in arranging for a conference of the parties, under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith. This conference was held on June 2nd, and an agreement was arrived at, subject to the approval of the organisations on both sides, by which it was arranged that wages should be at once raised 1d. per hour for all classes, the men to be at liberty to propose an increase in wages in March next, after reporting the result of negotiations in the surrounding

districts. A settlement was also arrived at on the other points in dispute. This agreement, with some small alterations, was accepted by the associations.

Cheltenham.—In response to an application from the Cheltenham Master Builders' Association and their workpeople. Sir William J. Collins has been appointed as arbitrator to decide matters affecting the rate of wages and other working rules for masons at Cheltenham.

Leicester.—(A) On May 10th joint application was made by the Leicester and District Building Trades Em. ployers' Association and the Operative Plasterers and Plasterers' Labourers' Societies for the appointment of Mr. Alderman T. Smith to preside at a meeting of the parties, with a view to arriving at a settlement of difficulties respecting proposed alterations of the working rules. Mr. Smith was accordingly appointed, and at a conference held on May 14th, under his chairmanship, an agreement was arrived at, whereby the wages of plasterers and plasterers' labourers were advanced 1d. per hour, and other matters settled.

(B) A number of electrical wiremen at Leicester having ceased work towards the end of April in support of an advance in the rate of wages from 8½d. to 9d. per hour, Mr. Smith was appointed to preside at a meeting with the object of arriving at a settlement. Conferences were held on May 9th and 19th, and on the latter date an agreement was arrived at, raising the rate to 9d. per hour for competent men who had worked at the trade for not less than six years, the minimum for men not qualified being 81d. Other working rules were also agreed to.

St. Helens.—On May 5th the operative plumbers at St. Helens ceased work in support of their demand for an advance in wages. On the matter being brought to the notice of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, an officer of his Department arranged a conference of the parties, at which new working rules were agreed upon, the rate of wages being raised to 9½d. per hour. These rules, with a slight amendment, were accepted by a vote of the workpeople, and work was resumed.

Shrewsbury.—The carpenters and bricklayers in the Shrewsbury building trade having struck work on May 1st for an advance in the rate of wages from 8d. to 9d. per hour, and for certain alterations in the working rules, the parties met several times, but the negotiations proved unavailing. On the matter being brought to the notice of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, an officer of his Department visited Shrewsbury on June 2nd, and presided at a conference, where certain terms were agreed to by the representatives of the parties, subject to ratification by their respective Associations. The terms of the proposed agreement were accepted by the Employers' Association, but were declined by the Bricklayers' and Carpenters' Unions. As a result of further meetings the bricklayers agreed to the proposed terms on June 5th, and the carpenters on June 6th. The men returned to work at the rate of 81d. per hour, the agreement providing for subsequent arbitration on the whole question of the general rate of wages, together with other points in dispute. Sir Stafford Howard, K.C.B., has now been appointed to act as arbitrator in the matter.

Metal and Engineering Trades.

Gainsborough.—A question having arisen between the Lincoln, Gainsborough and Newark Engineering Employers' Association and the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers (East Coast District) as to the meaning of an Agreement dated 31st March, 1913, so far as regards boilermakers' helpers, the matter was referred to the Chief Industrial Commissioner, who decided that the agreement does not mean that boilermakers' helpers working with boilermakers on piecework are to have 1s. per week advance in addition to their piecework earnings calculated on the old basis. Sir George Askwith added that it appears to him desirable that any agreements affecting boilermakers' helpers' wages should commence and end at the same time as agreements affecting the boilermakers with whom they work, and recommended that negotiations with this object be entered into before any other changes are made.

Falkirk .- The Court of Arbitration appointed to deal with matters affecting blastfurnacemen in the employ of Carron Company (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, p. 124) sat at Falkirk on May 9th, and at Edinburgh on May 10th, Professor Richard Lodge acting as chairman of the Court, in place of Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., who was unavoidably prevented from sitting.

June, 1913

The award of the Court, dated May 10th, made certain reductions in wages in the case of the keepers and assistant keepers, fillers, and chargers, the classes of workpeople covered by the arbitration proceedings. The Court, in the award, also expressed the opinion that an arrangement should be made by which the fillers and chargers should be paid upon the basis of the amount of raw material handled rather than upon the output.

Glamorgan.—His Honour Judge Austin, the arbitrator appointed to determine the tonnage rates to be paid for heating at a steelworks in Glamorgan (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, p. 124), issued his award on May 16th. The employers claimed that the rate should be reduced from $2\frac{7}{8}$ d. per ton to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton, and the workmen that the rate should be raised to 4d. per ton. The arbitrator decided that no alteration should be made in the present rate.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Leicester.

(A) A strike arising out of the dismissal of a woman worker, and involving 1,927 boot and shoe operatives, at the works of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, having commenced on March 8th, 1913, representatives of the parties, at the invitation of Sir George Askwith, after some negotiations attended on April 14th and laid the whole position before him. The parties failing to agree upon a settlement, negotiations between the parties were subsequently conducted by the Joint Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators, and work was resumed on May 5th (see also p. 228).

(B) Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the umpire appointed to deal with a matter upon which the arbitrators to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester were unable to agree (see LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 164), had two conferences with the arbitrators, at which they agreed upon the main point, namely, that a graduated scale and minimum for females employed in the closing departments should be fixed for Leicester. They also agreed on the classification and general conditions upon which the minimum should be based, but could not agree upon the amounts to be specified in the scale and minimum. This last point was not covered by the terms of reference, but was made by the arbitrators the subject of a further reference to Mr. Smith.

(c) The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester being unable to settle or determine a dispute in relation to a claim by the operatives' union for an extra of 331 per cent. for cutting unfair or badly marked materials, and the alternative suggestion of t'e union that the limitation with regard to the feetage of chrome glace kid in the Clicking Statement should be removed, the matter was referred to two arbitrators representing the employers' and workmen's side respectively. The arbitrators were unable to agree, and Mr. Smith has been appointed umpire to determine the question.

Bakers, London.

The Joint Committee representing the Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers and Confectioners and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners of Great Britain and Ireland having requested the Chief Industrial Commissioner, in furtherance of the Agreement of 13th March, 1913 (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, p. 82), to decide a point of difference between them as to whether it is possible for a shop to exist within a factory, Sir George Askwith, after hearing the parties, decided that it is possible, the classification being determined by the product and the method of arriving at the product, and that any instances where doubt may exist can be considered on the facts by the Joint Committee.

Granite Workers, Aberdeen.

A strike of about 1,500 granite workers at Aberdeen having commenced on April 1st in support of a demand for an advance in wages and other alterations in working conditions, Mr. I. H. Mitchell, of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, visited Aberdeen early in May, and entered into negotiations with the parties. No settlement was effected at the time, but on May 23rd Mr. Mitchell presided at a meeting of representatives of the parties, at which terms of settlement suggested by the Chief Industrial Commissioner were, with certain amendments, accepted, and work was accordingly resumed. These terms provide that the granite cutters and toolsmiths shall receive an advance in wages of 1d. per hour, and that as soon as possible after work is resumed a conference shall be convened by the Board of Trade for the purpose of framing byelaws for all sections of the trade, provided they are represented by separate bodies.

Quarrymen, Holyhead.

About 90 men employed at a quarry near Holyhead having struck work in consequence of the dismissal of an employee, the parties came to an agreement on May 31st to submit the question to an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade, and the Chief Industrial Commissioner accordingly appointed Mr. Charles Doughty to act as arbitrator in the matter. At the hearing before Mr. Doughty on June 3rd the parties came to an agreement, the employers agreeing to reinstate the dismissed work-

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., has been appointed to preside at further meetings of Conciliation Boards 4 and 6 of the Midland Railway, to decide matters upon which the Boards are unable to agree.

The Board of Trade have intimated that, in accordance with the selection of the parties, they are prepared to appoint His Honour Judge Parry to act as chairman of the Cambrian Railways Conciliation Boards and His Honour Judge Mellor to act as chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Conciliation Boards (in place of the late Judge Bradbury), should the services of a chairman be required.

COAL MINES (MINIMUM WAGE) ACT, 1912.

The Joint District Board for North Staffordshire under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act have unanimously selected His Honour Judge Mellor to be chairman of the Board, in place of the late Judge Bradbury.

CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1911.

The following particulars are based on the General Report on the Census of Ireland taken in 1911, which has recently been published.*

Population.

The total population of Ireland in that year was 4,390,219, consisting of 2,192,048 males and 2,198,171 females. This total was 68,556 (or 1.54 per cent.) less than in 1901; but the decline is much less than in any previous intercensal period since 1841. In Leinster and in Ulster there was an increase in the male but a decline in the female population, resulting in the case of Leinster in a slight increase in the total population (male and female together), and in the case of Ulster in a slight

The following table shows the population at the censuses of 1821, 1841, 1861, 1881, 1901, and 1911:—

	1821.	1841.	1861.	1881.	. 1901.	1911.
Munster	1,757,492	1.982.169	1.457.635	1,278,989	1,152,829	1.162,044
	1,935,612	2.404.460	1,513,558	1,331.115	1,076,188	1.035,495
	1,998,494	2,389.263	1,914,236	1,743.075	1,582,826	1,581 696
	1,110,229	1,420,705	913,135	821,657	646,932	610,984
Males	3.341,926	4.041.0 ¹⁹	2.836,977	2,533,277	2,200,040	2,192,048
Females	3,459,901	4,155,548	2,961,587	2,641,569	2,258,735	2,198,171
Total	6,801,827†	8,196,597	5,798,564‡	5,174,836	4,458,775	4,390,219

Cd. 6663, price 5s. 3d. Exclusive of the Navy and Military serving in Ireland. Exclusive of 403 persons at sea on Census night.

It will be seen that since 1841, the year of the highest census figures, there has been a total decline in the population of 3,806,378: this decline has been most pronounced in the provinces of Munster and Connaught, which are almost wholly agricultural, and have few large towns, the decline in Munster having been 1,368,965, and in Connaught 809,721, or about 57 per cent. in each

It will also be noted that the proportion of male to female population has been steadily rising in each successive census since 1881: the male population in 1911 actually exceeded the female population in every province except Ulster, where large numbers of women and girls are engaged in the linen, shirt and collar, and dressmaking and millinery trades. In this connection it may be mentioned that the total number of female emigrants from Ireland has exceeded the number of male emigrants during each of the last two intercensal periods, the excess taking place among the emigrants from Munster and from Connaught.

The population of Belfast rose in the decennial period (1901-1911) from 349,180 to 386,947, an increase of 37,767, or 10.8 per cent.; and that of Dublin rose from 290,638 to 304,802, an increase of 14,164, or 4.9 per cent.: there were also small increases in the other county boroughs (Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford), and in the aggregate of all urban districts. The total increase in "civic areas," i.e., towns having in 1911 a population of 2,000 and upwards, was 82,913, or 6.0 per cent., the total population of such areas in 1911 being 1,470,595: in the remainder of the country there was a decrease of 4.9 per cent. The counties showing the largest actual decreases are Cork (13,058), Galway (10,325), and Clare (8,102); the greatest decreases relative to population were in Leitrim (8.31 per cent.), Roscommon (7.70 per cent.), and Clare (7.21 per cent.). These are among the counties from which emigration during the last twenty years has been greatest, the average annual rate of emigration having exceeded 1 per cent. of the population during that period in the five counties named, and also in Kerry, Mayo, Sligo, Cavan, and Longford.

Housing.

The total number of inhabited houses in Ireland on the night of the 1911 census was 861,879, an increase of 3,717 compared with the total for 1901. This increase compares with a decrease in each of the five preceding intercensal periods. There was an increase in "civid areas" (i.e., areas with a population of more than 2,000) of 19,935 houses, but a decrease of 16,218 in rural districts, compared with 1901.

The total number of occupiers, or heads of families. in occupation of less than five rooms at the census of 1911 was 635,399, or 70 per cent. of the total number of families in the country, as against 682,434, or 75 per cent. in 1901. The number of tenements of only one room was 58,334 (or 6.4 per cent.) in 1911, as compared with 79,149 (or 8.7 per cent.) in 1901.

Age and Conjugal Condition.

The following statement shows the proportion of the population who were (a) under 20, (b) between 20 and 55, and (c) 55 years of age and upwards, at the last two

A Later Control of the State of	7	1901. Per cent	1911. Paramet
Under 20 years		40.95	Per cent. 39.26
20—55			44.26
55 and upwards	 	14.26	 16.48
		100.00	 100.00

It will be seen that the proportion of persons under 20 years of age has decreased considerably, and that there has also been a slight decrease in the proportion of those between 20 and 55; while the proportion of those over 55 has largely increased. The number of those over 70, which had fallen from 212,019 to 187,315 between the censuses of 1891 and 1901, rose to 295,027 at the census

The following statement shows the number of un-

married, married, and widowed persons, respectively, at the census of 1911.

	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	 1,510,664	 1,392,150
Married	 589,861	 601,281
Widowed	 91,523	 204,740
Total	2 192 048	2 198 171

The proportion of married persons, both males and females, to the total population was slightly higher in 1911 than in 1901, taking all ages together; but there was a considerable decline for males at ages between 25 and 55, and a slight decline for women at ages 25-35. The proportion of women between the ages of 15 and 45 who were unmarried was 63.5 per cent. 2.1 per cent. were widows, and only 34.4 per cent. were married. The proportion of married women between these ages rose to 40 per cent. in the county borough of Belfast and in Kildare County only.

In this connection it may be mentioned that 77 per cent. of the emigrants from Ireland during the ten years 1901-10 were between 15 and 30 years of age. Of the female emigrants (who slightly outnumbered the males), more than two-fifths were between 20 and 25, and nearly four-fifths between 15 and 30.

The following Table shows the occupations of the population according to the censuses of 1901 and of

Classes.	M	ales.	Fen	nales.	Total.	
Olicinos,	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Domestic Class Commercial Class	. 92,863 . 790,475 . 406,157	103,603 25,831 101,396 721,669 434,699 804,850	32.674 193,331 5,026 86,587 233,256 1,708,861	37,531 144,918 9,747 59,198 178,698	131,035- 219,418 97,889 876,062 639,413.	141,134 170.749 111,143 780.867 613,397
Total	2,200,040	2,192,048	2,258,735	2,198,171	4,458,775	4,390.219

The outstanding features of this Table are the decline in the agricultural and domestic classes, and the decline in the industrial class, among females, the males showing an increase. The magnitude of the "indefinite and non-productive" class is also noticeable, the proportion being 58.60 per cent. of the population at the census of 1911, as compared with 55.96 per cent. in 1901. It should, however, be understood that this class' consists mainly of women and children, almost exactly half of the total number being persons under 15 years of age. The proportion of males over 15 years of age not engaged in a specified occupation is only 10.1 per cent. of the total number at that age, and the proportion at 20 years and over only 7.3 per cent. The proportion of females unoccupied at all ages is 80.4 per cent.; deducting those under 15 years of age the proportion is 73 per cent.: the corresponding percentages at the census of 1901 were:—All ages, 75.7 per cent.; over 15 years, 66.3 per

The decrease in the female industrial population was principally in the millinery, dressmaking, etc., and shirtmaking trades, those returned under the heading of "milliner, dressmaker, staymaker" having declined from 44,513 in1901 to 30,588 in 1911, and those returned as "shirtmakers, seamstresses" from 56,196 to 30,633. There were minor decreases in other occupations, including one from 48,886 to 46,799 in the linen industry. On the other hand, there were small increases in a few occupations, including one from 3,896 to 4,793 among embroiderers."

The apparent increase in the number of males employed in industry is mainly due to an increase in the number tabulated as "general labourers." It should be noted, however, that those who returned themselves as 'labourers' simply, and who increased from 117,863 in 1901 to 148,770 in 1911, were tabulated as "general labourers" in the industrial class; but that, in the rural districts, these men may be assumed to be largely agricultural labourers.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES. 1911.

AGES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

June, 1913.

THE seventh volume of the Report of the Census of England and Wales has just been published, containing particulars as to the age and condition as to marriage of the population at the Census of 1911.

The Report shows that more than one-tenth of the total population is under five years of age, more than one-fifth under ten years, and nearly two-fifths under twenty; ages 20-55 include nearly one-half the total, while the survivors at ages over 55 number but little more than one-tenth of the whole.

Comparing the sexes age by age, it is shown that the excess of females at all ages is maintained, though very unequally, at each period, except the first (under five Under five years of age the preponderance of male births (which average about 1,041 to 1,000 female births) is reflected in the population figures, and is of course most marked in the first year of life. But the greater mortality of males under five years of age (1,171 male to 1,000 female deaths in equal numbers living during the period 1838-1910) reduces that sex to a minority in the following quinquennium.

The following Table shows the proportion of persons,

of males, and of females living at certain age periods:-

Age Period.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
All Ages.			1,000,000.	1,000,000.	1,000,000.
Under 5 years 5 years and under 15			105,857 199,511	110,980 206,065	102,994 193,374
15 ,, 45	: ::	::	480,016 161,535 52.031	477,238 159,323 46,394	482,620 163,607 57,405

The proportions of persons in England and Wales at the above age groups can be compared with those in similar groups in France, the German Empire, Sweden

	Shall the	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			
Age Period.	England and Wales.	France. (Census 1906.)	German Empire. (Census 1910).	Sweden. (Census 1910.)	Holland (Census 1909.)
All Ages.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Under 5 years 5 and under 15 15 , , , 45 45 65 65 and upwards	10,686 19,951 48,002 16,153 5,208	9,220 16,801 45,140 20 507 8,332	11,999 22,052 45,607 15,310 5,032	11,220 20,491 42,377 17,472 8,440	12,588 21 941 44,152 15,199 6,120

It will be seen that of the five countries compared France has the lowest proportion of children under five years of age, and that England and Wales has the next lowest. The two countries occupy the same relative position with regard to children under 15 years of age. England and Wales, however, shows a considerably higher proportion than any of these countries of persons of 15 and under 45 years of age. France shows the largest proportion of persons over 45 years of age, and Germany the lowest.

Comparing the age distribution of the population of England and Wales with that at previous censuses, it is shown that the proportion of children in the population has decreased to an extraordinary extent since 1881. For each million at all ages in 1881 there were 135,551 children under five years of age, and this proportion had been fairly constant at previous censuses. In 1891 the proportion was only 122,523; in 1901 it fell to 114,262; and in 1911 to 106,857. The proportions of older children have also been lessened, but in their case the change has naturally set in later.

Urban and Rural Districts.—The age-constitution of the urban population as a whole differs from that of the rural. The rural population starts with a slight disadvantage in numbers living at ages 0-5 in consequence of the smaller proportion of potential parents it contains. In the next age-period the deficiency in rural births is more than compensated for by the smaller mortality of the children born, and the proportion of the population aged 5-10 becomes

appreciably larger than in the urban districts. This continues until the attraction of the town is felt by the country dwellers at age 15-25, when the relative position is reversed. The proportions living in the rural districts remain below the mean for the country at large till age 45 is reached, after which they are in excess, and as old age advances, in very great excess, of the corresponding proportions in the towns.

With regard to sex distribution, the figures for rural districts show males in excess of females at all ages up to 20, and thereafter but little fewer than females for all ages up to 65. The figures for urban districts show an excess of females for every age period except the period

In the Table below, the age and sex distribution are shown for London, county boroughs, other urban districts, rural districts, and England and Wales:—

				Maria Santa	
Age Period.	London.	County Boroughs.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	England and Wales.
		, I	AALES.		
Under 5 years 5 and under 15 45 45 65 and upwards	5,187 9,175 23,042 7,644 1,977	5,479 9,939 23.240 7,451 1,836	5,381 10,009 23,242 7,475 2,097	5,294 10,388 22,626 8,466 3,197	5,368 9,966 23,081 7,707 2,243
Total Males	47,025	47,945	48,204	49,971	48,365
		F	EMALES.		
Under 5 years'	5,150 9,304 26,888 8,723 2,910	5,439 10,068 25,697 8,269 2,582	5,335 10,045 25,188 8,344 2,884	5,220 10,159 22,294 8,705 3,651	5,319 9,986 24,919 8,448 2,963
Total Females	52,975	52,055	51,793	50,029	51,635
Total Persons	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

According to the recent Census, there were 372 married males and 356 married females per 1,000 of each sex, against 357 married males and 340 married females in 1901; and these latter numbers had shown a similar but rather less marked increase over the proportions in 1891. Owing to the changes in the age constitution of the population a much larger proportion of the total is now living at the marriageable ages. If the proportion of married persons is calculated separately for each age group, it is shown that there has been a general decrease among both sexes at each age group since 1881.

In the following Table the proportions of unmarried men and unmarried women in 1,000 males and 1,000 females at each age period are shown for every alternate Census from 1851

Age Period.	1851.	1871.	1891.	1911.
		MAL	ES.	
15 and under 20 20 , 25 25 , 35 35 ,, 45 45 ,, 55 55 ,, 65 65 and upwards	996 797 356 162 115 98 82	995 767 316 137 97 89 79	996 805 343 147 100 84 73	998 857 386 169 122 98 80
Total 15 years and upwards.	411	384	406	403
Total State of State		FEMA	LES.	
Age Per'od.	1851.	1871.	1891.	1911.
15 and under 20 20 " 25 25 " 35 35 " 45 45 " 55 55 " 65 65 and upwards -	975 687 329 163 122 115 110	968 652 294 156 120 109 102	981 701 326 164 124 110	988 757 355 196 158 132 121
Total 15 years and upwards.	385	361	387	390

The number of widowers per 1,000 males of 15 and upwards shows an uninterrupted decline from 60 in 1851 to 52 in 1911. The number of widows in 1,000 females of 15 and upwards increased from 111 in 1851 to 116 in

1871 and 1881, and then decreased to 114 in 1891, 108 in 1901, and 104 in 1911.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

THE forty-fifth annual congress of delegates from cooperative societies in the United Kingdom was held in Aberdeen during Whitweek, when 1,320 delegates, representing 541 societies and district associations, were present, in addition to fourteen visitors forming deputations from outside bodies in the United Kingdom, cooperative organisations in Finland, France, Germany, Holland, and Sweden, and from the International Co-operative Alliance. The Congress was presided over by Mr. James Deans, the secretary of the Scottish section of the Co-operative Union

The Congress was convened by the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, which is a federation of 1,264 societies with an aggregate membership of 2,694,320, or about 94 per cent. of the total membership of industrial co-operative societies making returns

to the Co-operative Union.

The Report presented to the Congress by the Central Board of the Union stated that 1,520 societies had made statistical returns for the year 1912, showing an aggregate membership of 2,876,892 (an increase of 116,361 over 1911); a total capital (share, loan, and reserve) of £56,495,529 (an increase of £2,527,640 over 1911); sales for the year amounting to £122,885,411 (an increase of £6,785,312) and profits on the year amounting to £13,289,306 (an increase of £323,787). The total number of employees was 135,190, an increase of 6,997.

Among the subjects dealt with in the report was that of the minimum wage scale for co-operative employees, which has been endorsed by several previous congresses. It was stated that 341 societies, employing 2,510 female and 21,372 male employees, had now adopted the scale, in the case of 272 societies for both sexes, and in 69 for males only; and that 281 societies had reported that they were not paying up to the scale. More than half of the societies, however, had failed to give any information on the subject. In view of the difficulties of the subject the committee recommended that the movement should actively co-operate in the agitation for a national minimum wage, but this was not approved by Congress.

A proposal to take steps to secure a closer union between the forces of organised labour and the co-operative movement led to an animated debate, an amendment being carried by a large majority instructing the Central Board to "strictly maintain the neutrality of the movement in respect of party politics."

The next Congress will be held in Dublin.

PUBLIC AID FOR NECESSITOUS WIDOWS WITH CHILDREN IN DENMARK.*

A NEW Danish law, dated April 24th, 1913, which is to come into force on January 1st, 1914, provides for public assistance being given to widows with children under the

following conditions:

Widows deemed to be necessitous, provided they are persons entitled to permanent support in Denmark in the event of their becoming indigent, may receive assistance from the public funds, without recourse to the Poor Law, for the purpose of maintaining and educating their legitimate children or children adopted during marriage. Such persons may possess property to a value not exceed ing £222, with an addition of £28 for each child under 14 years of age, provided that their income does not exceed two-thirds of the amount exempted from tax in the commune in which they reside, plus £5 11s. for each child under 14. In exceptional circumstances the Local Authority may decide whether a widow otherwise ineligible shall receive assistance, and whether she shall receive the whole or part of the amount prescribed.

The amounts to be granted are: (1) £5 11s. 1d. per annum until the child has completed 2 years; (2) £4 8s. 10d. per annum until the child has completed 12 years; (3) £3 6s. 8d, per annum until the child has completed 14 years,

Lov om Understötteise til Börn af Enker, Copenhagen, 1913 ; Forlagt af V. Plos

The assistance is to cease if the mother remarries, if she conducts herself in a scandalous manner (i.e., by drunkenness, &c.), or if she receives relief from the Poor Law Authorities or from a friendly society which is subsidised by the authorities. She and her children may, however, in case of sickness, receive benefit from a sick fund. The grant of assistance is also to cease if her circumstances substantially improve by increase to her property or income otherwise than by the work of herself or her children. In exceptional cases the assistance may be continued until the child or children have completed 18 years.

The amounts are to be paid quarterly or monthly in advance by the commune in which the widow has permanent residence, half of such payments being refunded by the State. The communal authorities making such payments may recover three-fourths of the share payable by themselves from the parish in which the widow

may be entitled to claim poor relief.

The authorities who receive applications for assistance under this law may strictly investigate the economic circumstances of the persons in question, and any other matters which may help them in deciding what amount of relief shall be granted and how it shall be applied. They may also exercise supervision as to the application of the grant. If it appears desirable, private organisations may co-operate with the authorities in their work of investigation or supervision.

Widows are not to be excluded from the benefit of the Act who at the date of its coming into force are in receipt of poor relief or are receiving aid from friendly societies subsidised by the public authorities.

SMALL HOLDINGS IN SCOTLAND.

THE Small Landholders (Scotland) Act, which came into force on April 1st, 1912, is intended to encourage the formation of small agricultural holdings in Scotland. Tenants under this Act have the advantages of "fair rents," and of fixity of tenure. The Act sets up two new bodies—a Land Court, which supersedes the late Crofters' Commission, with increased powers; and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, an administrative body which is concerned not only with small holdings, but with Scottish agriculture generally. The Board thus established has recently published its first Report,* summarising the work done during the nine months ending December 31st, 1912, and the following particulars relating to small holdings under the new Act are taken from this Report :-

Applications for Land.—Up to the end of the year 1912, 5,352 applications were received under the Actviz., 3,370 for new holdings and 1,982 for enlargements of existing holdings. Of the applications for new holdings, about two-thirds came from Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, and Argyll, and more than one-third of the total from the Outer Hebrides; the demand from the

island of Lewis was especially great.

Experience and Qualification of Applicants.-The Report states that a large proportion of the applicants are men of good character and of adequate experience; many of them are farm servants who have saved money. Of the total of 3,370 applicants, 124 stated their capital as over £400, 293 as between £200 and £400, 509 as between £100 and £200, and 744 as between £50 and

Size of Holdings Required .- About 50 per cent. of the number of applicants asked for holdings of over 25 acres. For holdings up to 10 acres and of 10 to 25 acres there were over 500 applicants in each case. Many stated no

In the Outer Hebrides the applicants are generally either (1) fishermen, who want only from 5 to 8 acres of arable ground, with 20 to 30 acres of rough pasture; or (2) crofters, who require from 10 to 30 acres of arable ground, with up to 100 acres rough pasture; or (3) existing landholders, applying for an enlargement of their

On the mainland, in the north, applicants in crofting districts wanted 5-20 acres of arable land, and pasture

. Cd, 6757, Price 5%4.

for from 40-200 sheep; and in the non-crofting districts usually 25-50 acres of arable land, with pasture in addition. In the south two types of holding were in demand—the one sufficient to occupy the whole time of the holder and his family; the other about 10 acres, to be used either by those who have some regular employment, and only require sufficient land to keep 1 or 2 cows, pigs, and poultry, or by those who wish to use the ground for market gardening. Several persons in the south have also applied for purely pastoral land for

Supply of Land .- In selecting land to satisfy these demands the Board have sought, as far as possible, to avoid interference with existing leases or with arable farms of reasonable size, and they desire to utilise the large area of land which was formerly under cultivation, but which during the past century has relapsed into the

condition of permanent pasture.

At the beginning of the Board's operations a number of landowners were approached with a view to ascertaining their willingness to let their land for small holdings. The replies were at first for the most part unfavourable, except in the Hebrides and on the west coast of Inverness-shire, where the creation of crofter settlements was already familiar. This unwillingness is attributed, in the Report, partly to misconceptions as to the procedure provided by the Act; and it was found that when these misconceptions were removed a number of proprietors were ready to negotiate with the Board. The Board had, however, decided by the end of the year 1912 to make application to the Land Court for compulsory orders for the constitution of new holdings sufficient to settle 477 applicants on a total of 29,036 acres. These applicants were principally in the Outer Hebrides and in Argyllshire.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TN 1912

THE total number of deaths from accidents reported in 1912 was 5,046, an increase of 742 on 1911 and of 725 on the mean number for the five years 1907-1911. The number of seamen killed is considerably above the average owing to the wreck of the Titanic in April.

Industry.	Total 1	Mean for the five				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	years 1907-1911
Shipping— Deaths by wreck Other causes	625 658	585 567	506 596	649 605	1,351 632	600 631
Total	1,283	1,152	1,102	1,254	1,983	1,231
Mines— Underground Surface	1,194 151	1,354 139	1,659 159	1,152 156	1,134 177	1,298 151
Total	1,345	1,493	1,818	1,308	1,311	1,449
Quarries (over 20 feet deep)	92	84	84	99	73	90
Railway Service— Companies' Servants Contractors' Servants	413	364 8	413	430 16	389 14	424 12
Factories & Workshops— Textile Trades (except Printing, Dyeing and	82	64	82	99	73	84
Bleaching) Metal Trades Engineering, Shipbuild-	148 236	152 200	155 267	133 317	190 332	157 253
ing, Machinery, &c. Other Non-Textile Trades (including Laundries)	301	284	318	358	350	315
Total, Factories and Workshops	767	700	822	907	945	809
Works under Sections 104-5 of Factory Act 1901 (Docks, Warehouses, Buildings, &c.)	275	246	258	275	315	276
Under Notice of Acci-	32	28	18	15	16	30
Total	4,226	4,075	4,522	4,304	5,046	4,321

The total number of seamen killed during 1912 was 1,983, an increase of 729 on the total for 1911, and of 752 on the mean for the five years 1907-1911. Of the total for 1912, 1,876 deaths occurred among seamen employed on trading vessels, and 107 among those employed on fishing vessels. The corresponding figures for 1911 were 1,080 and 174 respectively.

209

Of the 1,311 deaths from accidents to miners, 177 occurred on the surface and 1,134 underground. Of the deaths from accidents underground, 583 were due to falls of ground, 191 to men being run over or crushed by trams or tubs, 124 to explosions of fire-damp, and 81 to shaft accidents.

The number of fatal accidents to railway servants (excluding contractors' servants) was 389 in 1912, a decrease of 41 on the number for 1911, and of 35 on the mean number for the 1907-1911 period. Of the accidents in 1912, those connected with the "movement of railway vehicles" accounted for 336 deaths. The greatest number of accidents in any one occupation was among permanent-way men, the deaths among these men (excluding labourers) numbering 85.

Of the 945 factory and workshop operatives killed by accidents in 1912, 14 were women, 99 were "young persons," 831 were men, and one a child. The total number was 38 more than in 1911, and 136 more than the mean for 1907-11. There were 73 fatal accidents in textile factories during 1912, compared with 99 in 1911; in the metal group, 190 in 1912 and 133 in 1911; and in shipbuilding, 155 in 1912, compared with 156 in 1911.

The 315 fatal accidents reported under Sections 104-5 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, included 183 at docks, etc., and 105 at buildings, etc., in course of construction. These figures compare with 152 and 83

respectively in 1911.

In comparing the figures of the several trades, it is important to bear in mind the proportion which the number of fatal accidents bears to the total number of workpeople engaged in the several industries. Accordingly, the results have been reduced as far as possible to ratios showing for the five years 1908-1912 the mean annual death-rate from accidents per 10,000 employed in each group of trades, and these are given in the following

		-	-				Mean annual death rate from accident per 10,000 employed.
Seamen			7				50:4
Miners		100000					
						-	13.6
Quarrymen						-	10.6
Railway Serv	ants						6.5
Non-textile	Facto	ry and	Work	shop	Operat	tives	2.2
Textile Facto	ry Or	perativ	es				0.7
For all O	ccupa	tions	enume	rated	above		6.3

It must be understood that these ratios are only approximately correct, as accurate figures respecting the numbers employed are not available for each of the years covered. The industries included in this table employed nearly 6,600,000 workpeople.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN 1912.

During the year 1912 the total number of cases of lead poisoning was 587, a decrease of 82 as compared with 1911, and of 3 on the average for the five years 1907-11. The percentage of deaths to cases was 7.5 in 1912 as compared with 5.5 in 1911 and 7.5 in 1910. In addition to the above-mentioned cases contracted in factories or workshops, 256 cases (47 deaths) affecting house painters and plumbers were reported in 1912, as compared with 263 cases (48 deaths) in 1911.

Of the 587 cases of lead poisoning 84 occurred in the coach and car painting industry, 80 in the china and earthenware industry, and 56 in the metal smelting industry. Of the total number of cases 70 (including 39 at china and earthenware works) occurred among females and 517 among males; the mortality rate of the females was 2.9 per cent., and of the males 8.1 per cent.

The cases of other forms of poisoning (mercurial, phosphorus and arsenical) numbered 22 both in 1912

and 1911, and 17 in 1910.

The number of cases of anthrax in 1912 was 47, a decrease of 17 on 1911. The number of deaths was 6 during 1912, as compared with 11 in 1911.

The following statistics are extracted from the Annual

Reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories, with the exception of the particulars of 1912, which have been compiled from a preliminary Table issued by the Home Office. The number of cases shown for any one year is the same as the number of persons attacked, second notifications of persons already included in a return within the preceding 12 months not being regarded as fresh cases. Such cases numbered 13 in 1912.

Analysis by Industries.

			CASI	s.			D	EAT	is.	
Industry.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Lead Poisoning.									
Smelting of Metals	70 14 30 17 9 79 12 117 2 3 25 25 70 15	21 29	33 34 34 10	1 13 33 33 14 15 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	22 6 22 37 33 15 33 15 34 23 36 80 1 1 1 38 19 14 84 34	-2 -2 -3 -1 -1 -1 -3 -1	2	1 1 1 1 6 2 3	-2 -2 2 1 6 - - 5 6 1	7 - 1 - - 14 1 1 1 - 7 2 3
Other Industries	111	85	79	153		5	2	4	8	7
Total, Lead Poisoning*	646	553	505	2000	-	32	30	38	37	44
House Painting & Plumbing †	239	241	232	263	256	44	47	35	48	47
Other Forms of Poisoning.										
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making	2	1	2	2	3	-1	-1	-1	-	-
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries	5 3	4 4	4 4	3 7	7 7	=	=	1	=	
Total	10	9	10	12	17	-	-	1	-	=
Phosphorus Poisoning	1	3	-	_	_	-	-	-	_	_
Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	16	4	5	7	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other Industries	7	_	2	3	5	_	_	_	1	
Total	23	16	7	10	5 22	$\frac{1}{1}$		1	1 1	_
Poisoning"	04	10	11	24	44	1		1	1	
					Anth	rax.				,
Wool	18 10 13	28 8 18	28 6 14	35 8 20	31 7 8	3	3 2 6	3 1 3	10 1	6
Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) Other Industries	6	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	_	_
Total, Anthrax	47	56	51	64	47	7	12	9	11	6
	727 6	25 5	373	755	656	40	42	48	49	50
Total reported under Factory 7 and Workshop Act			200		136		3/8/2	1		

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 31st must possess \$25 (£5 4s.), and children \$12.50 (£2 12s.) each, and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only: (1) Farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) certain relatives of residents in Canada. 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 good demand for farm labourers and mechanics; the demand for female servants both in towns and on farms continues. There are strikes of moulders and coremakers (250) at Hamilton (Ont.), of electrical workers (250) at Toronto, and of coal and metal miners (over 1,000) in British Columbia.

* Reportable under the Factory and Workshop Act.
† Not compulsorly reportable under the Factory and Workshop Act.
† Handbooks (with maps) on the different British Dominions Oversea may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office at a penny each, post free.

Australia.

Assisted or nominated passages are granted-mainly to agriculturists and female servants-by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania. By a new Act passed in 1912 all persons are prohibited from landing in Australia who are not possessed of the prescribed certificate of health. Such certificate must be obtained in this country from a Medical Referee appointed by the Commonwealth, or in his absence from the ship's medical officer, or on arrival in Australia from a Medical Referee there. Military training for a limited period is compulsory in Australia for all men under the age of 26.

New South Wales. - In Sydney and suburbs the building (except stonemasons, carpenters and painters), electrical, iron, and furniture trades, and factory workers have been fairly well employed; but there is no demand for more mechanics. Strong railway labourers are in some demand. Miners at Broken Hill continue busy, but at the Newcastle coal mines employment is uncertain. There is a good demand for female servants and for tailoresses (factory). In country districts there is a good demand for farm labourers and lads.

Victoria.—There is a good opening for farmers, farm labourers, generally useful men, female servants, and female operatives in factories. The supply of men in the building and engineering trades, and of miners, is

South Australia. - For the week ended May 2nd the Superintendent of the Government Labour Exchange reported that carpenters, joiners, and carriagemakers appeared to be fully employed, while the demand for cabinet-makers was quiet. This latter also applied to bricklayers and masons, several of whom were out of work. For plasterers the demand was steady and trade was very fair. Very little work was offering to stonecutters; there were only a few, however, unemployed. The demand for brickmakers was steady, and all hands were fairly well employed. Painters, plumbers, and ironworkers were sought after, there being a fair amount of work in hand. There was little demand for builders' labourers. In the engineering trades, boilermakers, blacksmiths, fitters and turners, and moulders were mostly well engaged; for the former there were several vacancies, and men accustomed to heavy work moulding could be placed. The demand was very fair for tinsmiths and coppersmiths, and all brass-finishers appeared to be employed. Although there was not much request for carriage-trimmers, patternmakers, and coach-painters, these tradesmen were apparently all engaged. There had been a fair demand for experienced farm hands and youths, chiefly those capable of driving a team. Men accustomed to this class of work could easily be placed. Unskilled labourers had not been in strong request; a few men had been asked for and supplied. There was a shortage of labour on public works in country districts, but it was difficult to get men to accept

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

Western Australia.—There is a good demand for farmers, farm labourers, dairymen, fencers, clearers, and female servants; but not much demand for more mechanics, and no demand for miners.

New Zealand.

The building trades have been quiet. The clothing trades have been busy in Wellington and Wanganui, and fair elsewhere; and there has been a continued demand for dressmakers, for shirtmakers, for women in the woollen and hosiery mills, and for tailors and tailoresses. There has been a demand for experienced miners at Grevmouth and Dunedin. Other trades have been fairly well employed, but there is no special demand for more labour. In country districts men and boys accustomed to dairying are wanted. Military training for a limited

period is compulsory in New Zealand for all males under

the age of 25.

Union of South Africa.

The building trades at Johannesburg continue to be fairly active, but the local supply of labour is quite sufficient; the engineering trades are still dull; a limited number of skilled practical miners can get work. There is no demand for more labour at Pretoria; new arrivals at Pretoria in search of work should register their names with the Registration Officer. At Cape Town employment has been good; but there is no demand for more labour except for a few skilled sheet metal workers, brushmakers, tailors (coat hands), furniture makers, and plumbers. At Durban there is no demand for more abour, except for a few skilled carpenters and joiners. There is some demand for general servants in South Africa. These, however, should not go out alone, but in charge of the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W., or with friends.

LABOUR ABROAD.

[Note.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp.201-202 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 April.—The building trades showed a satisfactory activity, the proportion out of work being only one-half that reported for March. In the metal trades there was a decline, and employment was worse than in April, 1912. As regards the textile trades, the improvement reported in the weaving branches in March was maintained. Employment declined in the printing trades, particularly at Paris. In the leather trades employment, while improving slightly, underwent no marked change. Gardeners in the Paris district again reported no unemployed. Among vineyard workers in the South of France the rains put an end to the activity reported in the previous month, and, in spite of certain necessary work, such as sulphuring, tilling and grafting, there was a considerable increase in the percentage out of employment compared with March. For woodcutters there was little change, and, although some found employment at bark-peeling or in agricultural work, the percentage unemployed was about the same as in the preceding month.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 773 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 242,620. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 7.4 per cent. of the members were unemployed in April, as compared with 7.5 per cent. in the previous month and 7.4 per cent. in April, 1912.†

Coal Mining in April.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during April was 6.00, as compared with 5.98 in the previous month and 5.90 in April, 1912. Taking surface and underground workers together, 98.4 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week) and 1.6 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 89 and 11, and in April, 1912, 94.23 and 5.72.

Labour Disputes in April.—One hundred and fifteen disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in April, as compared with 91 in the previous month and 120t in April, 1912. In 107 of the new disputes, 11,546 workpeople took part, as compared with 7,678 who took part in 82 disputes in the previous month, and with 6,521 who took part in 88 disputes in April, 1912. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were building (28 disputes), metal (23), textile (23), transport (11). Of 108 new and old

* Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department),
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for
the United Kingdom shown on pp. 201-202. For reasons see Fourth Abstract
of Foreign Jabour Statistics.
‡ Revised figure.

disputes reported to have terminated, 18 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 54 wholly in favour of the employers, while 36 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in April.—Thirteen cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during April, the initiative being taken in 6 cases by the workpeople and in 7 by a Justice of the Peace. In 5 cases the employers declined to take part in conciliation proceedings. Of the 8 cases in which committees were formed, the points at issue were settled in 2 (by concilia-

GERMANY.

Employment in April.-According to the Reichsarbeitsblatt* the state of the labour market showed some improvement in April as compared with the previous month, and was on the whole satisfactory.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 46 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,042,554. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,962,964, of whom 44,194 or 2.3 per cent... were stated to be unemployed at the end of April. This percentage is the same as that recorded for March, but is considerably higher than that recorded for April, 1912, which was 1.7 +

Particulars for each of the principal unions that contributed to make up these general percentages are given

Union.	Member- ship reported on at end of	Percentage of Member- ship returned as un- employed at end of month.			
	April, 1913.	April, 1913.	Mar., 1913.	April, 1912.	
All Unions making Returns _	1,962,964	2.3	2.3	1.7	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS: Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Engineers and Metal Workers. (Hirsch-Duncker) Metal Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Christian) Boot and Shoe Makers Transport Workers Printers Bookbinders. Woodworkers Bakers Brewery and Corn Mill Workers Tobacco Workers (irresjective of trade) State and Municipal Workers	559,111 22,876 41,073 144,188 34,651 44,211 230,028 63,310 33,410 190,708 28,927 49,751 34,890 196,010 51,999	2·2 2·1 1·2 0·9 0·6 1·6 1·7 2·2 3·0 4·8 5·8 1·3 3·8 1·2 0·5	2·1 1·4 0·7 1·0 0·3 1·7 1·6 3·4 2·7 4·6 4·6 1·0 4·6 1·4 0·5	15 19 0.7 0.5 0.6 1.4 1.3 1.6 2.7 3.2 6.8 1.1 1.8	

According to reports furnished by employers there was much activity in coal mining in the Ruhr district. The same condition prevailed in the coal mining districts in Upper and Lower Silesia, where, however, in the last part of the month, the strike (see below) had an adverse effect upon employment. In lignite mining in Central Germany and Niederlausitz (Western Silesia) employment was generally satisfactory. In engineering employment was good on the whole. In the cotton trade, and to a great extent in the woodworking trades. employment was unsatisfactory. In the building trades there was still a good deal of unemployment, but a seasonal improvement was gradually being experienced.

Strike of Coal Miners in Upper Silesia. -The strike eported upon in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 170, has now been terminated, the employers having refused to make any concessions. The Berlin journal Soziale Praxis reports that the leaders of the Polish Miners' Unions, which were chiefly concerned, resolved, on May 9th, to end the strike, and, with few exceptions, work was resumed on May 13th.

Lock-out in Toy Industry at Sonneberg .- H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig reports, in a despatch of June 10th, concerning a lock-out by exporters and merchants in the toy industry at Sonneberg of workpeople employed in the packing and despatching departments. The dispute began by the packers of two firms asking for an increase of wages. The employers refused, whereupon the workpeople's union took up the matter. The employers declined to negotiate except with their own men, and,

* The Journal of the German Labour Department.

† These percentages are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 201-202. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

upon the packers being joined by other classes of workers, declared a lock-out of all workpeople concerned on June 9th. Between 60 and 70 firms are stated to be affected by the dispute, and the number of men locked out is stated to amount to "some thousands." H.M. Vice-Consul states that the lock-out will paralyse the whole industry, the large number of home workers (who are not organised) in the neighbourhood of Sonneberg being particularly affected.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in April.—Returns relating to unemployment in April were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 62,235. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 3.3, as compared with 3.4 in the preceding month and 5.1 in April, 1912.† This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the four (or five) weeks under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the total membership of the funds gives the percentage. It is pointed out that the percentage must be regarded as a minimum figure, since many organisations do not know precisely the number of their unemployed members, nor the number of days lost by them, in cases where such members have not yet become eligible for, or have exhausted their right to receive, out-of-work benefit.

	Number of Members		ercenta		Average Days lost per Week per Mem- ber unemployed.			
Group of Trades.	entitled to Benefit in April, 1913.	April, 1913.	Mar., 1913.	April, 1912.	April, 1913.	Mar., 1913.	April 1912.	
Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.	62,235	3.3	3.4	5.1	59	5.6	5.9	
PRINCIPAL TRADES :-								
Diamond Workers	10,352	16.7	14.1	21.7	5.9	1	1	
Printing Trades	7,274	0.4	0.4	0.6	5.9	5.7	6.0	
Building Trades :-								
Bricklayers and Masons	1,253	3.1	7.1	27	4.4	3.8	4.8	
Painters	2,523	0.01	2.0	0.2	1.0	5.9	4.5	
Carpenters	6,083	1.3	1.9	1.7	4.2	4.4	4.6	
Mining (Metal and Coal)	1,955	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
and Peat-getting.	0.007					152,535		
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	8,003	0.4	0.3	0.5	5.7	5.2	5.8	
T411- (D 1	7 170	0.00	0.00	00	4.0			
	3,136	0.04	0.02	0.2	4.6	5.5	5.3	
Fobacco Workers and Cigar Makers.	8,579	0.6	0.6	1.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	
		Contract Con		The second second				

BELGIUM.

Employment in April.—In the Revue du Travail for May 15th the Belgian Labour Department states that, owing to the impossibility of distinguishing between involuntary unemployment and idleness due to the general strike ' in progress from the 14th to the 25th of the month, it has been decided not to publish the usual statistics as to unemployment in April.

SWEDEN.

Employment, January-March, 1913.—According to Sociala Meddelanden (the journal of the Swedish Labour Department) the percentage of members unemployed in January, February and March last, in all trade unions reporting and in each of the principal unions, was as shown in the following Table

Union.	Member- ship reporting on	'ercentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.†			
	March 1st,	Jan.,	Feb.,	March,	
	1913.	1913.	1913.	1913.	
All Unions making Returns	50,392	8:4	8.9	7:1	
Principal Unions:— Stonecutters Bricklayers and masons Founders Timplate workers Engineering and metal workers Bakers and confectioners Brewery workers Sawmill workers Woodworkers Municipal workers General labourers and factory operatives (trades not distinguished)	2,245	8·0	7·3	4·9	
	1,220	39·0	42·9	48·8	
	2,568	1·3	2·0	1·6	
	1,406	11·7	14·0	15·5	
	14,427	3·7	3·9	4·0	
	1,232	11·6	13·7	13·1	
	1,414	0·6	0·9	0·1	
	2,243	21·2	7·9	6·3	
	4,593	11·3	15·6	13·4	
	2,121	9·2	5·3	0·9	
	5,067	17·0	17·5	12·0	

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

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 201–202. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

DENMARK *

Employment in March.-According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 6.7 per cent. of the 102,800 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 12.1 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 8.3 per cent. at the end of March, 1912.† The average number of days lost through unemployment during March was 1.7 per member of the unions reporting, as compared with 2.8 in the previous month and 2.0 in March, 1912.

NORWAY.‡

Employment in April.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of April in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for April 1912:—

	М	embershi	p	Percentage Unemployed.†			
Group of Trades.	April 30th, 1913.	March 31st, 1913.	April 30th, 1912.	April 30th, 1913.	March 31st, 1913.	April 30th 1912.	
Iron and Metal Workers Wood Pulp and Paper Makers	8,065 496	8,119 497	7,396 599	1.2	20	1·4 0·2	
Bookbinders	552 1,675 565	542 1,668 559	463 1,269 504	0.5 1.4 1.6	0·2 2·0 1·3	0·4 2·2 1·0	
Planers and Sawyers Bakers Tinned Goods	504 415 463	505 425 446	469 386 459	1.6 3.9 12.3	0·8 5·6 10·8	2·1 7·3 2·8	
Boot and Shoe Makers Masons Painters Printers	723 741 452 1,997	710 772 411 1,951	712 603 298 1,854	1·1 3·4 — 2·0	0·7 8·8 1·2	0.6 6.6	
Total	16,648	16,605	15,012	1.7	2.2	0.9	

AUSTRIA.

Labour Disputes in 1911.—A report selating to labour disputes in 1911, recently issued by the Austrian Labour Department, shows that industrial strikes and lock-outs in that year numbered 728, as compared with 676 in 1910. The number of workpeople directly concerned in these was 128,376, as compared with 74,766 in 1910, the number of working days lost being 1,710,277, as compared with 1,129,460 in 1910. In addition to the actual participants, 10,455 work-people employed in the establishments affected by strikes were thrown out of employment, bringing the total number of persons affected up to 138,831 in 1911, compared with 83,406 in 1910. Taking the number of days lost as the criterion, the amount of interruption due to strikes in 1911 was greatest in the textile trades, the strikers in this group losing 755,870 working days in the aggregate. Second in this respect came the clothing trades (344,863 days lost), then the building trades (177,291 days lost), and the metal and engineering trades (169,042 days lost). Nearly 80 per cent. of those involved in strikes in 1911 were only partially successful in achieving their objects.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Strike at Rosario.—A despatch from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires dated May 5th, reports that on April 20th a strike broke out among drivers and conductors employed by the Rosario Tramway Company. A demand for a reduction of their working hours to eight per day had been conceded, but had led to a decrease in the number of cars running and the consequent dismissal of 100 men. The men's Union thereupon demanded their reinstatement, and upon this being refused, the strike was declared. The Union then appealed for support to the Workmen's Federation, which declared a general strike as a mark of sympathy. In the meantime the company had endeavoured to maintain a partial service with men from other towns. After much disorder the Federation, owing, it is stated, to a quarrel between two sections of workers, declared the strike at an end on May 1st, and the men returned to work.

* Statistisks Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment p-reentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 201-202. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Labour Department.

1 Hormston, supplied by Austrian Department. § Arbeitseinstellungen und Ausperrungen im Jahre 1911. Compiled by Austrian Labour Department. Vienna, 1912: A. Hölder: pp. 181 & 347: price 2s. || Exclusive of Working days lost by workpeople locked out, particulars of which are not given in the source.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING MAY.

June, 1913.

COAL MINING.

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

Returns relating to 1,296 pits, employing 691,605 workpeople, showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended May 31st, 1913, was 5.64, compared with 5.69 for the previous month and 5.41 a year ago.

Of the 691,605 workpeople covered by the returns, 652,927 (or 94.4 per cent.) were employed by pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended May 31st, 1913; while 568,456 (or 82.2 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest averages were in Ireland (5.98 days) and in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.92 days), and the lowest average was in West Scotland (5.22 days).

District.	No. of Work- people employed in May, 1913, at the	work	ge number ted per we Collierie tnight er	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913 as compared with a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	May 31st, 1913	April 26th, 1913.	May 25th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire. Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and Salop. Gloucester and Somerset North Wales South Wales and Mon.	47,739 127,409 7,631 78,809 27,883 60,634 48,029 38,614 31,125 10,744 11,189 126,509	Days. 5·42 5·56 5·66 5·88 6·71 5·56 5·534 5·51 5·59 5·74 5·90 5·92	Days. 5:50 5:56 6:79 5:88 5:73 5:62 5:67 6:43 6:43 6:78 5:86 5:92 5:99	Days. 5 41 5 36 5 64 5 71 5 24 5 26 5 11 4 88 5 19 5 29 4 31 5 58 5 91	Days 0.08 - 0.06 - 0.13 - 0.02 - 0.06 - 0.02 - 0.09 - 0.07 - 0.19 - 0.12 - 0.02 - 0.02	Days. + 0·01 + 0·14 + 0·02 + 0·17 + 0·47 + 0·30 + 0·54 + 0·32 + 0·32 + 0·32 + 0·01
ENGLAND AND WALES	633,859	5.66	5.72	8.45	- 0.06	- 0.21
SCOTLAND. West Scotland The Lothians Fife	24,523 3.622 29,141	5·22 5·47 5·45	5·27 5·15 5·61	5·05 5·46 4·99	- 0.05 + 0.32 - 0.06	+ 0·17 + 0·01 + 0·46
SCOTLAND	57,286	5.35	5.38	5.05	- 0.03	- 0.30
IRELAND	460	5.98	6.00	5.26	- 0 02	+ 0.72
United Kingdom	691,605	5.64	5.69	5.41	- 0.05	+ 0.23

In Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland employment was good, but showed some decline on a month ago; in Durham it was better than a year ago. In South Yorkshire it continued very good, and was better than a year ago. In West Yorkshire, in Lancashire and Cheshire, and in Derbyshire, employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. In Nottingham and Leicester, in Staffordshire, and in Warwick, Worcester, and Salop it continued good; it showed a decline on a month ago, but was much better than a year ago. In Gloucester and Somerset it was very good, especially in the Bristol district, and showed a great improvement on a year ago. In North Wales it continued very good, and was much better than a year ago. In South Wales and Monmouthshire it continued very good, although it showed some decline on the exceptionally high figure of a month ago.

In West Scotland employment was better than a year In the Lothians it was good, and much better than the previous month. In Fife it continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

Compared with a month ago employment showed a ccline at pits producing all classes of coal except gas coal; the decline was most noticeable at pits producing anthracite coal and house coal.

*The figures in this article only show the number of days (allowance being pade 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 ill the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.

Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in May, 1913, at the Collieries	worked	e number l per weel s in Forti ended	k by the	Dec. May	(+) or (-) in , 1913,
	included in the Table.	May 31st, 1913.	April 26th, 1913.	May 25th 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite Ooking fas House Steam Mixed	7,416 35,273 47,057 86,764 264,593 250,502	Days. 5.72 5.69 5.54 5.49 5.73 5.60	Days. 5-93 5-74 5-52 5-61 5-78 5-64	Days. 5·78 5·38 5·45 4·89 5·64 5·36	Days 0.21 - 0.05 + 0.02 - 0.12 - 0.05 - 0.04	Days. - 0.06 + 0.31 + 0.09 + 0.60 + 0.09 + 0.24
All Descriptions	691,605	5.64	5.69	5.41	- 0.05	+ 0.23

The Exports (British and Irish) of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during May, 1913, amounted to 6,147,614 tons, or 457,600 tons less than in April, 1913, and 481,633 tons less than in May, 1912.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT was generally good in iron mines, but showed a decline on a month ago. It continued good in shale mines. Compared with a year ago employment showed an improvement in both iron and shale mines. In tin mines employment continued fair, and in lead mines it was good and better than a month ago. It generally continued good in and about quarries, though only fair in slate quarries in North Wales.

Mining.

Iron Mining .- During the fortnight ended 31st May the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.79, as compared with 5.91 a month ago and 5.43 a year ago.

Districts.	Work- people employed	work	e Number red per war a Fortnig	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May 1913, on a		
	in May, 1913.	May 31st 1913.	April 26th, 1913.	May 25th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	7,801 5,308	Days. 5.89 5.75	Days. 5.93 5.94	Days. 5·12 5·98	Days. - 0.04 - 0.19	Days. + 0.77 - 0.23
Scotland Other Districts	1,029 2,504	4·98 5·91	5·80 5·81	4·89 5·40	- 0.82 + 0.10	+ 0·09 + 0·51
All Districts	16,642	5.79	5.91	5.43	- 0.12	+ 0.36

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns, 91.1 per cent. worked 11 days or more during the fortnight ended 31st May, as compared with 95.4 per cent. a month ago. Employment showed a considerable decline in Scotland as compared with April.

Shale Mining .- According to the returns received, there were 3,588 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended 31st May, who worked on an average 5.80 days per week, as compared with 3,524 workpeople in April, who worked 5.85 days, and 3,380 workpeople in May, 1912, who worked 5.43 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment was fairly good on the whole in Cornwall, especially in the Camborne and St. Just districts, where a shortage of miners was reported. It was quiet, however, in the Liskeard district and bad in the Calstock district. In the Dartmoor mines employment was moderate.

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

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment continued fair on the whole in North Wales, though slackness was reported in the Festiniog district. It was still fairly good at Delabole (Cornwall), but was slack at Ballachulish (Argyll).

Granite.—Employment was good in Leicestershire and better than a month ago. It continued fair in Cornwall. In the Aberdeen district it was adversely affected by a dispute at the beginning of the month, but was reported as good after the termination of the dispute towards the end of the month.

Limestone.—Employment was good in the Weardale district, and showed some improvement on the previous

214

Other Stone.—Övertime was still worked in chert quarries at Bakewell, where employment was good.

Employment was also good in road material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district, and an improvement on the previous month was reported. It continued good in freestone quarries on the Tyne and in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire it was bad.

Settmaking, &c.—Employment continued good on the whole in Scotland, though it was reported as slack in the Glasgow district, and was only fair at Ratho (Midlothian). It was still good in Leicestershire. It was good, and better than a month ago, in the Clee Hill district, and good at Rowley Regis (Staffs).

China Clay.—Employment was good and improving in the St. Austell district, and fair in the Lee Moor and Shaugh districts.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during May continued good, and was better than in May, 1912, when, however, it had not completely recovered from the effect of the dispute in the coal mining industry.

The returns show that 332 furnaces were in blast at the end of May, 1913, as compared with 336 in April, 1913, and 271 in May, 1912. During May 3 furnaces were relit (in Lincolnshire, Glamorganshire and Stirlingshire), while 7 were either damped down or blown out (2 in Lanarkshire and 1 each in Cleveland, Lincolnshire, Glamorganshire, Ayrshire, and Stirlingshire).

000 000	Number of the Retu	of Furnaces, i urns, in Blast	ncluded in at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in May 1913, on		
District.	May, 1913.	April, 1913.	May, 1912.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES-				,uelle la		
develand	89	90	82	- 1	+ 7	
umberland & Lanca	33	33	22		+ 11	
and S.W. Yorks	12	12	10		+ 2 + 8	
Derby & Nottingham	41	41	33		+ 8	
Leicester, Lincoln,	31	31	23		+ 8	
and Northampton		35	32			
taff: & Worcester Wales&Monmouth	35 12	12	9	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	+ 3 + 3	
other districts	5	5	3		+ 3 + 3 + 2	
England & Wales.	258	259	214	- 1	+ 44	
Scotland	74	77	57	- 3	+ 17	
Total	332	336	271	- 4	+ 61	

The Imports of iron ore in May, 1913, amounted to 638,210 tons, or 58,820 tons less than in April, 1913, and 190,376 tons more than in May, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in May, 1913, amounted to 97,093 tons, or 4,320 tons less than in April, 1913, and 18,319 tons less than in May, 1912.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during May was better than in April. It was much worse than in May, 1912.

At the end of May, 1913, 456 timplate mills were in

At the end of May, 1913, 456 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 412 in April, 1913, and 493 in May, 1912. The steel sheet mills working numbered 69 in both April and May, 1913, as compared with 74 in May, 1912.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employed about 26,250 workpeople in May, 1913.

	Numbe	r of Works	open	Number of	Number of Mills in operation				
(%)	At end of	Inc. (Dec. (-		At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	May, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	73 8	+ 5	- 7 - 3	456 69	+ 44-	- 37 - 5			
Total	81	+ 3	- 10	525	+ 44	- 42			

Exports (British and Irish).

	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a		
	1913. 1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
	7	Tinned Pla	ites and T	inned Sheet	8.	
To United States ,, British East Indies ,Germany ,France ,Netherlands ,Russia ,Norway ,Belgium ,Portugal ,Italy ,Roumania ,China and Japan ,Australia ,Canada ,Argentine ,Other Countries ,Total	Tons. 6,747 7,081 2,391 2,000 3,019 837 2,032 1,268 1,609 3,052 1,038 3,886 3,076 1,356 1,051 9,998	Tons. 276 6,232 2,471 1,690 5,528 144 1,973 1,053 1,238 2,395 466 6,282 2,468 702 1,532 7,432 41,882	Tons. 37 2,739 2,555 1,741 1,674 642 1,151 681 1,414 2,537 1,097 2,502 307 166 4,080 23,986	Tons. + 6,471 + 849 - 80 + 310 - 2,509 + 693 + 59 + 215 + 371 + 657 + 572 - 2,396 + 608 + 608 + 2,566 - 481 + 2,566	Tons. + 6,7101s. + 4,342 - 164 + 259 + 1,346 + 195 + 881 + 881 + 587 + 195 + 2,389 + 2,789 + 2,789 + 1,499 + 1,049 + 1,049 + 885 + 5,918	
Il de l'ar piere.	to (o) a	Black Pl	lates for I	inning.		
Total	6,689	5,448	2,344	+ 1,241	+ 4,345	

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good in May, though there was a slight decline in some districts as compared with the previous month. Employment was, however, better than a year ago. According to returns from employers relating to 107,159 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended May 24th, 1913, was 591,862, a decrease of 5,889 (or 1'0 per cent.) on a month ago, and an increase of 19,400 (or 3'4 per cent.) on a year ago.

	emp	of Workp loyed by king retu	firms	Aggre	gate number of ifts worked.			
	Week ended May	Dec. (+) or -) as pared h a	Week ended May	Inc. (Dec. (comp wit	-) as		
	24th, -	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
		Per	Per		Per	Per		
Departments. Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	10,203	cent. - 0.9	cent. + 4.8	58,661	cent.	cent. + 2.4		
Crucible Furnaces	595	+ 6.1	+ 16.0	3,187	+ 15	+ 9.0		
Bessemer Converters	1,797	- 0.4	- 2.8	9,171	+ 33	- 2.8		
Puddling Forges	8,958	+ 1.8	- 1.3	41,914	- 1.7	- 14.7		
Rolling Mills	33,562 5.118	- 1·0 - 1·3	+ 1.7	177,095 28,731	- 2·0 - 2·1	- 1·7 + 9·8		
Forging and Pressing	13,111	+ 0.1	+ 5.9	76.847	+ 1.1	+ 62		
Other Departments	14,768	- 0.0	+ 12.9	85,398	- 0.5	+ 11.7		
Mechanics, Labourers	19,047	- 0.3	+ 12.7	110,858	- 0.2	+ 12.5		
Total	107,159	- 0.3	+ 5.9	591,862	- 1.0	+ 3.4		
Districts.		F110 -000	a decid					
Northumberland & Durham	11,985	- 1.1	+ 3.5	68,825	- 0.3	+ 4.3		
Cleveland	8,931	- 0.2	- 3.3	50,796	+ 2.7	- 5·2 + 8·9		
Sheffield and Rotherham	21,905	- 0.0	+ 9.4	125,291 27,522	- 0·6 + 0·1	+ 8.9		
Leeds, Bradford, &c Cumberland, Lancs., and	4,853 10,084	- 1.0	+ 8.4 + 7.1	54,073	- 0.3	+ 2.7		
Cheshire	10,004	- 10		04,010	00			
Staffordshire	9,634	+ 0.4	+ 6.7	51,639	- 0.6	+ 6.1		
Other Midland Counties	5,496	- 0.2	+ 6.0	30,426	+ 0.3	+ 3.4		
Wales and Monmouth .	13,787	- 2.0	+ 3.1	75,899	- 3.4	+ 1.4		
Total, England & Wales	86,675	- 0.6	+ 5.3	484,471	- 0.5	+ 4.1		
Scotland	20,484	+ 0.8	+ 8.4	107,391	- 2.9	+ 0.3		
Total	107,159	- 0.3	+ 5.9	591,862	- 1.0	+ 3.4		

Compared with a month ago employment showed some improvement in the Cleveland district, while in Wales and Monmouth and in Scotland it showed a decline. The other districts showed little change. Taking the country as a whole, there was a decline in most of the departments, which was most noticeable at open hearth melting furnaces, forges and presses, and rolling mills; but an improvement at Bessemer converters, crucible furnaces, and foundries. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 367 (or 0.3 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.04 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago employment showed an improvement in every district except Cleveland, where there was a decline. The improvement was greatest in the Leeds and Bradford, Sheffield and Rotherham, and Staffordshire districts. The most marked increases in

the departments were at forges and presses, crucible furnaces, and foundries; but there was a considerable decrease at puddling forges. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 5,967 (or 5.9 per cent.), while the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0.14 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during May, 1913, amounted to 165,848 tons, or 17,514 tons less than in April, 1913, and 2,953 tons more than in May, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during May, 1913, amounted to 297,951 tons, or 13,662 tons less than in April, 1913, and 112,844 tons more than in May, 1912.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good generally, much overtime being worked in the principal centres.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in the

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in the engineering and ironfounding trades who were unemployed at the end of May was 2.1, compared with 2.0 at the end of April.

Trade Unions with 217,537 members reported 1.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, compared with 1.4 per cent. in April and 2.6 per cent. in May, 1912. As compared with a year ago the improvement was general, with hardly an exception.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a		
was good, and there	at end of May 1913.			May, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
North-East Coast Manchester and Liverpool District	16,062 21,200	1.9 1.4	1·5 1·3	3.1	+ 0.4 + 0.1	- 1·2 - 1·9	
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,874	1.4	1.4	3.0		- 1.6	
West Riding Towns Hull and Lincolnshire District Birmingham, Wolverhampton,	13,935 4,636 8,653	1.6 0.9 1.8	1·4 1·3 1·2	2·7 1·6 1·6	+ 0·2 - 0·4 + 0·6	- 1·1 - 0·7 + 0·2	
and Coventry District Notts, Derby, and Leicester	5,057	1:1	1.5	1.8	- 0.4	- 0.7	
District London and neighbouring District	12,469	1.7	1.5	2.4	+ 0.2	- C·7	
South Coast South Wales and Bristol District	4,264 7,538	1·2 3·1	0.6 2.1	1·4 3·3	+ 0.6	- 0·2 - 0·2	
Clasgow and District East of Scotland Belfast and Dublin Other Districts	18,641 3,986 3,990 7,033	1.7 1.1 1.6 0.8	1.6 1.7 1.5 0.7	3·2 4·7 6·8 1·1	+ 0·1 - 0·6 + 0·1 + 0·1	- 1.5 - 3.6 - 5.2 - 0.3	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	217,537	1.8	1.4	2.6	+ 0.3	- 0.9	

* Exclusive of superannuated members

Employment on the North-East Coast and in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire continued very good, much overtime being worked. At Manchester, Bolton, and Oldham an improvement was reported. At Hull employment showed a decline with brassfounders, and was moderate with patternmakers.

Employment in the Midland and Eastern Counties continued good, with much overtime; but in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts was disturbed in some sections by strikes of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. At Nottingham employment was moderate on the whole and hardly so good as a year ago.

the whole, and hardly so good as a year ago.

Employment in the London district continued good, with a large amount of overtime. It was very good, on the South Coast, except at Southampton, where it continued to be affected by a dispute. It was good at Bristol, though hardly so good as a year ago. At the South Wales ports it was fairly good, but there was a considerable increase in the number of Trade Union members unemployed as compared with a month ago.

Employment in Scotland was still very good, with much overtime. In the Glasgow district it was reported as better than a month ago. At Falkirk employment was disturbed by a dispute at the end of the month.

Employment at Belfast and Dublin was good.

The Imports of machinery in May, 1913, amounted to £650,362, or £27,877 less than in April, 1913, and £18,623 less than in May, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in May, 1913, amounted to £3,255,976, or £88,618 less than in April, 1913, and £496,550 more than in May, 1912.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good on the whole, particularly on the Clyde, on the South Coast, and at Belfast;

it was generally better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed at the end of May among workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured under the National Insurance Act was 3.1, as compared with 3.0 a month ago.

Trade Unions with 73,087 members reported 2.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 2.7 per cent. in April, and 4.3 per cent. in May, 1912.

District.		No. of Mem- bers † of Unions	returemplo	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a			
		at end of May, 1913.	May April, M 1913 1913.		Mav., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		11,177 5.829 5.773 2.964 4.690 5.424 2.924 4.6,758 18.054 2.620 3.890 3.984	5·2 2·8 1·5 1·6 4·4 0·4 11·4 2·0 0·7 3·1 1·6	2·5 2·2 3·1 3·7 6·9 0·4 11·2 3·3 0·8 5·6 1·1 1·4	40 81 54 50 40 24 170 36 28 61 11	+ 27 + 06 - 16 - 21 - 25 + 02 - 13 - 01 - 25 + 01 + 02	+ 1·2 - 5·3 - 3·4 + 0·4 - 2·0 - 1·6 - 2·1 - 3·0 + 0·1 + 0·2
United Kingdom		73,087	2.6	2.7	43	- 0.1	- 1.7

t Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

Employment continued good on the whole on the Tyne, but w s not so good as a month ago with platers at Wallsend, and with shipwrights at Elswick, Bill Quay, and on the lower reaches of the river; while less overtime was worked generally. It continued good on the Wear, and showed an improvement on a year ago; overtime was worked by shipwrights in all the yards. Employment was very good on the Tees and on the Humber, and better than both a month ago and a year ago.

Employment showed an improvement on the Thames, and was generally fairly good; it continued good on the Medway. It continued very good on the South Coast. It continued fair generally on repair work in South Wales, but declined towards the end of the month.

On the Mersey employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; some overtime was worked by shipwrights. Employment continued good, and overtime was worked, at Barrow.

On the Clyde employment was generally very good, though still only moderate on repair work; some overtime was worked by shipwrights and by smiths and strikers in several yards. Employment was good on the East Coast of Scotland, and repair work at Leith showed an improvement on the previous month, overtime being worked

Employment continued very good at Belfast, and was good, and rather better than a month ago, at Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES

EMPLOYMENT in May continued good on the whole, apart from the disturbance caused in some trades by disputes. Trade Unions with 31,612 members reported 1.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 1.5 per cent. in April, 1913, and in May, 1912.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment with brassworkers continued good. With bedstead-workers at Birmingham it was reported as moderate.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—At Birmingham and Smethwick the nut and bolt trades continued good, the wire nail and shoe rivet trades slack, and the cut nail trade fair. With makers of nuts, bolts, &c., at Blackheath and Halesowen and on the Tyne employment continued good.

Wire.—Employment continued good, and showed little general change compared with a month ago and a year ago. It was quiet, however, with spring trap makers at Wolverhampton.

Locks, Hollow-ware, and General Hardware.—In the hollow-ware trade employment was slack—worse than a month ago and much worse than a year ago, many work-

men being on short time; at Birmingham and West Bromwich, however, employment was reported as fair. At Wolverhampton in the lock trade short time was worked in several branches, employment being worse than a month ago and a year ago; with makers of iron fences and hurdles employment was good.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment in England was reported as fair, the same as a month ago and rather better than a year ago, though many workpeople were still losing one day a week. At Falkirk employment was disturbed by a dispute which occurred at the end of the month.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—The cutlery trades at Sheffield continued well employed in all branches. Employment was fairly good in the tool trades at Birmingham, though showing a slight decline; at Wednesbury it was fair with edge tool makers, good with makers of brazil hoes, and bad on hand-made hoes. At Walsall employment was good with bit and stirrup makers, and greatly improved in all branches of the harness and saddlery furniture trades. At Redditch employment in the needle trade remained very good, and in the fish-hook trade fairly good.

Tubes.—Employment in the iron and steel tube trades in South Staffordshire was much disturbed by disputes. At Birmingham employment on bedstead tubes continued moderate, and on brass and copper tubes good.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—All branches of the chain trade at Cradley reported employment as good, and much better than a month ago; in the wrought anchor trade employment was only moderate. At Walsall employment was very good with buckle, chain, and cart gear makers, overtime being worked by makers of steel motor chains. Employment in the anvil and vice trade in the Dudley district was slack, with much short time, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago. Employment in the spring trade at West Bromwich was fair.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers, tinplate and sheet metal workers was good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With ironplate workers it was moderate in the Lye district and quiet at Dudley, Bilston, Walsall, and Wolverhampton; at Birmingham it was good.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, Britannia Metal, &c.—Employment in the silver trades was fair in Sheffield; in London short time continued general. With goldsmiths and jewellers in London employment was quiet, and worse than a year ago, though rather better than a month ago. At Birmingham an improvement was reported in the gold section of the jewellery trade, the silver section remaining quiet; electroplaters and silversmiths reported employment as quiet, but improved, and britannia metal workers as bad. At Coventry the watch trade remained moderate.

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

Imports and Exports

111	ports	ind Exp	orts.			
Description.	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a		
	1913.	1913	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Cutlery Hardware Exports (British & Irish): Cutlery Hardware Implements and Tools	£ 14.722 104,226 68.847 215.801 250 652	£ 14,342 108,368 63,079 204,852 224,244	£ 15,175 106,317 72,795 222,771 211,086	£ + 380 - 4,142 + 5,768 + 10,949 + 26,408	£ - 453 - 2,091 - 3 948 - 6,970 + 39,566	

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good both in the spinning and in the weaving branches, but showed a decline as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 115,266 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed no change in the number of workpeople employed as compared with a month ago, while in the amount of wages paid there was a decrease of 2.8 per cent. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings		
	Week ended May	Inc. (+	or Dec.	Week ended May	nc. (+) or Dec (-) on a		
	24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1913	400 8 9.	ear ago.*	
Departments. Preparing	14,132 24,436 54.972 9,600 12,126	Per cent. + 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·2	Per cent. + 1·3 + 0·5 + 0·5 - 0·3 - 0·0	£ 12 650 23 512 54,031 11,444 12,814	Per c :: it. - 3:2 - 3:6 - 2:9 - 1:4 - 2:0	Per cent 1.7 - 1.8 - 0.9 - 0.7 + 0.1	
Total · · · ·	115,266	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	114,501	- 2.8	- 1:1	
Districts. Ashton Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh. Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns. Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	6,056 7,346 8,669 16,332 9,372 9,091 12,438 15,404 13,347 5,506 4,485 7,220	- 0.2 + 0.6 - 1.1 + 0.9 - 0.4 - 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.4 + 0.3 - 0.8	- 0.9 + 1.9 + 0.2 + 1.1 + 1.5 - 1.0 + 0.8 + 2.2 - 0.4 + 0.5 - 2.4 - 0.6	6,199 5,726 9,070 15,107 9,272 7,966 12,326 16,645 16,846 4,598 4,243 6,503	- 5·3 - 20·5 - 5·0 - 2·9 - 4·4 + 0·9 - 2·2 + 1·9 - 1·1 - 1·2	- 4·5 - 18·7 - 1·8 - 1·8 - 0·3 + 4·6 - 2·4 + 2·0 + 2·0 + 1·7 - 0·4 + 1·2	
Total	115,266	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	114,501	- 2.8	- 1.1	

Employment in the Oldham district was affected by a strike of cop packers, and also by a number of strikes of spinners. In the Bolton district employment was reported as fair; all the principal branches showed some decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. In the Blackburn district employment was good, and there was a slight improvement in preparing, spinning and weaving compared with a month ago and a year ago. In Manchester employment was fair and better than a year ago, the improvement being chiefly in the weaving department. In Yorkshire employment was reported as good.

Cotton	forwarded	from	Ports	to	Inland	Towns.

Description of Cotton.		May,	Ap:il, 1913	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a		
		1913.	1913	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	: ::	Bales. 226.234 14.905 7.039 20,672 5 560	Bales, 249 143 10.106 4.961 27.486 7.828	Bales. 291,686 3.884 2,744 29,489 7,312	Bales 22,909 + 4,799 + 2,078 - 6,814 - 2,268	Bales 65,452 + 11,021 + 4,295 - 8,817 - 1,752	
Total	ul	274,410	299,524	335,115	- 25.114	- 60,705	

Prices of Cotton at Li	iverp	ool.
------------------------	-------	------

	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or May, 19	Dec. (-) in 13, on a	
	May, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Middling American:	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	
Monthly average of Daily Quota- tions	6.69	- 0.18	+ 0.25	
Highest Price on any one day Lowest "," " " " Good Fair Egyptian : " "	6·79 6·60	- 0.51 + 0.05	+ 0.23 + 0.32	
Monthly average of Daily Quota-	9-69	- 0.07	+ 0.42	
Highest Price on any one day	9.75 9.50	- 0.05 - 0.10	+ 0.44	

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

Description.	May,			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a		
	1913	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 14,542 3,235	1,000 lbs. 15,587 2,992	1,000 lbs. 17,824 3,067	1,000 lbs. - 1,045 + 243	1,000 lbs. - 3,282 + 168	
Total	17,777	18,579	20,891	- 802	- 3,114	
Cotton Thread for Sewing	1,809	1,870	1.818	- 61	- 9	
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds. 201,116 176,310 111,666 121 153	1,000 yds. 207,962 167,619 105,435 108,993	1,000 yds. 197,161 165,076 95,214 103,348	1,000 yds. - 6,846 + 7,691 + 6,231 + 12,160	1,000 yds. + 3,955 + 10,234 + 16,452 + 17,805	
Total	609,245	590 009	560,799	+ 19,236	+ 48,446	

* The quotations of Egyptian cotton for May, 1913, and April, 1913, are for cotton sold new terms, i.e., without discount.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES. Woollen Trade.

June, 1913.

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

Returns from firms employing 26,294 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed no change in the number employed and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Tariffense eterrigi San Sa n Tarif ga desig	Week ended May	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended May	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	
NAME OF THE OWNER OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER O	24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting	561 5,496 10,718 7,546 1,973 26,294	Per cent. + 2·0 + 0·3 - 0·1 - 0·4 + 1·1 + 0·0	Per. cent. + 3·3 + 1·4 - 1·8 + 2·0 + 3·5 + 0·5	£ 632 5,490 9,974 8,001 1,910 26,007	Per. cent. + 7.5; + 0.8 - 0.8 + 1.1 + 0.2 + 0.4	Per cent. + 7.5 + 1.6 - 2.3 + 4.34 + 1.5	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	3,910 2,888 3,409 2,506	+ 0.9 + 0.2 + 0.3 - 0.8	- 0.9 + 2.8 + 4.7 - 1.5	4,571 2,845 3,706 2,610	+ 1·4 - 3·0 + 2·5 - 0·2	+ 0·1 + 0·2 + 10·6 - 1·8	
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	12,713 7,435 6,146	+ 0.2 - 0.8 + 0.5	+ 1·2 - 0·8 + 0·4	13,732 7,198 5,077	+ 0.4 + 1.6 - 1.4	+ 2·4 - 0·0 - 1·1	
Total	26,294	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	26,007	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	

In the Huddersfield district employment showed considerable activity; overtime and nightwork were reported in a number of nills. In the Leeds district there was a decline in the weaving branch compared with a month ago, but employment on the whole was reported as good, and was about the same as a year ago. In the heavy woollen district employment was very good, and much better than a year ago, there being an improvement in every department. In Scotland employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago.

Worsted Trade.

Employment continued good.

Returns from firms employing 36,842 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.			The second second	Earnings.		
	Week ended May	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended May	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	
	24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4 859 19,537 7,204 3,993 1,249	Per cent 0·1 - 0·3 + 2·0 + 5·0 - 2·5	Per cent 1.6 - 4.8 + 0.6 + 1.7 + 1.5	£ 5,399 11,964 6,840 4,243 1,126	Per cent. + 0.7 - 0.1 + 1.5 + 4.8 - 2.0	Per cen 1.4 - 0.6 + 1.1 + 1.2	
Total	36,842	+ 0.6	- 2.5	29,572	+10	+ 0.6	
Districts Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	18,566 6,290 2,723 4,093 2,485	+ 2·0 - 2·3 + 2·8 - 0·4 + 0·1	- 2·3 - 5·6 + 3·0 + 1·2 + 0·2	15,294 4,924 1,983 3,828 1,747	+ 2·6 - 1·8 + 2·2 + 0·2 + 1·2	+ 2·2 - 5·8 + 6·2 + 2·4 + 3·8	
Total, West Riding Other Districts	34,157 2,685	+ 0.8	- 2·0 - 8·4	27,776 1,796	+ 1.4	+ 1.1	
Tot 1	36,842	+ 0.6	- 2.5	29,572	+ 1.0	+ 06	

In the Bradford district employment was good, and rather better than a month ago. In the Keighley district all the principal branches showed a decline compared with a year ago, and employment, though good, was not so good as a month ago. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In Bradford, Halifax, and other parts of Yorkshire a deficiency of labour was reported.

Imports and Exports.

The following Table shows the quantities of wool imported, and of British and Irish exports of woollen and worsted yarns and piece goods for the months stated:—

	May, April,		May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (in May, 1913, on		
	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports and	Exports	of Wool (8	SHEEP OR	LAMBS).		
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	65,457 1,874	104,846 2,027	63,862 3,557	- 39,389 - 153	+ 1,595 - 1,683	
Wool 1,000 lbs.	33,647	36,852	63,766	- 3,205	- 30,119	
Yarn: British s	and Irish	Manufact	ures Expo	orted.		
Woollen . 1,000 lbs. Worsted . , ,, Alpaca and Mohair,,	526 4,113 1,575	584 4,716 1,679	700 5,040 1,306	- 58 - 603 - 104	- 174 - 927 + 269	
Total, Yarn ,,	6,214	6,979	7,046	- 765	- 832	
Piece Goods: Woollen . 1,000 yds. Worsted . "	7,342 4,936	6,028 4,656	6,023 4,674	+ 1,314 + 280	+ 1,319 + 262	
Total, Piece Goods ,,	12,278	10,684	10,697	+ 1,594	+ 1.581	

Prices of Wool.

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

	-		May, 1913.	April, 1913.	May, 1912.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	::		Pence per lb. 12 16 ¹ / ₄ 30 ¹ / ₂	Pence per lb. 12 163% 30½	Pence per lb. 101/4 131/2 257/8
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	::	••	12 16¼ 30½	12 16½ 16¼ 30½	10¼ 13½ 25¾, 26

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 43,953 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed and an increase—due mainly to advances in rates of wages—of 5.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	
1	Week ended May	ended (-) on a		Week ended May	Inc. (+) or D (-) on a	
	24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1913.	Month	Year ago.*
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified Total	5,893 10,478 15,254 6,677 5,651 43,953	Per cent 1·2 + 0·9 - 0·9 - 0·1 - 0·9	Per cent 0.7 - 1.6 - 3.1 + 0.5 - 1.7	£ 3,675 5,804 10,611 5,641 3,640 29,371	Per cent 1·2 + 1·1 + 0·0 + 0·4 + 1·5	Per cent. + 6.7 + 6.0 + 4.8 + 5.8 + 5.1
Districts. Belfast	18,116 12,306	+ 0.3	- 0.7 - 1.5	12,461 7,575	- 00	+ 7·2 + 6·2
Total, Ireland	30,422	- 0.3	- 1.0	20,036	- 0.3	+ 6.8
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	6,382 6,286	- 0.6 - 0.7	- 3·8 - 2·3	4,392 4,360	+ 1·8 + 2·3	+ 0·2 + 3·9
Total, Scotland	12,668	- 0.7	- 3.0	8,752	+ 2.0	+ 2.0
England	863	- 0.3	- 7.2	583	- 0.7	- 43
United Kingdom	43.953	- 0.4	- 1:7	29.371	+ 0.3	+ 5.1

In the Belfast district employment continued good in all the principal branches; in other parts of Ireland there was a slight decline compared with a month ago. Employment in Fifeshire and other parts of Scotland was good, and showed on the whole some improvement compared with a month ago.

In all districts there continued to be a deficiency of workpeople, especially of weavers.

* The comparison with a year ago is affected by an increase in the rates of wages

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the quantities of imported flax, and of British and Irish exports of linen yarn and manufactured goods, for the months

Cal and Signal and Signal	May,	April,	Мау,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in May, 1913, on a		
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons	9,005	11,412	13,812	- 2,407	- 4,807	
Exports (British & Irish): Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods 100 vds	13,975 139,452	15,661 185.489	16,354 170.236	- 1,686 - 46.037	- 2,379 - 30,784	

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and showed little change compared with a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 15,327 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with April. As compared with May, 1912, there was a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 9.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, this increase being largely due to advances in rates of wages.

	Workpeople.			- America	Earnings.	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Week	Inc. (Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Departments. Preparing	3,515 4,243 6,454 2,115	Per cent 0.5 + 0.5 + 1.1 + 0.2	Per cent 1.8 - 0.5 - 0.1 - 2.7	£ 2,728 3,093 4,594 2,226	Per cent 0.7 - 0.4 - 0.9 - 0.7	Per cent. +10·1 +11·3 + 9·0 + 5·0
Total	15,327	+ 0.4	- 1.0	12,641	- 0.7	+ 9.1

Employment in the Dundee district (in which are employed 84.3 per cent. of the total number of workpeople reported on) was described as good, and better than a year ago. In the Forfar and Brechin districts employment was also reported as good. A deficiency in the supply of labour was still experienced.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the quantities of imported jute and of British and Irish exports of jute varn and manufactured goods for the months stated.

The state of the state of	May,	av. April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a		
Description.	1913. 1913.		1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:	21,629	20,093	9,853	+ 1,536	+ 11,776	
Exports (British & Irish): Jute Yarn 100 lbs. Jute Piece Goods 100 vds.	36,649 119,342	34,861 155.347	47,326 120,852	+ 1,788 - 36,005	- 10 677 - 1,510	

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was bad in the levers branch, and fair in the curtain and plain net branches. It was worse than a month ago and a year ago, except in the plain net

20 - 100 - 1000S	W	orkpeop	le.	. Bhall	Earnings.	
2.2 (885)	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
- A 100 mg 201 a 101 a 1	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Levers	1,399 2,352 1,567 561	- Per cent 0.7 - 1.4 + 1.5 - 0.5	Per cent 2:1 + 1:0 - 2:4 - 7:1	£ 1,696 2,302 1,273 420	Per cent 0.4 - 7.7 + 0.3 - 1.6	Per cent 14.5 - 4.1 + 8.5 - 4.3
Total	5,879	- 0.4	- 1.5	5,691	- 3.4	- 5.1
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts	1,407 997	+ 0.2 - 1.1	+ 2·3 - 4·0	1,367 1,186 1.597	- 2·7 - 4·4 - 1·5	- 1.5 - 18.4 + 4.2
Other English districts Scotland	1,857 1,618	+ 0.4	- 2.2	1,541	- 5.2	- 4.9
Total	5,879	- 0.4	- 1.5	5,691	- 3.4	- 5.1

^{*}The comparison with a year ago is affected by increases in the rates of wages.

Returns from firms employing 5,879 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch continued bad, and was worse than a year ago; much short time was reported. It continued good in the curtain branch and fair in the plain net branch, and was about the same as a year ago in both branches. At Long Eaton there was a slight improvement in the levers branch and a decline in the curtain branch compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago there was a marked decline in both branches. In the West of England employment was fair and better than a year ago. In Scotland employment on the whole was fair, but not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the values of lace imported and exported for the months

	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a		
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	£ 156,698 17,174	£ 195,076 17,203	£ 182,731 23,478	£ - 38,378 - 29	£ - 26,033 - 6,304	
Exports (British & Irish): Cotton Lace Silk Lace	315,985 2,623	309,402 1,125	337,352 5,651	+ 6,583 + 1,498	- 21,367 - 3,028	

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago and was about the same as a

Returns from firms employing 19,154 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages

per 0 0 to seasonint	N N	orkpeopl	le.	Earnings. 77		
District.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (-	
of to execute as but	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	9,250 2,331 4,935 2,280 358	Per cent. + 0.5 - 0.3 + 0.8 - 1.3 + 5.3	Per cent 1.4 + 4.1 + 4.3 + 1.9 - 1.4	£ 7,493 1,953 4,015 2,034 225	Per cent 5.8 - 0.4 + 6.0 - 3.7 - 0.4	Per cent 6.5 - 0.7 + 5.3 + 10.8 + 3.2
Total, United Kingdom	19,154	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	15,720	- 2.0	- 0.8

At Leicester employment was good, but showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago; at Hinckley it was reported as fair in most branches; at Loughborough it was good. With power-frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment on the whole was good and better than a month ago and a year ago; with hand-frame workers in the country districts it was fairly good. In Scotland employment continued good; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was considerably better than a

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

bna long saw sa	May,	April,	May,		or Dec. (-) 1913, on a
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen	£ 34,962 157,682	£ 43,449 198,306	£ 34,187 145,064	£ - 8,487 - 40,624	£ + 775 + 12,618
Exports(British & Irish): Hosiery, Woollen ,, Cotton	119,372 45,974	120,432 47,444	118,817 42,928	- 1,060 - 1,470	+ 555 + 3,046

SILK TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 8,177 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	1	Earnings.			
100.00 PA	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		
The state of the s	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Branches.	33	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per		
Throwing	803 2,418 3,495 651 810	- 0.4 - 0.9 - 1.5 + 0.6 - 1.6	- 5·1 - 7·4 + 3·1 - 3·3 + 1·1	372 1,858 2.403 591 630	+ 3·6 - 1·2 + 11·3 - 3·7	+ 4·5 - 6·7 + 2·5 - 6·5		
Not specified Total	8,177	- 1·6 - 1·0	+ 1·1	5,854	+ 0.3	+ 7·1		
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,858	+ 0.8	- 4.4	2,261		- 4.5		
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	929	- 6.5	- 0.3	703	- 4.7	- 3.7		
Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	2,635 1,755	- 1·0 - 1·0	+ 0.6 - 1.7	1,770 1,120	+ 2.3 + 1.4	+ 6.5		
Total	8,177	- 1.0	- 1.8	5,854	+ 0.3	- 1.0		

At Macclesfield employment was good with throw-sters and spinners; with hand-loom weavers it was bad; with power-loom weavers it was fair. At Leek employment with throwsters and spinners continued fair, and at Congleton it was good in these branches; with trimming weavers at both places employment was reported as moderate. In the Lancashire and West Riding district employment continued fairly good, but showed a decline compared with a year ago. In the Eastern Counties there was an improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.—The table below shows the quantities of raw and manufactured silk imported and exported for the months stated.

Description.	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a		
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Raw Silk lb. Thrown Silk . lb. Spun Silk Yarn . lb Silk Broad-Stuffs yd	39,642 59,747	36,888 39,263 61,768 7,063,538	52,762 48, 31 7 64,021 6,266,692	+ 379 - 2,021	+ 2,175 - 8,675 - 4,274 + 268,097	
Exports (British & Irish) Thrown Silk . lb Spun Silk Yarn . lb Silk Broad-Stuffs yd	7,020 78,380	2,026 88,435 346,003	7,490 83,544 340,716	20,000	- 470 - 5,164 - 42,785	

CARPET TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 8,167 workpeople, and paying £7,353 in wages, in the week ending May 24th, 1913, showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase of 0:2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago. In the West Riding of Yorkshire there was a slight decline compared with a month ago. In Scotland employment continued good.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 32,396 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.1

per cent. in the number employed and of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	M	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
And the constitution of	Week	Inc. (+)	or Dec.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) on a	
	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Trades:— Bleaching	3,523 898 16,296 11,162 517 32,396	Per cent 1·1 + 0·6 - 0·6 - 0·7 - 4·6 - 0·7	Per cent 0·3 - 0·8 - 1·3 + 20 - 3·0 - 0·1	£ 3,498 1,145 22,826 12,057 639	Per cent 4·5 - 3·6 - 6·4 - 1·6 - 4·5 - 4·8	Per cent 60 - 6.8 - 3.2 - 0.4 - 8.6 - 2.8
Districts: Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts	14,281 10,520 3,358 786 3,451	- 06 - 02 - 2.9 - 1.4 - 0.2	- 0.4 + 0.8 - 4.6 - 6.0 + 5.0	20,356 12,293 3,101 619 3,796	- 7:3 - 2:8 - 2:1 - 2:4 + 1:0	- 2·2 - 6·0 - 2·9 - 8·8 + 5·7
Total	32,396	- 0.7	- 0.1	40,165	- 4.8	- 2.8

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was fair, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago. At Basford it was good; at Dundee it was

I rinting.—Employment with calico printers continued good in England; with engravers it was fair. In Scotland employment was fair with both printers and engravers.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire was good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; less overtime was reported. With cotton dyers in Lancashire there was a slight decline compared with a year ago; in Yorkshire there was some improvement. With silk dyers employment was reported as good at Macclesfield and Leek, and moderate at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester employment continued fairly good with hosiery trimmers, &c.; at Hinckley it was very good; at Basford and Bulwell it was fair. With calenderers at Dundee it was fair.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fairly good, but showed a slight decline compared with both a month ago and

Returns from firms employing 66,728 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was no change in the number employed and a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	15 L L II
District.	Week	Inc. (+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ((+) or -) on a
	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. London Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford & District Bristol Bristol Bristol Bristol & District Br	3,005 11,291 3,430 11,440 9,754 3,942 3,035 4,056 1,443 1,797 2,117 3,013 1,039 3,421	Per cent 1.7 - 1.3 - 0.6 + 0.2 + 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.8 - 1.2 - 0.1 + 3.1 - 1.2 - 2.0 + 1.3 - 1.2	Per cent 2.0 - 0.5 + 1.6 + 5.5 - 2.0 + 3.3 - 1.6 + 4.4 - 2.4 - 2.4 - 2.3	£ 3,228 12,813 3,224 12,118 9,652 4,033 3,054 3,547 1,315 1,648 1,908 2,709 844 2,927	Per cent 4.0 - 4.9 - 3.3 + 1.0 + 1.3 - 3.8 + 0.1 - 0.5 - 2.3 - 2.5 - 3.6	Per cent 62-5-3 - 6:0 + 2:0 + 3:7 - 6:4 - 2:1 + 7:3 - 8:4 - 8:4
England & Wales	62,783	- 0.5	+ 0.1	63,020	- 2:1	- 2.9
SCOTLAND IRELAND	3,550 395	- 0·2 - 0·5	+ 0.6	3,617 272	- 2·3 + 0·7	+ 4.1
United Kingdom	66,728	- 0.5	+ 0.0	66,909	- 2.1	- 2.5

Employment in London was fair generally, and good in the hand-sewn branch. At Leicester employment was fair, but showed a decline compared with a month ago

and a year ago. At Northampton employment with lasters and finishers was reported as fair, with clickers and pressmen as slack. At Kettering employment was very irregular and not so good as a month ago or a year ago; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it was very good. At Stafford employment continued quiet. At Bristol and Kingswood employment on the whole was fairly good, and better than a year ago. At Leeds employment was moderate, but clickers and pressmen reported an improvement; at Manchester it was fair; at Wolverhampton it was quiet; at Kendal, good. Employment was reported as good in most of the principal Scottish centres, especially at Edinburgh, Kilmarnock, and Maybole; on the whole it was better than a year

Imports and Exports of Boots and Shoes .- The following Table shows the quantities and values of the boots and shoes imported and exported for the months

Description of	May,	April,	May,		or Dec. (-) 1913, on a
Boots and Shoes.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less re-exports): Leather doz. pairs value £ Rubber doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs ,, alue £	17,685	21,537	17,993	- 3,852	- 308
	68,153	82,912	66,884	- 14,759	+ 1,269
	5,982	10,826	16,732	- 4,844	- 10,750
	8,590	13,182	20,746	- 4,592	- 12,156
	9,276	6,825	3,093	+ 2,451	+ 6,183
	4,185	3,741	1,960	+ 444	+ 2,225
Exports(Brltish & Irish) Leather doz. pairs value £ Rubber doz pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	102,220	100,825	106,017	+ 1,395	- 3,797
	303,499	313,749	318,102	- 10,250	- 14,603
	6,842	8,646	19,506	- 1,804	- 2,664
	7,722	9,220	10,867	- 1,498	- 3,145
	9,278	7,864	5,323	+ 1,414	+ 3,955
	8,070	6,417	4,012	+ 1,653	+ 4,058

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fair on the whole. Trade Unions with 3,059 members reported 4.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 5.1 per cent. in April and 3.9 per cent. in May, 1912.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c .-Employment with skinners and grounders continued fair generally, and skinners reported some improvement on a month ago in London and at Birmingham. With curriers employment on the whole was moderate, though fair at Glasgow and at Edinburgh. With leather workers it was fair.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment was better than a month ago at Walsall; it was generally fair with gig saddlers, bridle cutters, horse collar makers, and harness makers, but quiet with brown saddlers; some short time was worked by the saddlers. Employment continued quiet with saddle and harness makers in London and at Birmingham. It continued good at Glasgow, and fairly good at Dublin, and was good and better than a month ago at Aberdeen.

Miscellaneous.-With portmanteau makers employment continued very fair in London and quiet at Manchester. It was again reported as very bad with morocco leather workers; with other fancy leather workers it continued fair.

Description.	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (in May, 1913, on	
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Hides, raw, and pleces thereof, dry cwts. Ditto, wet cwts.	49,447 70,059	55,798 72,361	62,100 79,722	- 6,351 - 2,302	- 12,653 - 9,663
Total Hides, dry and wet cwts.	119,506	128,159	141,822	- 8,653	- 22,316
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins "(value)£	1,013,885 258,306	1,096.623 277,536	897,824 210,097	- 82,788 - 19,230	+ 116,061 + 48,209
Leather cwts.	108,883	104,522	125,568	+ 4,361	- 16,685
Exports (British & Irish): Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Saddlery and Harness (value) £ Other Sorts (value) £	19,734 12,120 5,057 37,632 54,936	20,344 14,639 4,203 36,461 49,546	21,166 11,137 4,034 45,057 63,394	- 610 - 2,519 + 854 + 1,171 + 5,390	- 1.432 + 983 + 1.023 - 7,425 - 8,458

June, 1913.

HAT TRADE.
EMPLOYMENT during May in the silk hat trade was dull, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

In the felt hat trade a considerable amount of short time was again reported, and employment on the whole was worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of May was 1.4 the same percentage as a month ago and a year ago. At Denton and Stockport employment was reported as bad with much short time; in Warwickshire it was good.

Ma*, 1913. 27,710 19,236	April, 1913.	May, 1912.	Month ago. + 9,640	Year ago. + 18,693
59,893	69,452	17,414	+ 2,944 - 9,559	+ 1,822 - 43,841
106,839	103,814	130,165	+ 3,025	- 23,326
34,465 51,878 13,516	42,194 66,135 14,822	38,322 61,314 14,379	- 7,729 - 14,257 - 1,306	- 3,857 - 9,436 - 863
	34,465 51,878	106,839 103,814 34,465 42,194 51,878 66,135 13,516 14,822	106,839 103,814 130,165 34,465 42,194 38,322 51,878 66,135 61,314 13,516 14,822 14,379	106,839 103,814 130,165 + 3,025 34,465 42,194 38,322 - 7,729 51,878 66,135 61,314 - 14,257 13,516 14,822 14,379 - 1,306

TAILORING TRADE. Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during May was fairly good, and showed a further seasonal improvement. A year ago employment was disorganised by a dispute.

Returns from firms paying £13,511 to their workpeople (indoor workers and outworkers) during the four weeks ended May 24th showed an increase of 10.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 48.0 per cent. compared with a year

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

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment on the whole was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Leeds.—Returns from firms employing 8,193 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended May 24th, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 3.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment in this branch and with the Jewish operatives was reported as good. A general deficiency of machinists was reported.

Other Centres .- At Bristol employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Manchester, Norwich and Glasgow employment continued

good, and was better than a year ago at all three centres.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in May.
1913, were valued at £346,003, as compared with £372,277 in April, 1913, and £358,343 in May, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £591,506, £566,659, and £559,619 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was fairly good with retail firms, and fair with court and private dressmakers; in both branches there was a decline compared with a year ago; in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades employment was fairly good. Employment generally was fairly good in the shirt and collar trade, and good in the corset trade.

Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End. employing 1,824 dressmakers in the week ended May 24th, showed an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.5 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,057 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed an increase of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 7.3 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 3,225 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended May 24th showed a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 2,226 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fairly good.

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

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 6,179 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,363 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers in the week ended May 24th, showed a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 4.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fairly good.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,373 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended May 24th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 3.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES

Employment was fairly good in May. It showed little general change compared with a month ago, and an improvement compared with a year ago.

London.—Employment was good, and better on the whole than a month ago and a year ago, though at the end of the month the percentage of Trade Union compositors unemployed showed some increase as compared with the end of April

Other Centres. - Employment with letterpress printers was fair generally, not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. At Edinburgh, however, it was good, and better than a month ago. It was good also at Sheffield, Leicester, Oxford and Bristol, but slack at Leeds and at Nottingham.

With lithographic printers employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Edinburgh, however, it continued slack.

The following Table shows the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed in the various districts of the United Kingdom:

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions		age Unen		Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
Tax Canada Tax	at end of May, 1913.	Мау, 1913.	April. 1913.	May, 1912	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,186 5,739	45	3·7 2·7	7·5 4·6	+ 0.8 + 1.0	- 3·0 - C·9
Lancs. and Chernire East Midland a 11 Eastern Counties	7,196 2,800	4·1 2·6	4·6 2·2	6·1 3·7	- 0·5 + 0·4	- 2·0 - 1·1
West Midlands B. & S.W. Countles and Wales	2,729 4,027	3·3 3·1	2.4	5·3 2·7	+ 0.9	- 2·0 + 0·4
Scotland	5,771 2,569	3.5 6 3	3·5 7·2	4·9 5·5	- "0.9	- 1·4 + 0·8
United Kingdom	52,917	41	3.6	5.9	+ 0.5	- 1.8

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment in London continued quiet, with short time, but was better than a year ago. In the provinces it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago, except at Edinburgh and Belfast, where it was bad and worse than a month and a year ago.

Nach pilot		No. of Members of Unions at end of May, 1913.		age Uner		Inc. (- Dec. (-	
			May, 1913	Apr., 1913.	May, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ondon ther Districts	 	3,381 3,300	5·3 3·2	5·4 3·6	7·9 3·7	- 0·1 - 0·4	- 2.6 - 0.5
nited Kingdom	 	6,681	4.3	4.5	5.6	- 0.2	- 1.3

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued good.

Returns from firms employing 18,560 workpeople in the last week of the month showed practically no change in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

nag i pravijuji di ak taraktik. Hasi Manak a <u>ndo</u> n di kan	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland _ Southern Counties	5.101 1,240 6,818 4,656	Per cent 0·1 - 2·1 + 0.6 - 0·2	Per cent 05 - 3.2 + 3.3 + 0.2	
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	17,815 745	+ 0.0 - 1.1	+ 09	
Total	18,560	- 0.0	+ 08	

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 4,313 members and Trade Unions in the hand-made paper trade with 534 members had respectively 0.8 per cent. and 4.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, the same percentages as at the end of April. At the end of May, 1912, the percentages unemployed were 1.3 and

The Imports of paper in May, 1913, were valued at £624,356, as compared with £634,568 in April, 1913, and £599,647 in May, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £324,759, £313,321, and £298,717 respectively.

BUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during May was good on the whole, and better than in April. With painters it was very good. With plumbers and plasterers, however, employment continued only moderate. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all branches.

Returns received from 851 firms show an increase in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0.1 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 6.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

No. paid on last pay-day in May, 1913 No. paid on last pay-day in May, 1913. District. Month ago. Month ago. - 434 + 677 - 40 + 234 + 23 + 317 + 124 + 197 - 92 - 391 + 15 + 125 7,761 2,686 4,632 3,919 4,482 787 5,598 2,154 4,669 3,388 2,990 510 London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales 24.267 - 404 +1.159 19.309 + 344 + 2.316 England and Wales - 56 - 124 + 36 + 28 2,074 + 115 + 188 492 + 39 + 83 Scotland Ireland 3,129 564 27,960 - 424 + 1,063 21,875 + 498 + 2,587 Lads and Boys. Total. orthern Counties & Yorks. ancashire and Cheshire . . . Iidland & Eastern Counties 2,505 3 - 129 | 46,081 - 63 + 3,346 Scotland 15 - 104 - 3 5,795 + 44 - 40 1,146 + 79 + 108 3,187 - 14 - 236 | 53 022 + 60 + 3,414 United Kingdom ...

The percentage unemployed among all classes of "insured" workpeople usually engaged in building and works of construction declined from 3.8 on 25th April

to 3.4 on 30th May. For the London and South-Eastern district the percentage unemployed on 30th May was 4.8, as compared with 5.2 on 25th April.

Returns from Trade Unions show that the percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of May was 2.8, as compared with 2.9 a month ago and 3.5 a year ago. For plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 6.4, 6.2, and 7.2 respectively. In both cases the lowest district percentages (0.9 for carpenters and 2.2 for plumbers) were for Scotland, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding.

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

In London employment was affected by a strike of

plasterers, and was not so good as a month ago.

Employment at Leeds continued slack, except with painters. With plumbers employment was reported as fairly good on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, but slack at Sheffield, Huddersfield, Halifax, and Hull. With plasterers in the Northern Counties and Yorkshire it was fair generally, except at Leeds, Hartlepool, and York.

Employment with plumbers in Lancashire and Cheshire was slack on the whole; at Liverpool it was worse than a month ago. With plasterers at Manchester employment showed a decline. At Warrington employment declined with bricklayers, and was slack with car-penters and plasterers. At Crewe employment with bricklayers and plasterers remained dull. At Bury and Rochdale employment with carpenters was affected by

Employment continued slack with masons and plumbers at Nottingham, with plumbers at Birmingham, and with plasterers at Cambridge. With plasterers at Birmingham it was fairly good. It declined with carpenters and bricklayers at Colchester.

Employment was dull with carpenters and joiners at Bristol, Bath, Cheltenham, and Newport, with bricklayers at Brighton and Exeter, and with plumbers at Bristol. With plasterers at Plymouth and Swansea it was fair. At Cardiff it was slack with masons and plumbers; with carpenters employment was affected by a dispute. At Bournemouth it continued dull with carpenters and bricklayers.

With plasterers in Scotland employment was reported as having declined; it was fairly good on the whole with plumbers. At Dundee employment continued dull generally, except with painters and slaters.

Employment continued slack with carpenters and masons at Belfast and with carpenters, bricklayers, and plumbers at Dublin. With plasterers at Belfast it was reported as bad, and employment was bad generally at

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good on the whole, and about the same as in the previous month; it was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 46,052 reported 1.7 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of May, compared with the same percentage in April and with 2.5 per cent. in May, 1912.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment was still good, although the proportion out of work was rather higher than in April; it was better than in May, 1912. At the end of the month Trade Unions with a membership of 17,567 reported 1.9 per cent. unemployed, the percentages for a month ago and a year ago being 1.6 and 3.2 respectively. With french polishers in London employment was fair only.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in May, 1913, were valued at £42.972, as compared with £45,600 in April, 1913, and £33,692 in May, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £100,185, £91,925, and £88,612 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

In these trades employment continued good, overtime being worked at some centres; it was about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed at the end of May among * The comparison with a year ago is affected by increases in the rates of wages.

classes of "insured" workpeople usually engaged in saw milling was 2.1, compared with 2.5 at the end of April.

June, 1913.

Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 8,579 reported 2.5 per cent. unemployed, as against 2.7 per cent. in April and 3.6 per cent. in May, 1912. A decline on the previous month was reported at Birmingham and Bristol, and employment was slack at Leeds. Derby, Gloucester and Dublin.

	111	iports.				
Description.	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a		
	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Timber, hewn sawn	Loads. 363,510 426,838	Loads. 265,776 187,647	Loads. 286,706 365,835	Loads. + 97,734 +239,191	Loads. + 76,804 + 61,003	
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 12.461	£ 18,608	£ 14,348	- 6,147	- £	

Coopers.

Employment was fair on the whole, and rather better than a month ago. It was good at Dublin and at Edinburgh, but a little short time was still worked at Burton.

Coachbuilding.

Employment in these trades continued very good, and much overtime was reported. Trade Unions with 11,816 members reported 0.8 per cent. as unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 0.9 per cent. in April and 0.8 per cent. in May, 1912. Employment was reported as only moderate at Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment continued good in this trade. Trade Unions reported 0.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 0.6 per cent. a month ago and 1.4 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in May, 1913, were valued at £39,063, as compared with £38,770 in April, 1913, and £27,654 in May, 1912; the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at

£18,514, £16,749, and £19,635 respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment was good on the whole with general wheelwrights and smiths. Packing case makers continued well employed at Manchester and Bradford, overtime being worked; there was an improvement on the previous month in London, and employment was fair at Bolton. Skip and basket makers were very well employed at Oldham, and employment was good for cane and wicker workers at Basford (Notts).

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, especially in the flint glass trades. There was, however, a decline in the ordinary glass bottle trade.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers respecting the numbers employed and amount of wages paid in the week ended May 24th,

The second of th	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
5 20 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Week	Inc. (Dec. (Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Test Amount test	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Glass Bottle	6 035 1,837	- 1·8 - 0·2	- 4·9 - 0·5	7,430 2,117	- 10·1 - 0·2	- 14·6 + 3·5	
Other Branches	273	+ 1.9	+ 6.2	309	+ 10	+ 10	
Total	8,145	- 1.3	- 3.6	9,856	- 7.8	- 10.	
Districts.							
North of England	646 4,994	- 0·3 - 1·5	- 14·3 - 3·6	747 6,094	- 13·4 - 10·6	- 22:	
Lancashire	852 724	- 0·5 + 1·0	+ 3.6	1,018	+ 1.9	+ 0.7	
Scotland	620 309	- 4·0 - 1·9i	- 7.5 - 13.0	795 312	- 0·1 - 2·5	+ 25	
Total	8,145	- 1.3	- 3.6	9,856	- 7.8	- 10:	

Returns from firms employing 8,145 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed a decrease of 1 3 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 10.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment in the glass bottle trade was good enerally in Yorkshire, especially at Leeds, where the edical bottle branch was specially busy; there was, loweyer, an increase in the number unemployed owing stoppages for repairs. At Mexborough employment yas only moderate. In the North of England it was air on the whole, but not so good as in the previous nonth. At St. Helens, Bristol, and Dublin employment vas good; at Glasgow it was fair.

With sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens employment was fair, and with sheet glass cutters it was good. At Birmingham employment was good with flint glass makers with whom it showed an improvement), with flint glass cutters (who reported overtime as being worked), and with plate glass bevellers and silverers. In the Wordsley and Stourbridge district it was good with flint glass makers, and very good with flint glass cutters. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was bad, with short time general, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago. With glass blowers in London it continued fair, and was rather better than a year ago.

In	ports	and Ex	ports.			
Description.	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a		
Description:	1913. 1913.		1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	cwts. 72,966	cwts. 114,135	cwts. 108,446	ewts. - 41,169	cwts. - 35,480	
Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental. &c.	38,197 77,273	40,740 77,328	27,374 72,290	- 2,543 - 55	+ 10,823 + 4,983	
Manufactures, other sorts Bottles	349 gross. 155,772	149 gross. 170,040	2,255 gross. 136,357	+ 200 gross. - 14,268	- 1,906 gross. + 19,415	
Exports (British & Irish): Plate Flint Manufactures,other sorts Bottles	cwts. 21,736 7,888 63,789 gross. 94,223	cwts. 23,034 6,405 62,513 gross. 85,474	cwts. 17,534 6,555 57,227 gross. 92,041	cwts 1 298 + 1,483 + 1,276 gross. + 8,749	cwts. + 4,202 + 1,333 + 6,562 gross. + 2,182	

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades continued good on the whole, being about the same as a month ago. It was still adversely affected to some extent by the dispute of

Returns from firms employing 16,192 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed no change in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. As compared with May, 1912, there was an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings.				
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a			
remain were desired	May 24th, 1913.	Month Yea ago. ago		May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,524 ture 9,767 ding 3,901 Per cent. + 2-4 - 0-5		Per cent + 6.5 + 0.5 + 0.5	9,319	Per cent. + 1.8 + 0.5 + 1.9	Per cent. + 9.0 - 2.6 + 0.1			
Total	16,192	+ 0.0	+ 1	15,878	+ 1·1	- 0.1			
Districts:— Potteries Other Districts	11,475 4,717	- 0·2 + 0·5	+ 1:		+ 0·4 + 2·3	- 2·0 + 4·0			
Total	16,192	+ 0.0	+ 1	15,878	+ 1·1	- 0.1			

In the Potteries district employment was reported as fairly good on the whole-about the same as a month In the other districts it was the same as a month ago, good in the earthenware trades, and fair in the fairs in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

china trades. In Scotland it was good, and in the South-Western district fair.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in May, 1913, were valued at £94,329, as compared with £96,784 in April, 1913, and £84,826 in May, 1912. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £295,108, £285,300, and £189,993 respectively.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trades continued good, and was much better than a month ago. In the cement trade also employment continued good. Returns from brickmaking firms employing 11,628 workpeople in the week ended 24th May showed an increase of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 8.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	M	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
They a bus on a line is to	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 24th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	3,418	Per cent. + 1·2	Per cent. + 2.9	£ 4,447	Per cent. + 1·1	Per cent. + 5·1	
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,544	+ 1.4	+ 0.8	4,179	+ 8.6	+ 3.9	
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	3,082,	+ 4.1	- 0.7	4,098	+ 13.6	+ 1.1	
Scotland Other Districts	770 784	+ 10·6 + 7·8	- 2·7 + 7·2	898 985	+ 14.4 + 20.4	+ 1.1	
Total	11,628	+ 3.0	+ 0.2	14,607	+ 8.6	+ 3.1	

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, employment was good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago; at Oldham, however, it was still only fair. Employment in the Leicestershire and Peterborough districts showed a further improvement. At Nottingham a slight improvement was reported, but employment was still bad, with much short time. In the glazed brick trade in Shropshire and with firebrick makers in the Stourbridge and Brierley Hi'l districts it was good. Employment was good in the Eastern Counties and in Kent, and fair in Devonshire and in North Wales. It was good in Scotland, where it showed a considerable improvement on the previous month.

Cement workers in Kent and Essex continued to be well employed, with much overtime. Employment also continued good in the Tees and Hartlepool district.

The Imports of cement during May, 1913, amounted to 9,784 tons, compared with 8,043 tons in April, 1913, and 8,185 tons in May, 1912. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 78,342 tons, 62,408 tons, and 44,026 tons respectively.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

LABOURERS not on the farm staff lost a little time through wet weather in the first part of the month in many districts, but cases of serious interruption to outdoor work from the weather were exceptional in the reports. In most districts the demand for extra labourers was generally fairly good, farmers in many cases having arrears of work to clear off. The demand principally arose from such work as hoeing and weeding, planting potatoes, carting manure, preparing the land for, and sowing, root crops; while threshing also provided a certain amount of work in some districts.

The supply of extra men was on the whole hardly equal to requirements, and some scarcity of men was reported in a number of districts. A scarcity of men for permanent situations was also reported from many

A rise in wages was fairly general at the Whitsuntide hiring fairs in Cumberland and Westmorland, the increases in some cases amounting to £3 or £4 for the halfyear as compared with the corresponding hirings in 1912. Increased wages were also reported at hiring

June, 1913.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

THE fish landed in May, 1913, showed a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value as compared with May, 1912. The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in May, 1913, and 1912.

	Qui	antity.	Value.		
erenar.	May, 1913.	May, 1912.	May, 1913.	May, 1912.	
Fish (other than Shell); England and Wales Sootland Ireland	640 106	Cwts. 1,150,816 976,557 73,343	£ 723,206 271,131 26,911	£ 608,674 248,705 29,386	
Shell Fish		2,200,716	1,021,248 36,282	886,765 39,751	
Total Value	-		1,057,530	926,516	

Fishermen.—Employment with fishermen was, on the whole, good and better than a month ago. At Grimsby it continued good, at Lowestoft and Hull it was fair, and at Lowestoft better than a month ago. Employment was good at Yarmouth and better than a month ago. At Aberdeen it continued good; it was also good at Peterhead and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Fraserburgh it was fair, and at Macduff moderate. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were slack and irregular throughout the month.

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

Fish Curers.—With fish curers employment was good at Grimsby and Hull, fair at Lowestoft, and bad at Yarmouth. At Aberdeen, Peterhead and Fraserburgh it was good, and at Macduff moderate.

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during May, 1913, were valued at £56,563, as compared with £78,525 in April, 1913, and £61,432 in

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN MAY.

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 May, 1913, 50,711 seamen,* of whom 4,484 (or 8.8 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with May, 1912, there was a net increase of 696. There were large increases at London and Southampton, and a considerable decrease at Liverpool.

Langue Chil.	Number of S								
Principal Ports.		May,		Five	months May,	ended			
	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1913.			
ENGLAND & WALES. East Coast.									
Tyne Ports	3,226 464 463 1,109 39	2,855 410 407 1,365 58	- 371 - 54 - 56 + 256 + 19	10,716 1,736 1,821 6,292 222	12,552 1,624 1,674 6,562 272	+ 1,836 - 112 - 147 + 270 + 50			
Bristol Channel. Bristol†	1,268 832 4,370 418	887 575 3,749 419	- 381 - 257 - 621 + 1	5,454 3,549 16,630 1,530	4,435 4,588 20,338 1,894	- 1,019 + 1,039 + 3,708 + 364			
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	20,226 6,988 4,608	19,033 8,204 6,378	- 1,193 + 1,216 + 1,770	77,704 39,077 20,650	82,966 40,132 22,950	+ 5,262 + 1,055 + 2,300			
SCOTLAND. Leith	360 241	350 302	- 10 + 61	1,852 1,409	2,070 1,303	+ 218 - 106			
Glasgow	5,292	5,459	+ 167	17,781	21,515	+ 3,734			
IRELAND. Dublin	26 85	77	+ 51 + 98	345 676	296 936	- 49 + 260			
Total	50,015	50,711	+ 696	207,444	226,107	+18,663			

During the five months January-May, 1913, the total

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

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

number of seamen shipped was 226,107, an increase of 18,663 on the total for the corresponding period of 1912. Lascars are not included in the above figures.

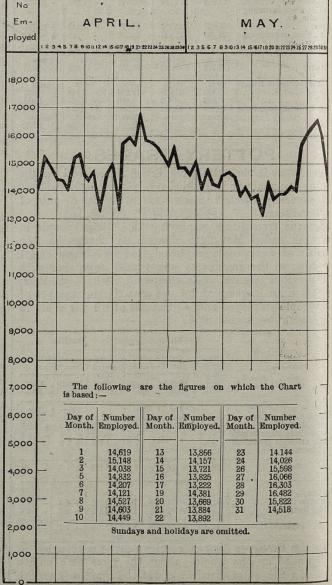
DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fair in London and fairly good at other ports; it showed little change on the whole on a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

London.*—Employment continued fair, but showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago. The average number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves in the five weeks ended May 31st. 1913, was 14,573, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. compared with a month ago. No comparable figures are available for May, 1912, as towards the close of that month employment was disorganised by a strike.

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.*								
		In Docks.	(ALCOHOL)		1				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.				
Week ended May 3rd " " " 10th " " 17th " " 24th " ", " 31st	5,061 4,754	2,440 2,660 2,434 2.530 3,744	7,791 7,721 7,188 7,237 8,976	7,057 6,736 6,570 6,763 6,822	14.848 14,457 13.758 14,000 15,798				
Average for 5 weeks ended May 31s, 1913	} 5,021	2,762	7,783	6,790	14,573				
Average for Apr., 1913	5,112	2,731	7,843	7,106	14,949				

The number employed during May, 1913, fluctuated between a maximum of 16,482 and a minimum of 13,222. Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of April and May, 1913.



* Exclusive of Tilbury.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the locks was 1,356 during May, 1913, as compared with 485 a month ago.

Liverpool .- Employment was fairly good with dock abourers, and very fair with quay and railway carters; there was some improvement on a month ago, and a more narked improvement on a year ago.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear ntinued fairly good with dock and quayside labourers, and good with trimmers and teemers. It continued good with dock labourers at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough; was fair, but not so good as a month ago, with riveride labourers at Hartlepool. Employment was modeate with dock labourers at Hull, good at Grimsby, and air at Goole; coal workers were fairly well employed the whole at all three ports. Employment was good Lowestoft, but at Yarmouth it was affected by a diste: it was fair at King's Lynn.

Employment was fair at Plymouth, but not so good a month ago, and was moderate at Bristol. It was airly good on the whole at the South Wales ports.

Employment was fair, and rather better than a month at Leith and Dundee, and was good, with overtime rked, at Grangemouth. It continued good at Glasw, and was good and better than a month ago at

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

PART II.—Unemployment. APPLICATION TO THE UMPIRE.

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of rade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is ereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) as received the following application for decision as to hether contributions are payable or not in respect of the

lowing classes of workmen :-

257. Workmen described as motor tyre foot pump makers and gaged in: (1) Casting the bodies of pumps in aluminium; (2) rilling and turning steel and brass parts and fitting the same

DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

[Note.—Where no reference is given to an application, the uestion has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a atter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with anagraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regu-

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no pestion of general interest, or which merely apply a principle aid down in a previous decision, are not published.]

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Inurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby ive notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on stions whether contributions are payable:-

-The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE AYABLE in respect of:-

319. Workmen engaged in the repair of the framework suplead chambers used in the manufacture of sulphuric

1321. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in flattening or ending, or any process subsequent thereto, tubes, whether razed, welded or seamless, which are intended wholly or mainly or the cycle or motor cycle trade.

ision A 787 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for August, does not relate to processes prior to flattening. cision B 901 (8) (Board of Trade Labour Gazette for Sep-

ber, 1912), by which it was decided that contributions are payable in respect of workmen who are engaged in flattening ends, cutting and slotting cycle tubes, is cancelled. The ainder of decision B 901 is unaffected.

orage tank, in connecting pipes and fixing a hand pump.

1325. Workmen emgaged wholly or mainly in constructing ausoleums or vaults to which access can be obtained without

assistance of labourers.

26. Workmen engaged in the manufacture or repair of oders for drying machines.

29. Coppersmiths and helpers employed in establishments

ich are engaged wholly or mainly in preparing copper pipes the conveyance of steam, including copper expansion bends, or making copper fittings and appliances for use as parts of the ducts of a mechanical engineering establishment. (Applica-

1330. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making, assembling or fitting parts of machines used by shopkeepers for fruit-cleaning, meat-mincing, filling sausage skins, slicing bread, cork-

ing bottles.

1331. Workmen engaged in whitewashing or limewashing railway arches and similar structures which are used as stables,

1332. Workmen described as joiners and their labourers, and engaged in repairing wooden water-cooling towers.

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

1318. Workmen engaged in the repair of lead chambers used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.
1320. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of regu-

lating sewing-machines for various classes of work, and not engaged wholly or mainly in repairing the machines.

1322. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making leather

tool rolls for motor cars.

tool rolls for motor cars.

1327. Workmen engaged in making electric plan-printing apparatus (other than those engaged in ironfounding).

1328. Workmen employed in a chain-making establishment, and engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture or repair of miscellaneous chain attachments, such as hooks, swivels, shackles, brackets, eyebolts. (Application 249.)

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following are among the more interesting legal cases affecting labour reported in May. 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 EMPLOY-MENT: CLOTHES CATCHING FIRE: NEGLIGENCE OF FELLOW-

WERT: CLOTHES CATCHING FIRE: NEGLIGENCE OF FELLOW-WORKMAN.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, a workman is entitled to compensation for injuries only where those injuries were caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment.

A ship's compensation was at work as the reas of a big line.

A ship's carpenter was at work on the poop of a ship lying A snip's carpenter was at work on the poop of a ship lying in a foreign harbour, when a shore workman came down the ladder lighting a cigarette. This man threw down the match which he had used, and it fell among some shavings near the carpenter's legs, and set them on fire. The carpenter's trousers were saturated with kerosine from a barrel which he had been moving and in consequence his alathered with he had been moving, and in consequence his clothes caught fire and he was injured. He claimed compensation, but the Sheriff-Substitute refused to make an award in his favour, on the ground that the accident did not arise out of his employment. The workman appealed. The Court of Session allowed the appeal, holding that appeared. The Court of Session allowed the appeal, holding that the workman was exposed, by reason of his employment, to the risk in question more than other people, as other people were not obliged to stand among shavings with oily trousers.—Manson v. Forth and Clyde Steamship Company.—Court of Session. 23rd

REVIEW OF COMPENSATION: TERMINATION AS FROM FUTURE DATE:

Any weekly payment made under the Act by way of compensation may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished,

A workman was injured by a fall in February, 1911, in circumstances entitling him to compensation. He was awarded compensation at the rate of 10s. a week, as being wholly incapacitated. The employers subsequently applied to have the award reviewed; but the case was adjourned on their undertaking to give the workman light work and to pay him a certain weekly sum. At a later application in June, 1912, the weekly payment of 10s. was restored, and was thenceforward paid up to January, 1913. On February 24th, 1913, another application by the employers for a review was heard. The Recorder then made an order that the weekly sum of 10s. should cease as from that date upon the employers undertaking to provide the workman with A workman was injured by a fall in February, 1911, in cirorder that the weekly sum of 10s. should cease as from that date upon the employers undertaking to provide the workman with light work at £1 a week for the period of one month from that date. Against this award the workman appealed. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, and sent the case back to the Recorder in order that he might make an award under the Act. They directed him that if he were satisfied that there was any incapacity as a result of the accident at the time of the hearing of the applition he should award compensation; and if there were such as a result of the accident at the time of the hearing of the applition he should award compensation; and if there were no such incapacity at the time of the application he should discontinue the compensation. He had no jurisdiction, however, to make the award which he had made.—Brady v. R. & H. Hall, Limited.—Court of Appeal, Ireland. 2nd May, 1913.

(2) Shops Act.

WHAT IS A "SHOP"?: RAILWAY BOOKSTALL: PROOF OF DILIGENCE IN ENFORCING ACT.

By the Shops Act, 1912, a shop assistant may not be employed about the business of a shop after 1.30 p.m. on at least one week day in each week. Where the occupier of a shop is charged with an offence against the Act, he is entitled to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court; and, if after the offence has been proved, he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has used due diligence to enforce

faction of the court that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act, and that the said other person has committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent or connivance, that other person must be convicted, and the occupier is to be exempt. The expression "shop" includes any premises where any retail business is carried on; and the expression "shop assistant" means any person wholly or mainly employed in a shop in connection with the serving of customers, or the receipt of orders, or the despatch of goods.

The proprietors of railway bookstalls were charged with unlawfully employing a shop assistant in their business of a shop at a certain railway station after 1.30 p.m. on each week day in a certain week. The person said to have been employed was a clerk in charge of a bookstall on the railway station platform. He had been told by his employers to take a half-holiday each week, but had not done so. It was contended on behalf of the employers that the bookstall was not a shop; that the clerk was not a shop assistant; and that the employers had taken such steps as they were able to enforce the Act, and were not liable for the disobedience of their clerk. The magistrates dismissed the charge, but the case was brought on appeal before the High Court. The High Court held that the object of the Act was to enforce a compulsory half-holiday on shop assistants; that the bookstall was a shop and the clerk was a shop assistant within the meaning of the Act; and that the employers had not shown that they had taken all reasonable precautions to prevent the infringement of the Act, therefore they were liable to conviction. The appeal was therefore allowed, and the case sent back to the magistrates to be dealt with.—Ward v. W. H. Smith & Son.—King's Bench Division 9th May, 1913.

(3) National Insurance.

RULES OF APPROVED SOCIETY: ULTRA VIRES: SICKNESS BENEFIT: CERTIFICATE OF PANEL DOCTOR.

Under the National Insurance Act, 1911, sickness benefit in the Under the National Insurance Act, 1911, sickness benefit in the case of insured persons who are members of an approved society is administered by and through the society. An approved society may, with the consent of the Insurance Commissioners, provide for the application of its existing rules, or make new rules, with regard to the manner and time of paying or distributing, and mode of calculating, benefits, suspension of benefits, notices of proof of disease or disablement. Every dispute between an approved society and an insured person who is a member of that society relating to anything done or omitted by such person or such society under the Act, or any regulation made under the Act, must be decided in accordance with the rules of the society, but any party to such dispute may appeal from such decision to the Insurance Commissioners. Insurance Commissioners.

Insurance Commissioners.

An approved society passed a resolution under which they declined to pay sickness benefit to any member unless he had obtained a certificate of sickness from a doctor on the panel. A member of this society, having been taken ill, and claiming to be entitled to sickness benefit, sent to the society a certificate of illness from a doctor who was not one of those on the panel. The society refused to pay sickness benefit under the Act unless the member forwarded a medical certificate from a doctor on the panel. The member then brought an action against the officers of the society for a declaration that the resolution passed by the society purporting to prevent the society from accepting as evidence of the incapacity of its members within the meaning of the Act certificates of medical practitioners other than those upon the panel was illegal, ultra vires, and unenforcible. At the trial

the panel was illegal, ultra vires, and unenforcible. At the trial the action was dismissed, and the plaintiff accordingly appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the resolution in question was ultra vires and illegal; that the approved society were bound to consider the evidence of sickness which was offered, whether that evidence consisted of the certificate of a doctor on the panel or of any other doctor, or of any other sufficient evidence of sickness. The society, by this resolution, were interfering with the rights of those entitled to sickness benefit, and the court had the duty of preventing such ultra vires action. The Court of Appeal therefore allowed the appeal, and made the declaration asked for.—Heard v. Pickthorne and Others.—Court of Appeal. 1st May, 1913.

(4) Miscellaneous.

CONTRACT IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE: AGREEMENT NOT TO SERVE IN CERTAIN TRADE: REASONABLENESS.

By the common law of England, a contract by which a person

By the common law of England, a contract by which a person binds himself not to engage in a certain employment is void unless the contract is no wider than is reasonably necessary to protect the interests of the other party.

A man signed a contract of service with a firm of bust manufacturers, and in the contract he agreed that he would not for ten years after leaving the firm's employment be in any way connected with the businesses of bust manufacturers, wax modellers, or retailers of tailors' or drapers' shop fittings anywhere in the United Kingdom. After being in the service for a considerable time the man left the firm, and entered the employment of another firm carrying on a business within the terms of the agreement. His late employers then brought an action against the man for an injunction to restrain him from continuing to serve his new employers. The judge dismissed the action, holding that it was unreasonable to attempt to prevent the defendant from entering the business of a retailer of tailors' and drapers' fittings, which might be a quite different class of business from that of the plaintiffs. The restriction of ten years in point of time also was unreasonable. The agreement therefore was invalid in law, as it was wider than was reasonably necessary to protect the

employer.—Gems v. Sickerson.—Chancery Division. 23rd May. 1913.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

MAN WORKING IN A SET: WAGES COLLECTED BY ONE: EMBEZZLE.

MENT: WHO MUST BEAR Loss?

Five miners worked in a colliery in a "set." The practice of the colliery in such a case was for one of the set to collect the wages due for all and to distribute the money among his fellow. workmen. At the end of a certain day one of the men collected the wages, but, instead of paying one of the others his share, absconded with the money. In these circumstances the defrauded man sued the colliery company for 7s. 6d., the wages to which he was entitled for his day's work. The county court judge held that the plaintiff had acquiesced in being paid in this way, and that therefore he must put up with the loss. Judgment was accordingly given for the employers. The plaintiff appealed.

The High Court allowed the appeal, and ordered judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for the amount he claimed. They held that the defendants had only been able to prove acquiescence in an existing state of facts; they had not been able to

in an existing state of facts; they had not been able to prove acquiescent in an existing state of facts; they had not been able to prove that the defaulter was acting as the agent of the plaintiff receiving money for him or that the plaintiff had agreed to accomise a him as his agent.—Pilling v. South Kirkby Featherstone Collier Limited.—King's Bench Division. 22nd May, 1913.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN MAY, 1913.

(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.)

DURING May 643 fresh applications (312 from domes servants, &c.) for work were registered by 9 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 877 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 193 persons, of whor 106 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 19 situations found for applicants, 151 were of a more of less permanent character, while 42 were temporary only

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

	Applie by W	ations ork-	Situations offered by Employers during		Num	ber of ged by	Workp Emplo	eople yers.
		ple			Permanently.		Tem- porarily.	
The proper transfer of the con-	May, 1913.	May, 1912.	May, 1913.	May, 1912.	May, 1913.	May, 1912.	May, 1913.	May, 1912.
			Sumr	nary b	y Bur	eaux.		
Central Bureau:— 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. Y. W. C. A.:—	106	106	92	103	34	13	6	10
26, George Street, (1) Hanover Sq., W. (2) Dublin:—	242 68	301 59	492 136	542 139	49 17	61 15	20	26 2
30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birming- ham, Leeds, and	29	34	18	19		10	3	1
Glasgow)	198	198	139	121	51	53	10	12
Total of 9 Bureaux	643	698	877	924	151	152	42	51
all alemidossessi	2014		umma	ry by	Occup	ation	B.	
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	58 16 12 103 13 312 129	59 12 13 92 12 371 139	31 8 74 43 49 600 72	40 9 120 39 31 625 60	12 -7 18 14 81 19	11 2 8 10 — 96 25	2 2 9 - 25 4	1 -6 10 1 30 3
Total of 9 Bureaux	643	698	877	924	151	152	42	51

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 39 persons in London and 19 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 274 person in London and 97 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

THE total number of alien immigrants into the United States during March, 1913, was 96,958, while the number of alien emigrants was 15,044. Of the 96,958 immigrants, 26,105 were from Italy, 24,743 from Russia (including Finland), 18,543 from Austria-Hungary, and 5,668 from the United Kingdom. Amajority of the immigrants were described as farm labourers, because of the company of the immigrants were described as farm labourers. labourers, or servants.

labourers, or servants.

The total number of alien immigrants during the nine month ended March 31st, 1913, was 747,998, a total much in excess that for the corresponding nine months in the previous three years. Of this total, 176,252 were from Russia (including Filand), 159,958 from Austria-Hungary, 150,383 from Italy, 54,65 from the United Kingdom, 23,755 from Germany, and 18,55 from Greece. There were also 51,774 alien immigrants from British North America; but the number of alien emigrants. British North America in the same period was 35,867.

number of alien emigrants to other countries in the same period

number of alien emigrants to other countries in the same period was 211,931, of whom 77,284 went to Italy, 42,958 to Austria-Hungary, and 28,875 to Greece. It will be observed that the emigration to Greece exceeded the immigration therefrom; this was also the case with Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.

Of the 747,998 immigrants during the nine months, 172,639 were described as farm labourers, 133,214 as labourers, and 90,832 as servants. The principal skilled occupations represented were:—Tailors, 16,648; carpenters and joiners, 9,330; shoemakers, 7,796; miners, 6,441; seamstresses, 6,334; and dressmakers, 4,510. Clerks and accountants numbered 9,693, and those in "professional occupations" (engineers, teachers, musicians, &c.), 10,029. The number returned as of no occupation, including a large number of women and children, was 203,826.

The number of alien immigrants debarred from landing, or returned after landing (excluding those returned under the provisions of the Chinese exclusion law), was 1,721 during March, 1913, and 15,045 during the nine months ended March 31st, 1913. The principal cause of rejection or deportation was on the ground

The principal cause of rejection or deportation was on the ground of being "likely to become a public charge."

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. Quarterly Returns of Sales.

Names of Societies	Sales* in	Percentage Increase compared with				
Nature of Business.	1913.	1912.	1908.	A year ago.	Five years ago.	
	£	£	£			
NGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY: Distributive Departments Productive "	7,263,018 1,953,131	6,966,811 1,782,055	6,204,843 1,468,514	4·3 9·6	17·1 33·0	
COTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY: Distributive Departments Productive "	2,126,441 705,068	1,985,153 653,513	1,912,688 621,328	7·1 7·9	11·2 13·5	
NGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:—Productive Departments	56,440	58,635	35,883	- 3.7‡	57:3	
RISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments †	71,685	69,378	36,647	3.3	95.6	
otal—Distributive Depts	9,461,144 2,714,639	9,021,342 2,494,203	8,154,178 2,125,725	4·9 8·8	16·0 27·7	
rand Total	12,175,783	11,515,545	10,279,903	5.7	18.4	

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

RETURNS have been received from the principal Cooperative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on June 2nd, 1913.

The figures in the following Table are based on returns from 354 Co-operative Societies:

District.		domir e per ne 2nd	4 lbs.	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Mar 1st, 1913.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on June 1st, 1912.		
deal sar borio!	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and Yorkshire	71/4	51/4	6.35	71/4	51/4	6.38	71/4	51/2	6.35
Lancs. & Cheshire N. Mid. Counties W. do. do S. do. do Eastern Counties London S. E. Counties S. W. Counties Wales & Mon.	63/4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5.91 5.39 5.67 5.44 5.88 5.94 6.00	63/4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5.93 5.41 5.69 5.49 5.85 5.88 5.98 5.75	63/4 6 6 6 61/2 6 61/2 6	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5.96 5.43 5.69 5.49 5.89 5.94 6.10
England and Wales	71/4	5	5.78	71/4	5	5•79	71/4	5	5*81
SCOTLAND. Northern Counties Eastern Counties Lanarkshire Other Southern	7 7 6½	5½ 5 6	6·29 6·27 6·03	7 7 6½	5½ 5 6	6*29 6*29 6*03	7 7½ 6½	5½ 5 6	6·30 6·45 6·03
Counties	6½	6	6.36	61/2	6	6.42	7	6	6.43
Scotland	7	5	6-27	7	5	6.30	7½	5	6.37
Great Britain	71/4	5	5*96	71/4	5	5-98	7½	5	6.02

The mean of the predominant prices on June 2nd shows little change as compared with either March 1st, 1913, or June 1st, 1912.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on June 2nd, 1913, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Tables: -

en manekara - 17 er beblik e	June	2nd, 1	1913.	Ma	y 1st, :	1913.	Jun	e 1st, 1	1912.
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.
London :-	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W .	6	51/2	5.6	6	51/2	5.6	6	51/2	5.8
E. & N.E	6	51/2	5.6	6	51/2	5.6	6	51/2	5.7
S.E	5½	51/2	5.5	51/2	51/2	5.5	51/2	51/2	5.5
W. & W.C	6	5½	6.0	6	5½	6.0	61/2	5½	6.0
N. Counties & Yorks.	1	100	100000	23 (5.2)				100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Contract of
Lancs. & Cheshire	}7	5½	6.0	7	51/2	6.0	6½	5½	6.1
Midlands	6	5	5.4	6	5 5 5 1/2	5.5	6	5 5	5.5
Eastern Counties	6 6	5 51/2	5.4	6 6	5	5.4	6	5	5.6
Southern Counties .	6	51/2	6.0	6	51/3	6.0	61/2	51/2	6.1
S. Western Counties	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.7
and Wales	7	ET	6.2	7	ET/	6.2	7	6	0.1
Scotland	1000	5½	0.2		5½	6.2		0	6.4
Great Britain	7	5	5.8	7	5	5.8	7	5	5.8

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

Place.		Predominant Price per 4 lbs.		(-)	Last change.		
		on June 2nd, 1913.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs.	
London		d. 5½ & 6	d.	d.	Feb. '12	d. + 1/4	
201401		0/2 00 0				1 /4	
Birmingham		51/2 & 6		-	May '12	- 1/4	
Bolton		51/2		- 1/2	Jan. '13	- 1/2	
Bristol		51/2 & 6			Feb. '12	+ 1/2	
Cardiff		6			1st Apl.'12	+ 1/2	
Derby		5½		C	April '12	+ 1/2	
Hull		51/2	1,01,000,000		June '10	- 1/2	
Ipswich		6			March '12	+ 1/2	
Leeds		51/2 & 61/2			May '10	- 1/2	
Leicester		51/2			April '12	+ 1/2	
Liverpool		6			May '12	+ 1/2	
Manchester		5½ & 6			Oct. '11	+ 1/2	
Middlesbrough		5% & 6		+ 1/2	July '12	+ 1/2	
Norwich		5			Nov. '09	- 1/2	
Nottingham		51/2			June '10	- 1/2	
Oldham		41/2		- 1/2	March '13	- 1/2	
Plymouth		6		/2	June '10	- 1/2	
Portsmouth		6			Oct. '10	+ 1/2	
Potteries		5½		Stanto.	April '12	+ 1/2	
Southampton		51/2 & 6			April '13	+ 1/4	
Wolverhampton	**	5		- 1/2	July '12	+++-+-++++++-	
Aberdeen		6			May '12	+ 1/2	
Dundee		5½		- 1/2	Sept. '12	+ 1/2	
Edinburgh	••	612		- 1/2	Nov. '12	- 1/	
Glasgow		61/2		•••	Oct. '11	- ½ + ½	
Belfast		6			March '13	- 1/2	
Dublin		6		- 1/2	Feb. '13	- 1/2	

*Where two prices are quoted, about equal quantities were sold at each price As compared with June 1st, 1912, the price is lower in 6 of the towns, and higher in one; in the remaining 20 towns no change is shown.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

	Month.		Mean London Gazette Price		oorts.	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households	
	. 8	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for Cash).		
May April May	1912.	1: 1	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 37 6 31 7 32 8	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 36 7	Per cwt. s. d. 10 934 10 534	Per sack of 280 lbs. s. d. 29 1034 27 814 28 91/2	

The imports of wheat during September, 1912—May, 1913, amounted to 18,772,665 qrs., or 1,833,446 qrs. more than in the corresponding months of 1911-12. The imports of wheatmeal and flour during September, 1912—May, 1913, amounted to 8,766,421 cwts. (equivalent to 2,840,970 quarters of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 1,230,298 cwts, more than in September, 1911June, 1913.

TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.*

Number and Magnitude. —The most important disputes in progress in May were those involving about 50,000 coal miners in South Wales, and about 25,000 tube and metal workers in South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire. The total number of disputes beginning during the month was 136, as compared with 153 in the previous month, and 72 in May, 1912. In the new disputes 97,093 workpeople were directly, and 28,205 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before May, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, give a total of 149,812 workpeople involved in trade disputes in May, 1913, as compared with 80,110 in April, 1913, and 99,156 in May, 1912.

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

Group	os			No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.			
of Trade	s.			Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.	
Building — Coal Mining Other Mining and Qua Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile — Clothing Transport Other Trades	arryin	 - 	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	34 10 5 15 10 8 14 6 13 21	7,882 42,422 1,548 6,532 1,530 21,258 3,603 1,412 6,598 5,308	3 872 12,440 44 2,040 587 5,594 2,848 58 200 522	11,754 54,862 1,592 8,572 2,117 26,852 6,451 470 6,798 5,830	
Total, May, 1913				136	97,093	28,205	125,298	
Total, April, 1913				153	47,150	16,493	63,643	
Total, May, 1912				72	91,966	2,425	94,391	

Causes. -Of the new disputes 106 arose on various wages questions, viz., 95, directly involving 48,000 workpeople, on demands for advances in wages, and 11, directly involving 2,023 workpeople, on other wages questions. Of the remaining disputes, 16, directly involving 3,226 workpeople, arose on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 7, directly involving 41,227 workpeople, on questions of

trade union principle; 2, directly involving 521 work-people, on questions of hours of labour; 2, directly involving 475 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 3 on other matters.

Results. — During the month settlements were effected in the case of 83 new disputes, directly involving 60,856 workpeople, and 27 old disputes, directly involving 8,650 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 41, directly involving 49,447 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 1,218 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 57, directly involving 18,841 persons, were compromised.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in May by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 810,900. In addition, 277,900 working days were lost during May owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in May of all disputes, new and old, was 1,088,800 working days, as compared with 588,400 in the previous month, and 981,700 in May, 1912.

Summary for the first Five Months of 1912 and 1913 †:-

		J	an.—May,	1912.	J	an.—May,	1913.	
Groups of Trades.		No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Building	139.30	29	2,322	32,500	76	15,426	192,600	
Coal Mining		27	1,022,990	30,998 000	51	98,243	455,700	
Other Mining	and	5	571	26,700	11	3,541	91,600	
Quarrying Engineering		29	6,504	171.300	55	00.010	005.000	
Shipbuilding		18	7,980	127,200	49	22,610 9,135	285,900	
Other Metal		14	2,024	14,400	36	35.042	47,100 256,500	
Textile		44	42,501	3,494,400	103	46.794	857,100	
Clothing		24	21,143	382,100	37	7,419	123,100	
Transport		42	89,269	580,300	51	34,597	855,500	
Other Trades		59	11,421	147,300	88	21,011	246,500	
Total .		291	1,206,725	35,974,200	557	-293,818	3,411,600	

Principal Disputes that began or ended in May.

Occupations.;	Locality.	Work	ber of people olved.	Date when	Dura- tion in Work-	Alleged Cause or Object.;	Result.†
		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	Dispute began.	ing Days.	and a control of collect	vesur.†
Building — Plasterers and labourers —	London	1,500§	700§	1913 10 May	•	Refusal of employers to consider demands for advance in wages and other concessions if conciliation clause be omitted from proposed new working rules, and unless	No settlement reported.
Coal Mining— Miners	South Wales	50,	000	2 May	13	permissive clause be inserted as to employment of non-unionists. Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined the Trade
Metal Trades— Putternmakers, ironmoulders, fitters, labourers, &c.	Falkirk and Bo'ness	4,	500	26 May		Strike of patternmakers for advance in wages, followed by lock-out of ironmoulders for refusing to	Union. No settlement reported.
Tube and other metal workers	South Stafford- shire and North Wor- cestershire	25,	00 †† ∪00 ††	9 May		work with patterns made by substituted labour. For establishment of minimum rates of wages of 23s. per week for men, of 12s. for women, and a graduated scale for youths and girls,	No settlement reported.
Boot and Shoe— Boot and shoe operatives	Leicester	1,920	7	8 Mar.	47	advance of 2s. to men rated at over 23s., and advance in piece prices of 10 per cent. Against dismissal of a workgirl and demand that all workers should join the Trade Union.	Girl to be re-employed after Whitsuntide holidays, and provision made for prevention of future disputes; workers
Transport—Carters	Sheffield	2,000	-	26 May	4	For advance in minimum rate of wages from 24s. to 27s. per week, a minimum of 30s, for two-horse drivers, and other concessions.	joined the Trade Union (see als) p. 205). All-round advance of 1s. per week granted, with minima of 25s. and 27s. for one and two-horse drivers, respectively.
Carters	Bradford	3,000		27 May	4	For advance in wages to minima of 27s. and 30s. per week for one and two-horse drivers, respec- tively, reduction in hours to 63 per week (including meal-times and stable duty), and other con-	Wages of men over 21 years of age advanced to 26s. and 28s. per week respectively, hours of labour fixed at 69 per week inclusive, and other points arranged.

Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.

† 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 disputes.

| With the exception of the employees of one Company the workpeople had resumed work by 8th May.

| Estimated number.

June, 1913.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes taking effect in May.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in May was an increase of £14,789 per week, as compared with one of £24,873 per week in April, 1913, and one of £7,423 per week in May, 1912. The number of workpeople affected was 225,171, of whom 221,671 received increases and 3,500 sustained a decrease.

One change, affecting 1,500 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; eight changes, affecting 180,843 work-people, were arranged by conciliation boards, or by mediation; and seven changes, affecting 9,286 work-people, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 33,542 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In seventeen cases, affecting 3,976 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the five completed months of 1913 .-The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the five months ended May 31st, 1913, was 1,123,568, as compared with 580,210 in the corresponding period of 1912. Of this number, all received net increases, with the exception of 3,500 workpeople, who had an upward and a downward change, leaving their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year; the net amount of the increase being £106,621 per week, as compared with £18,599 in the corresponding period of 1912.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of individuals affected by changes in wages at some time

during the first five months of 1912 and 1913, and the net effects of the changes on their weekly wages:-

SALES SEEDER		Januar	y—May.	£ + 7,072				
Groups of Trades.	19	912.	19	1913.				
	No.	£	No.	£				
Building	31,712	+ 2,842	73,716	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR				
Coal Mining	390,790	+ 8,682	728,653	+ 77,012				
Iron, &c., Mining	9,000	+ 107	18,902	+ 2,406				
Quarrying	2,787	+ 32	4,068	+ 432				
Pig Iron Manufacture	14,682	+ 468	17,644	+ 1,552				
Iron and Steel Manu- facture	47,608	+ 1,353	48,884	+ 2,676				
Engineering and Shipbuilding	41,597	+ 2,276	81,539	+ 4,797				
Other Metal Trades	8,123	+ 826	3,773	+ 332				
Textile Trades	11,314	+ 455	93,452	+ 5,563				
Clothing Trades	601	+ 34	11,055	+ 1.579				
Transport Trades	8,190	+ 628	10,423	+ 840				
Printing, &c., Trades	1,795	+ 152	3,290	+ 230				
Glass, &c., Trades	4,918	+ 268	11,852	+ 846				
Other Trades	3,053	+ 192	8,412	+ 892				
Employees of Local Authorities	4,040	+ 284	4,905	+ 392				
Total	580,210	+ 18,599	1,123,568	+ 106,621				

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in May affected 20,598 workpeople, of whom 4,050 had their hours increased by 769 per week, and the remainder had reductions amounting to 19,424 per week. In the five months ended May 31st the number of workpeople where hours were always at 22,216. whose hours were changed was 33,316. Of these, 29,266 had decreases amounting to 52,525 hours; the remaining 4,050 were those affected by the increase in May.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN MAY, 1913.

Trade.	Trade. Locality. Date from which change took effect.		Occupations.	Work	eximate aber of epeople ted by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
anni k			alam a Laboration of	In- crease.	De- crease.	
			I.—RATES OF	WAGI	ES.	
	Tyne and Blyth	1 May 1 May 15 May 1 May 1 May	Bricklayers. Masons Carpenters and joiners Plasterers Builders' labourers	1,000 300 1,200 200 3,300	:	Increase of 1/2d. per hour (91/2d. to 10d.). Increase of 1/2d. per hour (61/2d. to 63/2.).
62.00	Leeds	1 May { 1 May	Plumbers	250 800 230		Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (6¾d. to 7d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10¼d.).
	Oldham & District	12 May 1 May	Carpenters and joiners	450 200 1,000	::	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (6½d. to 7d.).
Building	Liverpool	1 May	Carpenters and joiners †	3,000 50	::	Increase of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (10d. to 10\(\frac{1}{2}d. \)). Increase of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (9\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) to 10d.).
	London {	24 May	Masons	12,000 3,500 80	::	Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.). Increase of ½d per hour (11d. to 11½d.).
	Plymouth and District	1 May	Masons Carpenters and joiners Plasterers Plumbers	230 500 155 30	S/::13	Increase of ½d per hour (8d. to 8½d).
+	Belfast	1 May { 1 May	Painters Builders' labourers Carpenters and joiners Underground workers and "banks-	390 520 1,000		Increase of ½d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour. Increase of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.).
Coal Mining	Northumberland	26 May	men" (except deputies, mechanics, enginemen and firemen). Other surface workers	45,000		Increase of 6% per cent., making wages 48% per cent. above the standard of November, 1879. Increase of 5 per cent., making wages 39 per cent. above the
)	Durham	5 Мау	Underground and surface workers (including deputies, enginemen, bollerminders, mechanics and coke- men).	130,000		standard of November, 1879. Increase of 6¼ per cent., making wages 56¼ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Other Mining Pig Iron Manu-	North Lines. West of Scotland	4 May { 1 May	Ironstone quarrymen Blastfurnacemen	1,000 1,200		Increase, under sliding scale, of 7½ per cent., making wages 23¾ per cent. above the standard of May, 1909.
facture. Iron & Steel	England & Scotland		Steel melters, pitmen, &c	2,400	3,500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 37½ per cent. above the standard of 1st January, 1899. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
Manufacture. Transport	Halifax	5 May	Gas producermen and charge wheelers Carters †	730	**	Increase of 1½ per cent. Increases to rates of 25s. per week for one horse and 28s. for two horses, with 6d. per day per extra horse.
			II.—HOURS OF	LABO	OUR.	The state of the per day but out a mile.
Building	Liverpool	1 May {	Bricklayers ‡	1,000		Re-arrangement of hours resulting in average increase for the year of 0.2 hours per week.
(London	17 May	Slaters‡	50	12,000	Re-arrangement of hours resulting in average decrease for the year of ½ hour per week.
Transport	Halifax	5 May May	Carters †	::	800 2,800	Decreases to a uniform week of 59 hours. Decreases to 51 hours per week.

Note.—Full particulars will appear in the July Gazette of the following important changes arranged to take effect in June:—Coal Mining.—Increase of 2½ per ent. in the wages of miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Increase of 3d. per ton. in the wages of puddlers, and of ½ per cent. in those of millmen, in the North of England and the Midlands.

* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants.

† See also under Hours of Labour.

‡ See also under Rates of Wages.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FOUR WEEKS ENDED 16TH MAY.

THE total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on May 16th, 1913, was 85,206, of whom 63,291 were men, 13,944 women, 4,037 boys under 17, and 3,934 girls under 17, as compared with 97,854 a month ago and 70,379 on May 24th, 1912.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the four weeks was 186,348 (men 127,005, women 36,584, boys 12,777, and girls 9,982), a daily average of 8,102, compared with a daily average of 8,440 in the previous five weeks, and of 6,619 in the four weeks ended May 24th, 1912.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 68,081, a daily average of 2,960, as compared with 3,004 in the previous five weeks, and with 2,293 in May, 1912. The vacancies filled during the period include 8,885 cases in which persons were placed by Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered.

The number of Exchanges open at May 16th, 1913, was 427, at April 16th, 1913, 426, and at May 24th, 1912, 293.

Comparisons with a year ago are affected by the coming into operation of Part II. of the National Insurance Act. All workmen in the insured trades lodging their unemployment books either at Labour Exchanges or local agencies are, if unemployed, included in the registers of the Exchanges. The insured trades are accordingly dealt with separately below.

INSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 77,508 (men 76,249, women 221, boys 1,019, and girls 19), a daily average of 3,370, compared with 3,359 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 124,386 (men 122,594, women 366, boys 1,402, and girls 24). These figures exclude 8,751 cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at the end of the period was 43,913 (men 43,449, women 149, boys 311, and girls 4), as compared with 46,878 on

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 35,397 (men 34,068, women 98, boys 1,209, and girls 22), a daily average of 1,539, compared with 1,562 in the preceding period. The number of vacancies filled was 27,786 (men 26,894, women 74, boys 799, and girls 19), a daily average of 1,208, compared with 1,219 in the previous five weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 78.5.

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

Groups of Occupations.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building and Works of Construction Sawmilling Shipbuilding Mechanical Engineering Making of Vehicles Cabinet Making, etc.	Per cent. 51·0 0·9 17·2 29·0 1·5 0·4	Per cent. 54.0 0.6 18.0 25.4 1.6 0.4	Per cent. 53.9 0.4 17.5 26.8 1.2 0.2

UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 93,177 (men 38,773, women 33,485, boys 11,265, and girls 9,654), a daily average of 4,051, compared with 4,263 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 144,239 (men 63,110, women 50,853, boys 15,538, and girls 14,738). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 6,912.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at May 16th was 41,293 (men 19,842, women 13,795, boys 3,726, and girls 3,930), as compared with 50,976 on April 18th.

June, 1913.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 58,583 (men 20,301, women 20,928, boys 10,425, and girls 6,929), a daily average of 2,547, compared with 2,578 in the preceding five weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 40,295 (men 14,734, women 15,029, boys 5,934, and girls 4,598), a daily average of 1,752, compared with 1,785 in the preceding five weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 68.8.

Of the vacancies filled during the period, 8,326 (men 4,147, women 3,786, boys 257, and girls 136) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these 1,272 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages, 1,158 were for general labourers, and 2,491 were for the total contraction of the second contraction.

Of the 10,532 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period, 2,874 (boys 1,382 and girls 1,492), or 27.3 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

The following Table shows the proportion of registrations, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled in certain groups of trades to the total for the uninsured trades:—

Trade Group.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.	
Men:— Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c. General Labourers Commercial Occupations Textiles	6.0	Per cent. 21·1 20·9 4·4 7·8	Per cent. 22·7 25·6 4·1 7·5	
Women: Domestic Offices or Services Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c. Textiles Dress	11.4	56·3 12·8 8·8 5·9	55·3 14·4 9·8 4 9	

The following Table gives the figures for both insured and uninsured occupations for the 282 Exchanges which were open at the beginning of May, 1912:—

	4 weeks	5 weeks	4 weeks
	ended	ended	ended
	May 16th,	April 18th,	May 24th
	1913.	1913.	1912.
Registrations during Total Number period Daily Average Vacancies notified Total Number during period . Daily Average Vacancies filled dur- Total Number ing period Total Number Daily Average	148,302	201,687	157,789
	6,448	7,203	6,575
	80,964	96,106	74,549
	3,520	3,432	3,106
	56,527	70,095	54,742
	2,458	2,503	2,281
Workpeople on register at beginning ,, end	84,641	99,937	86,250
	73,505	84,641	69,861

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 1,827, and the number of casual jobs given was 13,254, a daily average of 576, compared with 669 in the preceding five weeks and 339 in May, 1912. Of the jobs given during the period, 8,225 were for dock labourers, 4,947 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 82 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were 1,645 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House System for Dock Labourers at Liverpool.

Unsatisfied Demand for Labour.

During the period covered by the Returns, there was a continuance of the strong demand for workmen in the shipbuilding, engineering, and building trades. A deficiency in the supply of women was reported in the cotton, woollen, worsted, linen and clothing trades and in laundry work. There was also a scarcity of women in the Birmingham plate and jewellery trade.

I.-DISTRICT TABLES.*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Four Weeks ended May 16th, 1913.

A.-ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

_	The second	London and South Eastern.	Scotland and North of England.	North Western.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	West Midlands.	South Western.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
	Exchanges Open.	74	. 77	79‡	67	43	27	37	22	426‡
	Insured Trades	15,282	6,513	5,433	5,040	3,162	4,456	2,261	4,731	46,878
On Register at beginning of period	Uninsured Trades	18,112	5,603	8,187	6,029	4,816	3,413	1,979	2,837	50,976
beginning of period	Total	33,394	12,116	13,620	11,069	7,978	7,869	4,240	7,568	97,854
	Insured Trades	23,123	15,291	12,204	10,583	5,669	6,498	8,676	4,215	86,259
	Uninsured Trades	33,512	13,884	16,844	12,625	8,664	5,490	3,673	5,397	100,089
	Total	56,635	29,175	29,048	23,208	14,333	11,988	12,349	9,612	186,348
(Insured Trades	14,059	5,803	5,771	4,979	3,046	4,248	2,269	3,738	43,913
On Register at end of period	Uninsured Trades	14,890	4,587	6,254	4,638	3,624	3,013	1,500	2,787	41,293
end of period	Total	28,949	10,390	12,025	9,617	6,670	7,261	3,769	6,525	85,206
(Insured Trades	6,085	8,100	4,894	5,497	2,337	2,098	5,460	926	35,397
Vacancies Notified	Uninsured Trades	16,301	9,188	11,456	8,443	4,710	3,660	2,458	2,367	58,583
l	Total	22,386	17,288	16,350	13,940	7,047	5,758	7,918	3,293	93,980
(Insured Trades	5,084	6,127	3,621	4,658	1,714	1,828	4,136	618	27,786
Vacancies Filled	Uninsured Trades	11,511	6,689	7,645	5,806	2,926	2,706	1,606	1,406	40,295
	Total	16,595	12,816	11,266	10,464	4,640	4,534	5,742	2,024	68,081

B.-ADULTS.

					REGI	STRATI	ONS.						VACA	NCIES.		
District.			Register			rations of Period.†	luring	On En	Register d of Peri	at od.	Notifie	d during	Period.	Filled	during P	eriod.
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London and South Eastern		24,531	5,565	30,096	35,909	12,599	48,508	21,558	4,650	26,208	10,139	5,783	15,922	8,063	4,456	12,519
Scotland and North of England		8,474	2,161	10,635	20,053	5,991	26,044	7,490	1,725	9,215	10,760	4,006	14,766	8,161	-3,156	11,317
North Western		8,847	3,710	12,557	19,723	6,630	26,353	8,451	2,716	11,167	9,169	4,443	13,612	6,821	3,055	9,876
Yorkshire and East Midlands		7,743	2,009	9,752	16,149	3,923	20,072	7,133	1,483	8,616	8,409	2,684	11,093	6,772	1,852	8,624
West Midlands		5,413	1,511	6,924	9,290	2,578	11,868	4,815	1,032	5,847	3,834	1,394	5,228	2,645	849	3,494
South Western		6,392	936	7,328	9,184	1,611	10,795	5,880	851	6,731	3,803	922	4,725	3,287	638	3,925
Wales (including Mon.)		3,139	658	3,797	10,135	1,375	11,510	2,914	519	3,433	6,380	954	7,334	4,715	635	5,350
Ireland		6,143	963	7,106	6,562	1,877	8,439	5,050	968	6,018	1,875	840	2,715	1,164	462	1,626
Total		70,682	17,513	88,195	127,005	36,584	163,589	63,291	13,944	77,235	54,369	21,026	75,395	41,628	15,103	56,731
Total a Month ago		89,901	15,935	105,836	159,137	46,879	206,016	70,682	17,513	88,195	67,847	24,657	92,504	51,706	17,890	69,596
Total a Year ago	••	56,304	19,577	75,881	96,515	37,127	133,642	46,045	15,813	61,858	39,984	17,669	57,653	20,848	12,597	43,445

C.-JUVENILES.

				REG	STRATI	ONS.						VACAN	CIES.		
District.		Register		Regist	rations of Period.			Register l of Peri		Notified	l during	Period.	Filled	during F	eriod.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London and South Eastern	1,884	1,414	3,298	4,886	3,241	8,127	1,608	1,133	2,741	4,144	2,320	6,464	2,555	1,521	4,076
Scotland and North of England	585	896	1,481	1,464	1,667	3,131	500	675	1,175	1,435	1,087	2,522	766	733	1,499
North Western	367	696	1,063	1,501	1,194	2,695	335	523	858	1,801	937	2,738	828	562	1,390
Yorkshire and East Midlands	490	827	1,317	1,624	1,512	3,136	392	609	1,001	1,632	1,215	2,847	984	856	1,840
West Midlands	466	588	1,054	1,352	1,113	2,465	425	398	823	1,055	764	1,819	651	495	1,146
South Western	352	189	541	702	491	1,193	303	227	530	713	320	1,033	399	210	609
Wales (including Mon.)	161	282	443	401	438	839	152	184	336	385	199	584	219	173	392
Ireland	323	139	462	847	326	1,173	322	185	507	469	109	578	331	67	398
Total	4,628	5,031	9,659	12,777	9,982	22,759	4,037	3,934	7,971	11,634	6,951	18,585	6,733	4,617	11,380
Total a Month ago	4,494	4,674	9,168	16,455	13,844	30,299	4,628	5,031	9,659	14,398	9,012	23,410	8,388	6,123	14,511
Total a Year ago	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	11,580

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

‡ Excluding the Manchester (loth Porters' Exchange, which deals only with casual employment. || Persons under 17 years of age are termed juveniles.

^{*} Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (i.e., dock labourers, cloth porters and cotton porters), which are dealt with separately below.

II.-TRADE TABLES.

A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended May 16th, 1913,

					ADULTS.					JUVENILES	•	
			RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACA	NCIES.	RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACAN	CIES.
OCCUPATION GRO	UPS.†		On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:— Carpenters, Joiners, etc. Bricklayers Masons Painters, Decorators, &c. Plumbers and Glaziers Other skilled occupations Labourers Works of Construction Sawmilling: Shipbuilding: Platers, Riveters, &c. Shipwrights Labourers			4,310 2,469 1,356 2,019 1,314 1,531 9,046 2,808 632 2,213 2,93 3,307	7,304 4,149 1,681 5 045 1,811 2,638 14,433 6,267 786 5,966 1,560 7,084	4,008 1,982 1,047 1,799 1,263 1,478 8,030 2,356 507 2,049 305 3,144	2,846 1,723 673 3,416 392 699 4,542 4,127 199 2,420 1,017 2,688	2,207 1,264 442 2,558 291 642 3,617 3,577 113 1,717 810 2,174	14 3 2 4 8 5 14 1 2 15 2 58	46 2 2 23 23 23 5 5 21 39 12 141	18 - 4 5 1 3 - 6 13 2 56	63 6 9 93 42 8 70 3 35 78 20 105	34 3 3 32 16 4 47 3 27 23 8 76
Mechanical Engineering:— Moulders (Iron and Steel) Smiths Erectors, Fitters, Turners Metal Machinists Wiremen Other skilled occupations Labourers Making of Vehicles Cabinet Making, &c.			1,266 655 3,820 1,265 706 2,242 4,147 856 190	2,298 984 6,998 1,884 1,156 3,909 7,455 1,257 306	1,457 642 4,116 1,262 718 2,363 3,920 826 178	651 435 2,526 534 387 1,070 3,043 542 138	567 309 2,002 418 296 756 2,861 318 55	17 3 85 18 15 56 24 27	42 20 280 73 36 83 99 46 12	12 4 90 18 9 18 28 19 5	37 29 223 43 28 110 109 70 28	36 19 198 41 25 69 72 50 13
Total Males		::	46,345 145	84,971 227	43,449 149	34,068 98	26,894 74	383 5	1,042 19	311 4	1,209 22	799 19
Grand Total .			46,490	85,198	43,598	34,166	26,968	388	1,061	315	1,231	818

^{*} Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.
† Occupations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected.

1.—ADULTS Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended May 16th, 1913.

				RI	EGISTRAT	TIONS.				1		VACA	NCIES.		
TRADES.		n Registe		Reg	istrations Period			n Registe		Notifi	ed during	g Period.	Fille	d during	Period.
Language and the greatest	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men,	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying	452 442	6 405	458 847	853 779	6 522	859 1,301	289 328	3 154	292 482	750 488	1 332	751 820	333 299	1 244	334 543
Cotton	412 185 224	685 133 402	1,097 318 626	1,325 530 474	1,823 344 693	3,148 874 1,167	296 139 160	374 87 282	670 226 442	1,106 270 214	1,227 213 412	2,333 483 626	773 191 142	957 192 320	1,730 383 462
Dress:— Boot and Shoe Makers Others	490 197	98 631	588 828	816 345	175 1,449	991 1,794	297 129	51 457	348 586	428 280	86 1,147	514 1,427	252 72	71 667	323 739
Messages:— On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery Wood, Furniture, Fittings and	112 6,879 709 513 118	} 128 88 345 17	7,119 { 797 858 135	250 10,447 1,485 801 155	} 188 272 780 36	10,885 { 1,757 1,581 191	95 5,705 620 473 94	} 69 135 287 12	5,869 755 760 106	{ 669 3,606 967 308 59	} &0 304 413 28	4,325 1,271 721 87	\$20 2,820 503 226 34	} 32 132 310 23	3,372 635 536 57
Decorations Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	161 187	107 157	268 344	412 338	194 362	606 700	140 159	66 122	206 281	391 274	157 165	548 439	364 132	142 118	506 250
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:— Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers Others Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches,	331 835 130 123	52 2,172 41 39	383 3,007 171 162	516 1,359 223 202	134 4,020 151 94	650 5,379 374 296	271 663 102 91	50 2,069 49 28	321 2,732 151 119	209 814 89 83	105 2,581 89 103	314 3,395 178 186	101 553 46 49	65 2,093 69 77	166 2,646 115 126
Instruments and Games. Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	101	1	102	271	-	271	90	-	90	396	_	396	363	-	363
Commercial	2,006	1,167	3,173	2,529	1,397	3,926	1,649	969	2,618	902	486	1,388	599	360	959
Laundry and Washing Service Others	1,864 5,508 753 1,605	{ 616 8,085 - 1,099 894) 10,565 5,508 1,852 2,499	2,558 11,383 930 3,053	1,635 18,463 1,605 2,014	} 22,656 11,383 2,535 5,067	1,645 4,507 565 1,335	496 6,387 861 787	} 8,528 4,507 1,426 2,122	1,178 4,246 241 2,333	1,414 10,368 585 662	} 12,960 4,246 826 2,995	733 3,775 92 1,762	{ 1,100 7,210 — 367 479	9,043 3,775 459 2,241
Total	24,337	17,368	41,708	42,034	36,357	78,391	19,842	13,795	33,637	20,301	20,928	41,229	14,734	15,029	29,763
Casual Employments '	1,959	-	1,959	655		655	1,822	-	1,822	-	1	-	13,254	-	13,254

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

2.—JUVENILES. Wasser W. 410. 1 1 W. Washe ... J.J War 404h 4040

TRADES.	Noti	FIED DU PERIOD.		FII	LED DUI PERIOD.		TRADES.		PERIOD.			PERIOD.	
THE DEED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	THADAN,	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Mining and Quarrying Miscellaneous Metal Trades	19 323	282	19 605	14 242	230	14 472	Total brought forward	6,710	3,283	9,993	3,565	2,296	5,861
rextiles	384 266	588 922	972 1,188	247 141	435 541	682 682	Skins, Leather, Hair, &c Precious Metals, Jewels,	106	99	205	62	67	129
Conveyance of Men, Goods		374			209		Watches, Instruments, &c.	98	83	181	50	42	94
and Messages	4,596	49	4,970	2,277	28	2,486	Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	18	1	19	11	1	1
Paper, Prints, Books, &c Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	272 57	411	683 75	166	295 11	461 42	Commercial Domestic (Outdoor)	1,019	267 2,446	1,286 2,854	596 223	220	1,66
Phemicals, Oil, Grease, &c Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c	69 88	132 57	201 145	31 38 53	128 51	166 104	General Labourers	495 310	417	495 727	378 131	281	378
Tood, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	487	450	937	285	368	653	All Others	1,261	333	1,584	918	250	1,16
Total carried forward	6,710	3,283	9,993	3,565	2,296	5,861	Total	10,425	6,929	17,354	5,934	4,598	10,53

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.

June, 1913.

 $_{
m COAl}$ and iron in various districts are given in the Table

pelow.				
	Price accordi Audi			or Dec. (-) Audit on
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Durham (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth.)	1913. Jan.—Mar.	s. d. 9 9.83	s. d. + 0 10.03	8. d. + 1 8·36
Pig Iron. West of Scotland	Feb.—April	70 8.72	- 2 2.28 *	+ 12 8.16
Manufactured Iron. North of England (Rails, plates, bars and	Mar.—April	150 2.82	+ 2 10.93	+ 22 8.57
Midlands	Mar.—April	168 9.92	+ 4 2.87	+ 28 4.64
(Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	Mar.—April	154 10.96	+1 8.42	+ 28 4.92

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Durham coal, it was decided by the Durham Conciliaion Board that the wages of miners should be advanced by 61 per cent. on standard.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland were reduced by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard.

Manufactured Iron.-In the North of England and the Midlands the wages of puddlers were advanced by 3d. per ton, and those of millmen by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whilst n the West of Scotland wages remain unchanged, as a esult of the ascertainments of the specified classes of nanufactured iron in those districts.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.*

British.—During April, 1913, 57,576 British subjects left the nited Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 17,439 entered the United Kingdom therefrom, the balance outward thus being 0,137, as compared with 37,961 in April, 1912. Compared with year ago, there was an increase in the number of passengers to British North America and to the United States, while to lustralia there was a decrease.

In the four months ending April, 1913, the number of British abjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe as 153,572, while the number entering the United Kingdom terefrom was 46,815, the balance outward thus being 106,757, as compared with 99,236 in the corresponding period of 1912, an expresse of 7,521, or 8 per cent Particulars of the movement of British subjects to and from aces out of Europe are given in the following Table:—

	10 8110	11 111 011	C TOHOW	ing 1a	.—. ard	
		April.		Four	months April	ended
	1912.	1913.	or Dec.(-) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in 1913.
Outward:	-			DE SECTION		
Total	54,632	57,576	+2,944	143,785	153,572	+ 9,787
To British N. America To Australia To United States	24.566 8,429 17,421	26,392 5,843 20,592	+1,826 -2,586 +3,171	53,554 27,579 39,911	59,916 25,107 45,371	+ 6.362 - 2,472 + 5,460
Inward:						
Total	16,671	17,439	+ 768	44,549	46,815	+ 2,266
From British N. America From Australia From United States	1,627 1,939 5,177	1,854 2,563 5,193	+ 227 + 624 + 16	6,387 4,070 15,279	7.305 5,226 15,180	+ 918 + 1,156 - 99
Balance Outward:						
Total	37,961	40,137	+2,176	99,236	106,757	+ 7,521
To British N. America To Australia To United States	22,939 6,490 12,244	24,538 3,280 15,399	+1,599 -3,210 +3,155	47,167 23,509 24,632	52,611 19,881 30,191	+ 5,444 - 3,628 + 5,559
						1 5,000

Aliens.—For aliens there was a balance outward of 14,979 in Ipril, 1913, as compared with 7,239 a year ago. For the four nonths ended April, 1913, the balance outward was 54,880, as compared with 18,885 a year ago. Most of the alien passengers for travelling between overseas countries and the Continent of Europe via the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for May, 1913, and for the five months ended May, 1913.

Imports.—During May, 1913, the total value of foreign and Colonial merchandise imported into the United Kingdom was £61,278,000, an increase of 11.3 per cent. compared with May, 1912, and of 13.6 per cent. compared with May, 1913, the amount was £320,459,000, an increase of 5.7 per cent. and of 13.2 per cent. respectively compared with the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911. Compared with the first five months of 1912, the chief increases were metal manufactures, £3,513,000; meat, £2,969,000; grain and flour, £2,454,000; metallic ores, £2,424,000; raw wool, £2,174,000; wood and timber, £2,170,000; and hides and undressed skins, £1,250,000. Raw cotton showed a decrease of £7,255,000, and food and drink (other than grain, flour, and meat) a decrease of £1,635,000. Compared with the first five months of 1911, the most marked increases were grain and flour, £5,977,000; food and drink (other than grain, flour, and meat), £4,472,000; metal manufactures, £4,385,000; textile raw materials (other than cotton and wool), £2,999,000; wood and timber, £2,084,000; raw wool, £1,978,000; hides and undressed skins, £1,965,000; and oil seeds, fats, &c., £1,718,000. Raw cotton showed a decrease of £4,633,000.

Exports.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during May, 1913, was £43,858,000, an increase of 12.9 per cent. and of 16.6 per cent. on the total for the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911 respectively.

During the five months ended May, 1913, the exports amounted

on the total for the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911 respectively.

During the five months ended May, 1913, the exports amounted to £214,219,000, an increase of 12.5 per cent. and of 14.2 per cent. on the total for the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911 respectively. Compared with 1912, the chief increases for the five-months' period were:—Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, £7,849,000; metal manufactures, £6,426,000; cotton manufactures, £3,406,000; and machinery, £2,061,000. Food and drink (other than grain, flour, and meat) showed a decrease of £1,118,000. Compared with 1911, the principal increases were metal manufactures, £6,116,000; coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, £5,694,000; machinery, £2,231,000; cotton manufactures, £2,011,000; and chemicals, &c., £1,423,000. There was a decrease of £791,000 in woollen manufactures. The increase in the exports of coal in 1913 as compared with 1912 is mainly accounted for by the national coal strike of last year; and the increase in metal manufactures is no doubt partly attributable to the same cause. to the same cause.

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.

		May, 1913	3.	Five mon	ths ended	May, 1913.
	Amount.		r Dec.(-)	Amount.		or Dec. (-)
		1912.	1911.		1912.	1911.
	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	23,277	+ 2,253	+ 2,566	111,715	+ 4,423	+ 12,946
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	21,400	+ 2,594	+ 3,145	125,241	+ 5,633	+ 11,606
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured;	16,364	+1,362	+ 1,596	82,214	+ 7,074	+ 12,593
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)		+ 2	+ 39	1,289	+ 78	+ 261
Total value of Imports	61,278	+ 6,211	+ 7,346	320,459	+ 17,208	+ 37,406

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

			May, 191	.3.	Five mon	ths ended I	May, 1913.
	— ,	Amount.		or Dec.(-) ared with	Amount.		r Dec. (-) ared with
			1912.	1911.		1912.	1911.
STORY		Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thousand £	Thousand &	Thousard
	I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,306	- 126	+ 210	11,080	- 1,011	+ 1,08
	II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured t	5,753	- 41	+ 806	28,176	+ 7,510	+ 6,05
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factureds	35,019	+ 5,392	+ 5,268	171,066	+ 17,488	+ 19,01
	IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	780	- 199	- 41	3,897	- 108	+ 513
	Total value of Exports of British Produce	43,858	+ 5,026	+ 6,243	214,219	+ 23,879	+ 26,66

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

B. UNINSURED TRADES.

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

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

234

[Cases include all attacks, fatal or otherwise, reported to the Home Office during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.]

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during May, 1913, was 40, of which 33 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to mercurial poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning, and 4 to anthrax. Two deaths, both due to lead poisoning, were also reported. In addition, 35 cases of lead poisoning (4 of which were fotal) were reported among house pointers and plumbers.

fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers. During the five months ended May, 1913, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 275, as compared with 257 in the corresponding period of 1912. The number of deaths was 12 in 1913, as compared with 22 in 1912. In addition there were 112 cases of lead poisoning (including 19 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first five months of 1913, as compared with 85 cases (including 13 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1912.

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

Allalysis L	y muusumes.	
	CASES.	DEATHS.
		Five

		CASES.		1	EATH	5.
Industry.	Month of Man	Five r	months I May,	M'nth of		ve nths May,
heart a single this art and	May, 1913.	1913.	1912.	May, 1913.	1913.	1912.
		Le	ad Pois	oning.		
Among Operatives engaged in—	1	9	20	1 1	2	1
Smelting of Metals	i	5	4	1 -	-	-
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	-	5 12	1	-	-	3
Plumbing and Soldering	2	6	14		1	-
File Cutting	-	6 8	5	-	-	-
Tinning of Metals	4	1 9	8 14		1	1
Red and Yellow Lead Works	1	6	1			
China and Earthenware	6*	32	35	1	5	8
Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing	1	1 2	1 1			8 1 1
Vitreous Enamelling	-	2 2	2	-	_	-
Electrical Accumulator Works	2 2 3 3 3	19	14	-	-	-
Paint and Colour Works Coach and Car Painting	3	42	7 28			1
Shiphuilding	3	11	15	-	-	1 1 3
Paint used in other Industries	1 5	18 38	23 20	-	1	3
Other Industries Total in Factories & Workshops	33	235	224	2	10	20
House Painting and Plumbing	35	112	85	4	19	13
100001001000000000000000000000000000000				11 -		
		Other E	orms o	Polso	ning.	
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer	_	2	2	1 -		249
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries	1 1	2 4	3 6	=	=	_
Making	1 2	2	3	=	=	= -
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total. Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction	1	2 4	3 6	= -		
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total	1	2 4	3 6	=		
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total. Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	2 -	8	3 6 11	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total. Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total.	1 2 - 1	2 4 8 - 2	3 6 11 — 1			
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total. Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries	1 2 - 1 1	2 4 8 - 2 2	3 6 11 — 1 1			
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total. Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total.	1 2 - 1 1	2 4 8 - 2 2	3 6 11 - 1 1 12 Anthr			
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total. Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total. Total. Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	1 2 - 1 1 3 3 2 2 2	2 4 8 - 2 2 10	11 - 1 1 12 Anthr	 		
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total. Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total. Total. Total. Total. Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	1 2 - 1 1 3 3 - 2 1	2 4 8 - 2 2 10	3 6 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- - - - - - - -		
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total. Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total. Total. Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning" Wool Handling of Horsehalr Handling and Sorting of Hides and	1 2 - 1 1 3 3 2 2 2	2 4 8 - 2 2 10	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ax.		
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total. Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total. Total. Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning" Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	1 2 - 1 1 3 3 - 2 1	2 4 8 - 2 2 10	3 6 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			- - - - - -
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total. Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total. Total. Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning" Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	1 2 - 1 1 3 3 - 2 1	2 4 8 - 2 2 10	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ax.		
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total. Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total. Total. Total. Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning" Wool Handling of Horsehalr Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) Other Industries Total Anthrax † Total Total reported under Factory	1 2 - 1 1 3 3 1 1 1	2 4 8 - 2 2 10	3 6 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ax.	-	-
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total. Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total. Tot	1 2 - 1 1 3 3 1 - 2 1 1 - 4 4 - 4	2 4 8 - 2 2 10 17 2 9 2 30	3 6 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2	

^{*} Of the 6 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 2 were females.
† In addition one case among Dock Labourers was reported.

Return of Deaths of Seamen.—A neturn 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 MAY.

(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 May, 1913, was 260, an increase of 5 on a month ago and of 12 on a year ago. The mean number for May during the 5 years 1908-1912 was 257, the maximum being 362 and the minimum 204 deaths.

Fatal accidents in the railway service in May, 1913, numbered 30, a decrease of 1 on April, 1913, and an increase of 9 on May, 1912. The total number of fatal accidents at mines in May, 1913, was 95, a decrease of 16 on a month ago and of 33 on a year ago. The fatal accidents at quarries numbered 3 during May, 1913, a decrease of 4 on a month ago and of 3 on a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in May, 1913, was 127, an increase of 22 on a month ago and of 35 on a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during May, 1913, was 67, a decrease of 38 on a month ago and of 26 on a year ago.

Trade.	Numb	er of Work dled during	people g	Inc. (+) (-) in 1913,	May.
	May, 1913.	Apr., 1913.	May, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service— Brakesmen & Goods Guards	2	3	1	- 1	+ 1
Engine Drivers	2	ï		+ 2	+ 2 + 1
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not	8	9	2	- 1	+ 6
including Labourers)	3	5	1	- 2	+ 2
Porters	i	i	2		- 2
Mechanics Labourers	2	3	3	- i	- 1
Miscellaneous	10	9	8 3	+ 1 + 1	+ 2 - 2
Total, Railway Service	30	31	21	- 1	+ 9
Mines— Underground Surface	83 12	99 12	114 14	- 16	- 31 - 2
Total, Mines	95	111	128	- 16	- 33
Quarries over 20 feet deep	3	7	6	- 4	- 3
Factories and Workshops—					
Textile— Cotton	4	5	3	- 1	+ 1
Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	3	3 3	1	- 2	+ 2 + 1
Non-Textile— Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion	2 13	3 14	3 10	- 1 - 1	- 1 + 3
of Metals Marine and Locomotive	3	5	3	- 2	
Engineering Ship and Boat Building	17	18	16	- 1	+ 1
Gas	2 3 5	2 1	3 5	+ 2	- 1
Clay, Stone, &c		8 5	3	- 3	+ 2
Chemicals Laundries	7		1	+ 2	- 1
Food Drink	5 4	2 4	4 4	+ 3	+ 1
Drink	2 27	iš	11	+ 2 + 12	+ 16
Total, Factories and	98	88	70	+ 10	+ 28
Workshops. Accidents reported under					
Factory Act, Ss. 104-5. Docks, Wharves, and Quays	14	6	10	+ 8	+ 4
Warehouses	13	9	10	+ 4	+ 3
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	29	17	22	+ 12	+ 7
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	5	1	1	+ 4	+ 4
Total, excluding Seamen	260	255	248	+ 5	+ 12
Seamen-				-	
On Trading Vessels -	7	12	2	- 5	+ 5
Steam	43	41	75	- 5 + 2	- 32
On Fishing Vessels— Sailing	17	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 1	- 1 + 2
Steam	11	- 51	15	- 34	-
Total, Seamen	-67	105	93	- 38	- 26

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN MAY.

THE total number of Distress Committees whose registers were open during May, 1913, was 21, as compared with 24 in April, 1913, and 38 in May, 1912. Of the Distress Committees in operation during May, 1913, 6 were in "Outer London," 11 in other places in England and Wales, 3 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

The Committees at East Ham, Brighton, and Northampton closed their registers during the month.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during May, 1913, was 1,505, of whom 1,096 were in London and "Outer London," 165 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 164 in Scotland, and 80 in Ireland. The average duration of employment relief was 11.2 days* per person employed, and the wages paid amounted to 31s. 5d. per head, or about 2s. 10d. per day *

The following Table summarises the information received. It should be noted that the figures do not necessarily relate to the same Committees in the two periods:—

Dist ricts. -		No. of Applicants given Employ- ment Relief.		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
		May, 1913. May, 1912.		May 1913.			May, 1912.
London:— County Outer		769 327	1,007 572	Days. 8,201 4,125	Days. 16,197 7,252	£ 1,137 690	£ 2,527 1,261
Total, London		1,096	1,579	12,326	23,449	1,827	3,788
Northern Countles Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Countles Southern Countles Wales and Monmouth	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	115 31 19	40 450 32 210 104 1,700	339 piecewk 272	451 1,795 piecewrk 3,241 1,830 5,193	68 49 52	42 347 39 325 135 1,152
England and Wales Scotland Ireland		1,261 164 80	4,115 422 106	12,937 3,210 396	7,850 956	1,996 303 63	5,828 781 82
United Kingdom		1,505	4,643	16,543	44,765	2,362	6,691

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.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

The goods and mineral traffic receipts of nineteen of the principal railways in the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended May 31, 1913, amounted to £5,848,656, an increase of £127,740 (or 2.2 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1912.

During the twenty-two weeks ended May 31st, 1913, the receipts amounted to £25,940,727, an increase of £3,944,871 (or 17'9 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1912.

	5 week May 31			22 weeks ended May 31st, 1913.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1912		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1912 †	
English Lines:—	£		£	£	£	
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs	1,763,317	+	34,490	8,078,858	+1,291,458	
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern N. Eastern and Lancs and	1,031,300	+	12,900	4,620,400	+ 725,700	
Yorks	1,051,070	+	40,410	4,658,910	+ 851,004	
Gt. Western and L. & S. W.	911,000	+	8,000	3,980,500	+ 543,094	
8. E. & C. and L. B. & S. C.	190,603	+	2,604	807,238	+ 76,536	
Scottish Lines:— Caledonian, N. British, and Glasgow & S. Western	730,800	+	25 500	3,065,800	+ 410,900	
Irish Lines:— Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt. Western,					and a second	
and Gt. Northern	170,566	+	3,836	729,021	+ 46,179	
Total	5,848.656	+	127,740	25 940,727	+3,944,871	

^{*} The necessary deductions being made on account of those who were engaged on piecework.

on piecework.
† Receipts in 1912 were affected by the coal strike.

PAUPERISM IN MAY.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in May, 1913, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 189 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with April, 1913, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 5,759 (or 1.7 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 3. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 4,328 (or 2.5 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 1,431 (or 0.8 per cent.). There were decreases in 28 districts, the greatest being in the Aberdeen district (10 per 10,000), while all the London districts showed substantial decreases; in 4 districts there were increases, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (6 per 10,000). The remaining 3 districts showed no change.

Compared with May, 1912, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 13. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 6,750 (or 3.9 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 15,167 (or 8.0 per cent.). There were decreases in all the districts except one (Belfast), the most marked being in the Cardiff and Swansea district (72 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (56 per 10,000), and in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (36 per 10,000).

Paupers on one day in second week of May, 1913.

Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out-		Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
er spir elle gladssetter av 1			1	mated Popula- tion.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*						
Metropolis. West District	12,618	2,062	14,680	180	- 8	- 8
North District	15,639	7,819	23,458	231	- 8	- 6
Central District	4,842	1,325	6,167	408	- 9	- 10
East District	14,421 25,083	5,068	19,489	288 207	- 5 - 5	- 5 - 9
Total, Metropolis	72,603	29,772		226	- 7	- 8
West Ham	5,182	10,753		220	- 6	- 1
Other Districts.				1000000		
Newcastle District	2,537	4,871	7,408	158	- 1	- 12
Stockton & Tees District	1,248	3,300	4548	187	+6	- 56
Bolton, Oldham, &c	4,147	4,185	8,332 7,430 17,675 22,143	104	- 2	- 15
Wigan District	2,230 10,703	5,200 6,972	17,430	173	- 4	- 19
Manchester District Liverpool District	11.911	10,232	22 143	176 200	- 5 - 2	- 20 - 14
Bradford District	11,911 2,118	1,693	3,811	103	- 2 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 2 - 5 + 1	- 6
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,294	2,677	3 971	104	- î	
Leeds District	2,805	3,446	6,251	132	- 2	- 12 - 14
Barnsley District	948	2,403	3,351	114	- 2 - 3 - 2 - 5	- 8
Sheffield District	3,117 2,060	3,368 5,280	6,485 7,340	135 241	- 2	- 6
North Staffordshire	2,284	5.208	7,492	189	-5 + 1	- 10 - 21
Nottingham District	2,228	4,374 2,957 7,744	6,602	147	- 2	_ 4
Leicester District	1,642	2,957	4,599	200	- 2 - 2	- 21
Wolverhampton District	3,603	7,744	6,602 4,599 11,347 12,949	167	- 1	- 25
Birmingham District	6,673	6,276	12,949	153		- 0
Bristol District	2,995 2.327	4,309 6,423	7,304	189	- 3	- 16
	66,870	90,918	8,750	205		- 72
SCOTLAND.*		30,310	157,788	161	- 2	- 18
Glasgow District	5,613	17,163	22,781	241		10
Paisley & Greenock District	788	2,533	3,321	178	- 9	- 10 - 11
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,608	5,175	6,783	169	+ 1	- 11 - 10
Dundee and Dunfermline	816	2,346	3,162	159		- 18
Aberdeen	635	2,659	3,294	200	-10	- 9
Coatbridge & Airdrie	344	1,650	1,994	198	+ 4	- 36
Scottish Districts	9,804	31,531	41,335	207	- 1	- 12
IRELAND.†						
Oublin District	6,334	5,163	11,497	284	- 3	- 6
Belfast District	3.201	1,193	4,394	106	- 1	+ 5
ork, Waterford and	3,714	4,190	7.904	318	- 4	- 17
Limerick District	325	181	506	145	- 5	- 17 - 13
Total for the above Irish Districts	13,574	10,727	24,301	220	- 3	- 1
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in May, 1913	168,033	173,701	341,734	189	- 3	- 13

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

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

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

236

Coal Mines: Safety Lamps.—The Coal Mines Act, 1911, provides that in mines where safety lamps are required by the Act or the regulations of the mine to be used, no such lamp shall be used unless it is provided by the owner of the mine, and is of a type for the time being approved, as respects the class of mines to which the mine belongs, by the Home Secretary. By an Order* dated March 13th, 1913, the Home Secretary has, until further order, approved for use in all mines to which the Act applies the "Oldham" Miners' Electric Safety Lamp, as described in the schedule to the Order, and subject to the continuous dates the schedule to the Order, and subject to the continuous dates the schedule to the Order, and subject to the continuous dates the schedule to the Order, and subject to the continuous dates the schedule to the Order, and subject to the continuous dates the schedule to the Order, and subject to the continuous dates and the schedule to the Order, and subject to the continuous dates and the schedule to the Order. ditions therein specified. These conditions refer to the strength of material and attachments as disclosed in a certain test, and govern the weight and illuminating power of the lamp. It must be marked with its name and the name of the maker, and must be marked with its name and the hame of the market, and make the works of Messrs. Oldham & Son, at Denton, near Manchester. By another Order dated May 3rd, 1913, the Ceag Miners' Safety Lamp has been similarly approved. It is described in the schedule, and conditions are specified as to strength, weight, and illuminating power. It must be marked with its name and the name of its maker, and must be made at the Concordia Works of the "Ceag" Electric Safety Lamp Company, in Dortmund, Germany.

Factory Acts: Special Exceptions: Night Work.—
Section 26 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, provides, subject to certain special exceptions, that young persons under 18 years of age must not be employed in non-textile factories or workshops after 8 o'clock in the evening. One of these exceptions is that granted by section 54 permitting male young persons of 14 years and upwards to be employed during the night in blast furnaces, paper mills, iron mills, and letterpress printing works, subject to certain specified conditions, and by sub-section (4) of that section the Home Secretary is empowered to extend this exception by order to any class of non-textile factories or workshops (or parts thereof) so far as regards male young persons of 16 years and upwards, if it is proved to his satisfaction that this is necessary by reason of the continuous nature of the processes carried on, and that the employment will not be injurious to the health of the young persons employed. By an Order dated 4th May, 1903, the exception was extended, subject to the conditions specified in sub-section (1) of the section, to (inter alia) factories or parts thereof in which the process of galvanising sheet metal and wire is carried on, and to that part of a factory in which reverberatory or regenerative furnaces are used and are necessarily kept in operation day and

The Home Secretary has now made two Orders, dated 21st May, 1913, rescinding these exceptions as allowed by the Order of 1903, and renewing them with certain additional conditions.

(1) Every young person employed in pursuance of the exceptions is to be medically examined by the Certifying Surgeon once at least every 6 months, and any young person certified to be unfit may not be employed again without the written sanction of the Certifying Surgeon. The fee for the examination is payable by the occupier. A register of the examinations is to be kept at the factory in the pre-

(2) The occupier must hold a certificate from the Inspector of Factories for the district to the effect that provision has been made to his satisfaction for compliance with the conditions of the Order, and in the case of the exception for factories in which reverberatory or regenerative furnaces are used, this certificate is to define the processes to which alone the exception is to apply.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING MAY, 1913.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.				
Chatham (Kent)	Dr. C. W. Greene, The Esplanade Rochester.	Weekdays, 9–10 a.m.				
Clonas'ee (Queen's Co.)	Dr. T. J. Nunan, Clonaslee.	Weekdays, 2-4 p.m.				
Clwtybont (Carnarvon)	Dr. D. R. Evans, Caledffrwd, Clwtybont	(1) Residence, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. (2) Care of Whalley Jones, Castle View, Llanrug, Tuesday and Friday, 3.30-4.30 p.m.				
Fishguard (Pembroke)	Dr. H. M. Thomas, Siriola, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire.	Weekdays, 9-10 s.m.				
Muirkirk (Ayr)	Dr. D. Carruthers, Cairn House, Main Street, Muirkirk.	Weekdays, 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.				
Newbury (Berks)	Dr. W. B. Heywood, St. John's Road, Newbury.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.				
Portree (Inverness)	Dr. M. Stewart, Bosville Terrace, Portree.	Weekdays, 10-11 a.m.				

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the sidence of the Certifying Surgeon.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 296. Price 1d.

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 519. Price 1d. † Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING MAY. (Based on information supplied to the Department by the Chie) Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

In the following Tables particulars are given as to the number of each of the various classes of unions and societies, which were (1) registered and (2) dissolved during May, 1913. (1) Registered.

	(-)	Tecs.	byorous			
Class of Society.	Number Registered. Class of			of Society.	Number Registered	
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies.	4 11		Friendly Building	20 94 1		
	(2)	Dis	solved.			
	N					
Class of Society.		Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.		Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled.	
Trade Unions	ocleties		ï	7 35 21	2 15	

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MAY. UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Census 1911. England and Wales. Vol. VI. Buildings of Consulting Code (5577) and Wales.

various kinds. [Cd. 6577: pp. xiv. + 363: price 3s.] Ireland.
Supplement to the General Topographical Index of Ireland.

[Cd. 6756: pp. 42; price 4½d.]
Report to Home Office on the Circumstances attending the Explosion of Four Guncotton Drying Stoves at Ardeer, Ayrshire, on March 10th, 1913. By Major A. Cooper-Key. [Cd.

6814: pp. 18: price 7d.]

Report to Home Office on the Causes of, and Circumstances attending the Explosions which occurred at the Cadeby Main Colliery on July 9th, 1912. By H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines.

[Cd. 6716: pp. 36, with diagrams: price 1s. 10d.]

Report of Departmental Committee (Home Office) to consider the granusting of Washing and Drawing Accommendation at Mines.

the provision of Washing and Drying Accommodation at Mines, under Section 77 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911. [Cd. 6724:

under Section 77 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911. [Cd. 6724: pp. 11, with diagrams: price 1s. 8d.]

Railway Accidents. Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom, during the year ended December 31st, 1912. [Cd. 6776: pp. 39: price 4d.]

—Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the three months ending December 31st, 1912, with Reports upon certain Accidents which were inquired into. Board of Trade. [Cd. 6910: pp. 90: price 91d.]

Accidents which were inquired into. Board of Trade. [Cd. 6819: pp. 99: price 9½d.]

Railway Companies (Staff and Wages). Return showing the number of Staff employed and the amount of Salaries and Wages, respectively, paid by the several Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in each of the weeks ended February 11th, May 20th, September 2nd, and December 9th, 1911. Board of Trade. [H.C. 116: pp. 75: price 7½d.]

Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of Proceedings under the Small Holdings and Allotments and other Acts. 1912. Part I. Small Holdings. [Cd. 6770: pp. 82: price 5d.]

Acts. 1912. Part 1. Small Holdings. [Cd. 6770: pp. 82: price 5d.]

Metropolitan Police. 1912-1913. Accounts showing the Sums Received and Expended for the Metropolitan Police and Police Pension Funds. [H.C. 98: pp. 23: price 2½d.]

Police (England and Wales), 1912. Report of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary on the County and Borough Police Forces for the year ended September 29th, 1912. Ranks, number and rates of pay, &c. [H.C. 76: pp. 155: price 1s. 3d.]

Assurance Companies. Part A. Life Assurance Statements.

Return for 1912. Board of Trade. [H.C. 426: pp. 669: price 5s. 3d.]

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Scotland, 1912, Unemployed Workmen Act, old age pensions, housing and town planning, &c. [Cd. 6720: pp. cvi. + 356: price 1s. 10d.]

price 1s. 10d.]

First Report of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. Nine months ended December 31st, 1912. Agricultural education and research, agricultural development, public works in congested districts, &c. [Cd. 6557: pp. 104; price 5½d.]

Report to the Secretary for Scotland by the Crofters' Commission, for the period December 31st, 1910, to March 31st, 1912. Twenty-fifth and Final Report. [Cd. 6788: pp. xxvi. + 258: ppice 2s 3d.] price 2s. 3d.]

Thirty-first Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1912. Persons engaged in Scotlish fisheries, boat building, herring-barrel making; casualties, &c. [Cd. 6764: pp. lix. + 286]

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

June, 1913.

East India (Sanitary). Proceedings of the Second All-India Sanitary Conference. Madras, November, 1912. Relief of congestion, workmen's dwellings, education in public health, medical inspection of school children, &c. [Cd. 6777; pp. 129; price 1s. 3d.]

Home Accounts of the Government of India. [H.C. 112:

pp. 66 : price 61d.]

Canada -The Labour Gazette, April, 1913. Proceedings Canada — The Labour Gazette, April, 1913. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during March; Quebec, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia labour legislation; industrial accidents, trade disputes, and wholesale and retail prices during March. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 126.]

— Census and Statistics Monthly, April, 1913. Crops and live stock in Canada, March, 1913. [pp. 29.]

— Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta. 1911. [Edmonton: J. W. Jeffrey, Government Printer: pp. 273.]

— Saskatchewan. The Public Service Monthly. March and April, 1913. [Regina: John A. Reid, Government Printer: pp. 28 and 23 respectively.]

28 and 23 respectively.]

Commonwealth of Australia.—Labour and Industriat Branch. Report No. 2. April, 1913. Trade unionism, unemployment, prices and cost of living in Australia, 1891 to 1912. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird and Co.: pp. 77.]

New South Wales.—The Industrial Gazette, March, 1913. Compulsory shop closing legislation, reports of cases; strikes and lock-outs; proceedings in the Court of Industrial Arbitration, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Painter: p. 1613] Printer: p. 161.]

Victoria.—Determinations of Wages Boards. Tinsmiths' Board, dated March 14th, 1913, cancelling that of August 11th, 1911. Coopers' Board, dated February 21st, 1913, cancelling that of November 17th, 1910. Flour Board, dated March 7th, 1913, cancelling that of October 2nd, 1911. Country Flour Board, dated March 7th, 1913. Asphalters' Board, dated March 28th, 1913. Slaters and Tilers' Board, dated April 2nd, 1913, Factory Engine Drivers' Board, dated March 20th, 1913, cancelling that of May 17th, 1912.

-Regulations under the Factories and Shops Acts, March 13th, 1913. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Acting Government Printer: pp. 18.]

Queensland. — Determinations of Wages Boards. Dock Labourers Industry for the South-East Coast, dated March 6th, 1913, cancelling that of November 8th, 1911. Coach Builders' and Wheelwrights' Trade Board for the South-Eastern Division, dated March 7th, 1913, cancelling that of July 27th, 1911. Meat Industry Board for the South-Eastern Division, dated March 11th, 1913, cancelling that of August 20th, 1909.

—The Industrial Peace Act of 1912. (1) Regulations, dated March 20th, 1913. (2) Rules of Court, dated March 12th, 1913.

South Australia. - Determinations of Wages Boards. Iron and Steel Moulders' Board, dated February 6th, 1913, altering that of December 9th, 1912. Aerated Water and Cordials Board. dated February 28th, 1913. Wholesale Grocers' Board, dated March 6th, 1913. Carriers' and Drivers' Board, dated March

New Zealand .- Journal of the Department of Labour, March, 1913. Condition of trade and employment as at February 28th, 1913; persons assisted to employment; co-operative works; accidents in factories, and accidents reported under the Scaffolding Inspection -Act. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 62.]

South Africa. — Report of the Labour Department, March, 913. Applications for employment, situations found, building plans, &c. [pp. 11.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES. International.—Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence, February, 1913. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: price is. 7d.]

United States. — Thirteenth Census of the United States. Abstract of the Census. Statistics of population, agriculture, manufactures, and mining. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 569.]

—Census. Special Reports. Financial statistics of cities having a population of over 30,000. 1909. [Washington: Govern-

ment Printing Office: pp 279.]

—New York. Reports of State Department of Labour, 1910-11.

Vol. 1. Factory inspection; mercantile inspection; mediation —New York. Reports of State Department of Labour, 1910-11.

Vol. 1. Factory inspection; mercantile inspection; mediation and arbitration. [pp. 641.] Vol. 3. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Part II. Trade Union Statistics. [pp. 601.] Twelfth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, 1911-1912. [pp. 383.] [Albany: State Department of Labour, 1911-1912. [pp. 383.]

—New York. Department of Labour Bulletin, March, 1913. Unemployment in 1912, industrial diseases, Court Decisions, &c. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Company, Printers: pp. 138.]

—Massachusetts. Forty-second Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour for the year 1911. Strikes and lock-outs; labour organisations; collective agreements between labour organisations and employers. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Company, State Printers: pp. 318.]

State Printers: pp. 318.]

Twenty-sixth Annual Report on the Statistics

of Manufactures for the year 1911. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Company, State Printers: pp. xxvi. + 137.]

—Thirty-first Annual Coal Report of Illinois. State Mining

Board, 1912. [Springfield: Illinois State Journal Company, State Printers: pp. 425.]

-Ohio. Bulletin No. 48 for quarter ending March 31st, 1913.

Free Public Employment Offices. [pp. 4.]

France. Strikes and Lock-outs and Conciliation and Arbitraion in France in 1911. French Labour Department, 1913.

[Paris: pp. xviii. + 537.]

—Inquiry into Artificial Flower Making carried on as a Home Industry. French Labour Department, 1913. [Paris: pp. xi. +

—Journal of the French Labour Department, April, 1913. Labour disputes and conciliation and arbitration in 1911; municipal relief works for the unemployed in 1911; employment and labour disputes in March, 1913. [Paris: Berger-Levrault: price

2d.]
—Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, April, 1913.
Prices of wheat in French towns and of bread in Paris in March,
1913. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 2d.]
—Journal of the Paris Municipal Statistical Department.
Statistics relating to housing in Paris. [Paris: 1913.]
—Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment. Issue chiefly devoted to assistance to unemployed,
1913. [Paris: pp. 390.]

[Paris: pp. 390.]

Germany. — Journal of the German Labour Department, April, 1915. Also General Index 1903-1912. Employment in March and in first quarter of 1913; Italian-German agreement on workmen's accident insurance; establishment of Labour Ministry in United States, and of the Social Department in Sweden.

—Ditto, May, 1912. Employment in April; labour disputes in 1912 and in first quarter of 1913. Order regulating employment of women and lads in glassworks. [Berlin: Carl Heymann:

—Guide to Workmen's Insurance in Germany. Compiled by Imperial Insurance Department, 1913. [Berlin: Verlag von Julius Springer: pp. 47: price 5d.]
—Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, April 15th, 1913.

German-Italian agreement on workmen's insurance; also ratifica-tion thereof. [Berlin: Behrend & Co.: price 8d.]

—Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemburg, April and May, 1913. Labour exchanges in Wurtemburg in March. [Stuttgart: J. Fink.]
—Statistical Journal of Alsace-Lorraine, November-December,

Labour exchanges in 1912. [Strassburg: Freihen &

—Statistical Journal of the Grand Duchy of Baden, April, 1913.

abour exchanges and prices of commodities in April. [Karlsruhe.]

-Scarcity of Housing Accommodation in Frankfort-on-Main: Its Causes and Remedy, 1912. [Selbstverlag des Sozialen Museums, Frankfort-am-Main: pp. 45.] -Legal Regulation of Labour Exchanges in the Principal Countries of the World. By Dr. O. Becker and Dr. E. Bernhard. Federation of German Labour Exchanges, 1913. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 7s. 10d.] Heymann: price 7s. 10d.]

—Home Industries in the Rhine-Main District. Monographs

published in connection with Exhibition of Home Industries, 1908. Professor Dr. Paul Arndt. Vol. 3, Part I. Home Work Exhibition, Frankfort-on-Main. Vol. 3, Part I., 1911. [Jena: Verlag von Gustav Fischer: pp. 260.]

—Workmen's Secretariate, Nuremburg: Annual Report, 1912.

[Nuremberg: Selbstverlag des Sekretariats: pp. 112.]

—Bureau of Social Service (Soziales Museum): Annual Report
for 1911. [Frankfort-on-Main, 1912: Selbstverlag des Sozialen

Austria-Hungary.— Report of Austrian Mine Inspectors for 1910. Part I. Ministry for Public Works, 1913. [Vienna: Verlag der Manzschen K.K. Hof-, Verlags-und Universitats-Buchhandlung: pp. 436.]

—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, April, 1913. Proposed Spanish Ministry for Labour; German-Italian agreement on workmen's insurance; establishment of boards of conciliation and of a State Labour Exchange in Portugal. [Vienna: A Hölder: price 2d] [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]
—Statistical Journal of Hungary, March and April, 1913. Co-

—Statistical Journal of Hungary, March and April, 1913. Cooperative societies; workmen's accident insurance and strikes and
lock-outs in 1911. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]
—Journal of the Austrian Central Statistical Commission, February-March, 1913. [Brünn: F. Irrgang.]
—Journal of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior, May 1st,
1913. Also supplement containing statistics of miners' insurance
funds (Bruderladen) for 1910. [Vienna: K.K. Hof. und Staatsdruckerei]

—Statistical Year Book of Cracow, Vol. 12. Statistics of prices of food, 1908 and 1909. Municipal Statistical Office, 1912. [Cracow: pp. 1x. + 277.]

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, March, 1913. Retail prices of food in 1912 and in February, 1913. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. 219-319.]

—Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Fortnightly issue), May 121 1013. Indeed in the Italian Labour Department (Fortnightly issue),

—Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Fortnightly issue), May 1st, 1913. Labour disputes in March and in first half of April. Ditto, May 16th. Labour disputes and retail prices of food in April. [Rome: Fratelli Treves.]

—Annals of Credit and Thrift. Second Series. Vol. 1. State Life Insurance Monopoly (Parliamentary debates on the Bill, &c.). Vol. 2 (Part I.). Statistics of Savings Banks, 1911-1912. Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1913. [Rome: Vol 1, pp. 737, price 4s.; Vol 2, pp. 147, price 1s. 7d.]

—Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, Nos. 2 and 3. [Rome, 1913: Fratelli Bocca.]

[Rome, 1913 : Fratelli Bocca.]

Belgium.—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, April, 1913. Employment in March; labour disputes in 1912. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d.]

—Report on Compensation for Industrial Accidents (Law of 1903), during 1909-1911. Belgian Labour Department, 1913. Brussels: pp. 270.]

Holland.—Report of the Hague Co-operative Society for 1912.

Holland.—Report of the Hague Co-operative Society for 1912.

[The Hague: pp. 60.]

—The Skin and Hide Working Trade in Holland, with particular Reference to Anthrax. Labour Department of Holland.

1913. [The Hague: pp. 126: price 10d.]

—Report of the Department of Public Health, 1911. [The Hague, 1913: pp. lxviii. + 761.]

—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, April 30th, 1913. Employment and labour disputes in March. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

Denmark.—Journal of the Danish Statistical Department, May, 1913. Unemployment in February, 1913. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag: price 1½d.]

Sweden.—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 4, 1913. Trade unions, unemployment in January, February and

Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag: price 1½d.]

Sweden.— Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 4, 1913. Trade unions, unemployment in January, February and March. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner: price 2d.]

—Official Statistics of Sweden:—(1) Population according to Sex, Age, and Conjugal Condition. (2) Population by Communes, Cantons, &c. (3) Savings Banks in 1911. Royal Statistical Central Bureau. [Stockholm, 1913.]

Russia.—Labour Statistics, XV.—Inquiry into Glass Trades in Finland. Department of Industry. 1913. [Helsingfors: pp. xiv. + 172 + 96.]

—Publications of the Statistical Office of Moscow, I.—Population and Dwellings, &c., Census of March 6th, 1912. Preliminary figures. [Moscow: pp. 38.]

—Statistical Year-Book of Finland, 1912. Prices of cereals, 1871-1911, wages of agricultural labourers, 1910, savings banks, 1911, workmen's accident insurance. [Helsingfors, 1912: pp. xxviii. + 602.]

—Official Statistics of Finland:—(1) Judicial and Criminal Statistics, 1911. (2) Paunshops, 1911. (3) Insurance, 1911. (4) Insurance: Local Fire and Stock Insurance, 1910. (5) Savings Banks, 1911. (6) Emigration, 1911. (7) Industrial Statistics. 1910. (8) Industrial Accidents, 1908. (9) Friendly Societies, 1910. [Helsingfors, 1912 (1913 in case of (3)): pp. 73 + xix. + 257 (1); 23 (2); 56 + 98 (3); 121 (4); xxxvv. + 385 (5); 47 + 10 (6); xix. + 129 (7); x. + 53 (8); 77 (9).]

Portugal. — Journal of the Portuguese Labour Department. Report on Industry in Funchal. [Lisbon, 1913.]

Japan.— Twenty-Eighth Statistical Report of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Wages and wholesale prices, 1900-1911. [Tokio, 1913: pp. 12 + 781.]

Egypt.— Reports by H.M. Agent and Consul-General on the Finances, Administration and Condition of Egypt and the Sudan in 1912. [Cd. 6682: pp. 65: price 7d.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 5056. Report on the

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 5056. Report on the Shipping and Navigation of the Port of Antwerp, 1912. Transmission of wages system, seamen's money orders, &c. [Cd. 6665—14: pp. 28: price 8d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1913.

ADMIRALTY.-CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

ADMIRALTY.—CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

BLADING MATERIAL.—J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
CANVAS HOSE TUBING.—G. Angus & Co., Ltd., St. John's Works,
Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.
CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' WORK.—Hubert Berry, Crediton;
Brown & Backhouse, Chatham St., Liverpool; G. G. Bussey &
Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E.; East & Son, Berkhamsted; Fosters,
Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts; Higgs & Hill, Ltd., South Lambeth, S.W.;
Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Upper Trinity St., Bordesley, Birmingham,
India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Company,
Ltd., Silvertown, E.; F. Merrick & Son, Glastonbury; G. W.
Shaw & Sons, Ltd., 222, High St., Poplar, E.; Simpson, Fawcett
& Co., Ltd., Black Bull St., Leeds; S. Snawdon, Yealmpton,
Plymouth; South-Western Building and Steam Joinery Co., Ltd.,
Lees Lane, Gosport; E. Spencer & Co., Longfellow Rd., Bow, E.
CARPETS, Rugs and Mats.—Brintons, Ltd., Kidderminster; J.

Plymouth; South-Western Building and Steam Joinery Co., Ltd., Lees Lane, Gosport; E. Spencer & Co., Longfellow Rd., Bow, E. Carpets, Rugs and Mats.—Brintons, Ltd., Kidderminster; J. Templeton & Co., William St., Greenhead, Glasgow. Casks, Cylindrical.—Guelph Patent Cask Co., Deptford Ferry Rd., Millwall, E.; Edred Marshall, Sutton Rd., Plymouth. Cloths, Cleaning, Knitted.—The Ashforth Hosiery Co., Nottingham; B. Kershaw & Co., Ltd., St. Anne's Sq., Manchester. Cooking Apparatus.—Benham & Sons, Ltd., Wigmore St., W. Cotton Bandoliers.—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C.; Sly Dibble & Co., Ltd., 209/213, Cable St., E. Couplings, Hose.—Bowen & Co., Mount Pleasant, W.C. Drysaltery.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 12 and 16. Coleman St., E.C.; Jessop & Co., 57, Leadenhall St., E.C.; Liverpool Borax Company, Ltd., Borax St. Rathbone Rd., Liverpool; Livett, Frank & Son, Ltd., 22, Borough High St., S.E.; Majar & Co., Ltd., Sculcoates, Hull; J. Mathews & Co., Hatton Garden, Liverpool; May & Baker, Ltd., Battersea, S.W.; Rosin and Turpentine Import Company, Ltd., 59, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

Fire Bricks.—Bonnybridge Silica and Fireclay Company, Ltd., Bonnybridge, Scotland; Priestman Collieries, Ltd., Milburn House, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Westlake & Co., Calstock, Cornwall.

GLYCERINE, BROWN.-C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain

Soap Works, Bristol, Grease, Mineral.—Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd., 13,

Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; Isaac Bentley & Co., Ltd., Vinoleo Oil Works, Trafford Park, Manchester.

Oils, Linseed.—F. F. Fox & Co., Bristol; J. M. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Hull; Smith Bros. & Co., Marshgate Oil Works, Strat. ford, E.; Younghusband, Barnes & Co., Lower King and Queen

Wharf, Rotherhithe, S.E.
OIL, RAPESEED.—J. Bibby & Sons, King Edward St., Liverpool;
Prices Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.; Young-husband, Barnes & Co., Lower King and Queen Wharf, Rother-

Overcoats.—J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Tower Hill, E.

OVERCOATS.—J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Tower Hill, E. PAINT, WHITE LEAD.—The Brimsdown Lead Company, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Cookson & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mersey White Lead Company, Ltd., Warrington; Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Lead Works, Chester.

PITCH AND TAR.—F. Chiesman & Co., 22, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; J. M. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Hull; Joachim Kurtén, Wasa, Finland; Linck, Moeller & Co., Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., Soap, Hard.—John Knight, Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Price's Patent Candle Company, Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W., STEEL MASTS FOR WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.

THERMOGRAPHS.—F. Darton & Co., 142, St. John St., E.C. THERMOGRAPHS.—F. Darton & Co., 142, St. John St., E.C. TIN AND JAPANNED WARES.—Anglo-American Tin Stamping Company, Ltd., West Bromwich; Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Dartmouth St., Birmingham; Bartlett & Digby, 66, Blackfriars Rd., S.E.; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., 153, Camden St., Birmingham; Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Caledonian Works, Bilston, Staffs; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Vulcan Works, Wolverhampton; Fishers, Ltd., Liber Ltd., Albien Works, Bon St., Birmingham; F. Frances S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Vulcan Works, Wolverhampton; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Albion Works, Rea St., Birmingham; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., 140, Trundleys Rd., Deptford, S.E.; S. Gregson & Sons, Clerke St., Bury; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; M. J. Hart & Sons, 36, Great Barr St., Birmingham; Lawden & Poole, Hope Works, Newtown Row, Birmingham; H. Loveridge & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; G. & J. Oliver, Wapping Wall, E.; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Elgin Works, Wolverhampton; Pratt Bros., Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Valor Co., Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Cross, Birmingham: Welsh Tin. Vernampton; Pratt Bros., Lta., Bradford St., Briningham; Vator Co., Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Cross, Birmingham; Welsh Tinplate and Metal Stamping Company, Ltd., Llanelly.

WATCH COATS.—C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd., Burdett Rd., E. WATERPROOFING CANVAS.—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge

Woollen Drawers.—Lyle & Scott, Ltd., Hawick, Scotland.

ADMIRALTY.—DIRECTOR OF WORKS.

CAST IRON PIPE LINE. - Holwell Iron Company, Ltd., Asfordby, near Melton Mowbray.

CREOSOTED TIMBER FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH.—Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., 64, Cannon St., E.C.
PITCH PINE FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH.—Denny, Mott & Dickson, 14, Fenchurch St., E.C.

SLUICE VALVES and FIRE HYDRANTS (Running Contract).—J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse, Yorkshire.
PORTLAND CEMENT FOR H.M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS (Running PORTLAND CEMENT FOR H.M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS (Running Contracts).—Trechmann, Weekes & Co., Ltd., 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; Empire Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Northfleet, Kent; Martin, Earle & Co., Ltd., London House, Crutched Friars, E.C.; Tolhurst Cement Works, Ltd., 6. Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; Associated Portland Cement Manufs., Ltd., Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; British Portland Cement Manufs., Ltd., 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; Wouldham Cement Co., Ltd., 35, Great St. Helens, E.C. Wonned Septiment Chart and Chromometer Depot. Ports.

E.C.; Wouldham Cement Co., Ltd., 35, Great St. Helens, E.C. Works Services:—Chart and Chronometer Depôt, Portsmouth.—F. J. Privett. Cottage Grove, Southsea. Electric Light and Power Station, Eastchurch.—J. McManus, 237, Hammersmith Rd., W. Huts, Cookhouses, Stores, &c., at Cromarty.—W. Harbrow, S. Bermondsey Station, S.E. Pier at Killingholme.—L. P. Nott, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. Sheds and Quarters and Oil Stores.—J. McManus, 237, Hammersmith Rd., W.

WAR OFFICE.

ACID, DIPPING, &c. (Term Contract).—West Ham Chemical Works, Ltd., West Ham, E.; S. Chapman & Messet, Ltd., Silvertown and Bow, E.

BACTERIOLOGICAL APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, &c. (Term Contract).—A. Gallenkamp & Co., Ltd., 19-21, Sun St., Finsbury Square, E.C.

BAGS, KIT.—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.; E. H. Price

BAGS, NOSE.—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.; E. H. Price & Co., Chatteris, Cambs.

BAGS, NOSE.—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4. Southgate Rd., N.; T. Dobbin & Co., 23, Emmett St., and Bridge Rd., Poplar, E.; T. & D. Henry, Duncan St., Leman St., E.

BAGS. SAND.—Hoare, Marr & Co., Dundee Works, Brewhouse Lane, Wapping, E.; Woods, Sons & Co., Lucas St., Shadwell, E.

BASINS, PUDDING.—Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd.—Birmingham.

BICYCLE PARTS.—Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham; C. J. Adie & Nephew, Ltd., Warstone Lane, Birmingham; Birmingham Small Arms Company, Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham; J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Great Charles St., Birmingham; Brown Bros., Ltd.. Birmingham; W. H. Clay, Earlsdon, Coventry; A. Cooper, 91, Aston St., Birmingham; County Chemical Company, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; W. Deakin & Co., George St. Parade, Birmingham; The Endless Rim Company, Ltd., Grange Rd., Selly Oak, Birmingham; The Lombard and Tyre Company, Lombard St., Birmingham; J. Lucas, Ltd., Great King St., Birmingham; Midland Rubber Co., Ltd., Ryland St., Birmingham;

BLANKETS.—D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; T. Lee & Sons, Bank Top Mills, Dewsbury.
BOOTS.—W. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Kettering.
CAR, MOTOR.—Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton Lane, Man-

CHINAWARE.—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; A. B. Jones & , Longton. OTHS, SPONGE (Term Contract).—Wild & Co., Moss Mill,

CLOTHS. Heywood, Lancs. COCKS AND VALVES (Term Contract).—Hunt & Mitton, Oozells

COVER'S VALUE (The Control of the Country of the Covers, Waterbottle.—Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd.—R. Ashworth. branch, Longholme Mills, Rawtenstall; Stansfield & Co. branch, Waterfoot, nr. Manchester.

CRANE, STEAM.—Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.

WINDOW (Term Contract) .- Pilkington Bros., Ltd., Helens.

HODS, COAL, &C .- S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Hods, Coal, &c.—S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Francis & Sons, Ltd., Deptford, S.E.; F. Hill, Birmingham. Lace, Gold.—S. Simpson, Avenham Rd. Works, Preston. Limestone.—Read & Son, Gurney Slade, nr. Bath., Mallets.—Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; C. White, Limehouse, E. Oil, Linseed.—Yourghusband, Barnes & Co., Rotherhithe, S.E. Railings, Steel, &c. (Term Contract).—E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd..

Herts; Rudders &

James Bridge Works, Darlaston.

Repair, &c., of Binoculars and Cases (Term Contract).—

Aitchison & Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E.; Ross, Ltd., 3, North
Side, Clapham Common, S.W.; W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Bell's

Hill, High Barnet; C. Zeiss (London), Ltd., Mill Hill. N.W.

Hill, High Barnet; C. Zeiss (London), Ltd., Mill Hill. N.W. SCREWS (Term Contract).—British Screw Co., Ltd., 153, Kirkstall Rd., Leeds; Butler & Spragg, Ltd., Cambridge St., Birmingham; H. Cox, Albion Screw Works, Birmingham.

TINS, FEED.—G. Hill (The Hayes Galvanized Iron Works)
Ltd., Lye; Wollescote Galvanizing Co., Brierley Hill.

TOWELS.—W. M. Christy & Sons, Ltd., Fairfield Mills, Droylsden, nr. Manchester; W. R. Lee, Hooley Bridge Mills, Heywood Lancs den, nr. Man wood, Lancs.

TROUGHS, HORSE (Term Contract).—F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E.

Depttord, S.E.

Tyres, Motor Car (Term Contract).—British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, nr. Warrington; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Aston Cross, Birmingham; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Cambridge St., Manchester; St. Albans Rubber Co., London Rd., St. Albans; G. Spencer Moulton & Co., Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon Wilts

Works Services :- Bore Hole, Choulston, Salisbury Plain.-WORKS SERVICES:—Bore Hole, Choulston, Salisbury Plain.—
I. Isler & Co., Ltd., Bear Lane, Southwark. Erection of Barrack Block, &c., at Barnard Castle.—A. Robinson, Woodbine Works, Idle, Bradford. Erection of Barrack Blocks for Royal Flying Corps, Farnborough.—E. C. Hughes, Albion Works, Wokingham Erection of New Boundary Wall, Woolwich Dockyard.—G. Munday & Sons, 9, Botolph Lane, E.C. Erection of Regimental Institute, St. Peter's Barracks, Jersey.—C. Lequesne, 14, Legeyt St., St. Heliers, Jersey. Periodical Works Services at:—Chatham.—T. Carr, 55, New Crown St., Halifax. Longmoor.—Martin, Wells & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Leicester.—M. McCarthy, Heidelberg, King's Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W. Reconstruction Martin, Wells & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Leicester.—M. McCarthy, Heidelberg, King's Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W. Reconstruction of Western Portion Old College, Sandhurst.—E. C. Hughes, Albion Works, Wokingham. Repair and Maintenance of W.D. Buildings at:—Curragh Camp.—H. Laverty & Sons, Ltd., 12. Cambridge St., Belfast. Portsmouth.—J. Hunt, Cleveland Rd., Gosport. Sergeants' Mess, Royal Flying Corps Barracks, Farnborough.—E. C. Hughes, Albion Works, Wokingham.

INDIA OFFICE

AIR COMPRESSOR PLANT. - Marshall. Sons & Co., Gainsborough. APPARATUS, LIFTING.—B. & S. Massey, Openshaw.
BICYCLES (Running Contract).—Birmingham Small Arms Com

Brake Gear.—Vacuum Brake Co., 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C. Buffers.—A.B.C. Coupler, Ltd., Queen Anne's Chambers, Fothill St., S.W.

CAMBRIC.—E. Spinner & Co., Albert Square, Manchester; F.

CARTS.—Macin's Patent Steam Cart, &c., Co., Hunslet, Leeds. CELLS.—J. Stone & Co., Deptford.
CEMENT.—Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Port land House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

CHAINS, &c .- J. Rabone & Sons, Hockley Abbey Works, Bir-

CHLOROFORM.—Duncan. Flockhart & Co.. Edinburgh.
COPPER, SHEET.—Elliott's Metal Co., Selly Oak, Birmingham.
COTTON.—E. Spinner & Co., Albert Square, Manchester.
CRANE.—Ransomes and Rapier, Ipswich.

CRESOL.—Jeyes' Sonitary Compaunds, Ltd., Cannon St., E.C. CROSSINGS, &c.—Patent Shaft, &c., Co., Wednesbury; T.

Summerson & Sons, Darlington.
DISINTEGRATORS.—J. H. Carter, Ltd.. Dunstable.

DISINTEGRATORS.—J. H. Carter, Ltd.. Dunstable.
DRUGS.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 12, Coleman St., E.C.;
Carnegie Bros., Charterhouse Square, E.C.
FIREBRICKS.—J. G. Lowood & Co., Deepcar, Sheffield.
FIREBRICKS, FIRECLAY (Running Contracts).—Bonnybridge.
Silica, etc., Co., Bonnybridge; J. Dougall & Sons, Bonnybridge.
FISHPLATES AND RAILS.—Workington Iron Co., Workington.
FISHBOLTS.—G. Cooper & Son, Sheffield.
FRAMES.—Leeds Forge Co., Leeds.
GIRDERS.—Tees Side Bridge, &c., Co., Middlesbrough.
GLYCERINE.—Price's Pat. Candle Co., Battersea, S.W.
IRON BAR.—Darlington Rolling Mills Co., Darlington.

KETTLES.—J. & J. Siddons, W. Bromwich.

LEAD SHEET.—Alexander Fergusson & Co., Glasgow.

LIFE BOATS.—Seamless Steel Boat Co., Wakefield.

LOCOMOTIVE.—N. British Loco. Co., Glasgow.

MACHINES, WEIGHING.—Napier Motors, Ltd., Acton Vale, W.

MACHINES. COMPOSING.—Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., 188,

MACHINES, PLANING .- J. Hetherington & Sons, Pollard St.,

Manchester.
OIL, TEREBINTH.—W. A. Rose & Co., Upper Thames St., E.C.
PAINT, SILICATE (Running Contract).—Silicate Paint Co.,

PAPER.—R. Craig & Sons, Airdrie, N.B.

PAPER.—R. Craig & Sons, Airdrie, N.B.
PIPES.—Stewarts and Lloyds, Glasgow.
PIPES, C.I. (Running Contract).—Holwell Iron Co., Ashfordby, nr. Melton Mowbray.
POWDER VANS.—Hurst, Nelson & Co., Motherwell.
PUMPING PLANT.—J. Simpson & Co., 153, Queen Victoria St.,

Pumps.—J. Tylor & Sons, York Road, King's Cross. Screws (Running Contract).—H. Cox, Albion Screw Works, Birmingham.

SERGE.—R. Gaunt d. Sons, Farsley, Leeds; Jas. Casson,

Elland, Yorks. SLUICE VALVES (Running Contract).—Glenfield & Kennedy,

Kilmarnock.
SPANS.—J. Westwood & Co., Millwall.

SPANS.—J. Westwood & Co., Millwall.

STEEL SHEETS.—J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.

STEEL PLATES.—D. Colville & Sons, Motherwell.

TABLETS.—Parke, Davis & Co., 50, Beak St., W.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Automatic Telephone Manufacturing

Co., Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.

TRAMLINE AND WAGONS.—R. Hudson, Gildersome, Leeds.

TUBES, W. (Running Contract).—Stewarts & Lloyds,

HASGONS AND UNDERFRAMES, &C.—Stableford & Co., Coalville. WAGONS.—Blake Boiler Co.. Darlington; Met. Carriage &c., o., Saltley.
WHEELS AND AXLES.—Harrison & Camm, Rotherham; Wan-

tage Engineering Co., Wantage.

Wire.—Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Salop.

WIRE STRAND (Running Contract).—Shropshire Iron Co.,

Hadley, Salop. WIRE COPPER.—Callender's Cable, etc., Co., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Boiler, Locomotive.—R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Forth Banks Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Cable, Underground Telegraph.—W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Company, Ltd., 13, Blomfield St., London Wall, E.C.
Cable, Armoured Telegraph.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.,

Woolwich, Kent.

CARRIAGES, FIRST CLASS, BOGIE.—Birmingham Railway
Carriage and Wagon Company, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON SPARE PARTS.—Leeds Forge Company, Ltd. Leeds.

CEMENT.—Martin, Earle & Co., Ltd., Crutched Friars, E.C.; Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., 8, Lloyd's

CONDENSORS, PORTABLE.-Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., 99, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Copper Ingors.—Williams, Foster & Co. & Pascoe, Grenfell &

COPER INGOTS.—Willams, Foster & Co. & Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons, Ltd., Morfa and Middle Bank Works, Swansea.

COVERS, WAGON.—The Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Barrhead.

DISINFECTOR, STEAM.—Lennox Foundry Company, Ltd., Tantiron Foundry, Glenville Grove, New Cross, S.E.

ENGINE, DIESEL.—Mirrless, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Hazel
Crover of Stocknowt.

HAULING M/c. AND CRADLES FOR SLIPWAY.—Day, Summers & Co., Ltd., Northam Iron Works, Southampton.

Instruments, Train Tablet.—Tyer & Co., Ltd., 16, Ashwin St., Dalston, N.E. Grove, nr. Stockport.

INSULATORS, PORCELAIN.—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney

Hill, E.C.

IRON, PIG.—Bell Bros., Zetland Road, Middlesbrough.
IRONWORK, STEEL, WROUGHT AND CAST.—Horsehay Company,
Ltd., Horsehay, R.S.O., Salop.
LEAD, PIG.—Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons,
Ltd., 14, Fenchurch St., E.C.
LIFEBOAT.—S. E. Saunders, Ltd., East Cowes, Isle of Wight.
LOCOMOTIVE AND TENDER.—Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.
PILES AND JOISTS, STEEL.—Frodingham Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., Frodingham Iron and Steel Works, nr. Doncaster.
PIPES, CULVERT.—Horseley Company, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.
PIPES, CAST IRON.—Cochrane & Co. (Woodside), Ltd., Woodside Iron Works, Dudley; Macfarlane, Strang & Co., Ltd., 46,
Queen Victoria St., E.C.
PLATES, SHIP STEEL.—Brown & Tawse, 3, London Wall Build.

PLATES, SHIP STEEL.—Brown & Tawse, 3, London Wall Build.

ings, E.C.
POLES, STEEL TELEGRAPH.—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill E.C

RAILS, STEEL, ETC.—Workington Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., 14, Sherbourne Lane, King William St., E.C.; Guest, Keen, & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 66, Cannon St., E.C.

& Nettlefolds, Ltd., 66, Cannon St., E.C.

REFRIGERATOR CARS.—Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon
Co., Ltd., 1, Victoria St., S.W.

ROOF MATERIALS.—J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.

SHEETS, GALVANISED, CORRUGATED.—Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Mersey Ironworks, Ellesmere Port,

Cheshire; J. Lysaght, Ltd. St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol.
SIGNALLING MATERIALS.—Tyer & Co., Ltd., 16, Ashwin St., N.E.
SLEEPERS, HARDWOOD.—Millars' Timber & Trading Co., Ltd.,

SIGNALLING MATERIALS. Type to Co., Mar., Co., Ltd., SLEEPERS, HARDWOOD.—Millars' Timber & Trading Co., Ltd., Pinners Hall, E.C.

SLEEPERS, STEEL, ETC.—Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., 14, Sherbourne Lane, King William St. E.C.

STATIONERY.—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Winchester St., E.C. STORE, TIMBER.—F. Morton & Co., Ltd., 17, Victoria St., S.W. SWITCHES AND CROSSINGS.—Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Darlington Railway Plant and Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington; Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., 53, Victoria St., S.W. TROUGHING, STEEL.—Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.

TUBES, BRASS BOILER.—Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak Works, Birmingham.

TURNTABLES.—Horschay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, R.S.O. Salop. Underfeames for Fish Vans.—Bristol Wagon & Carriage Works Co., Ltd., Lawrence Hill, Bristol.

Underframes for Cattle Wagons.—R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wishaw, Glasgow.

Underframes for Bogie Carriages.—Cravens, Ltd., Sheffield. Van, Motor.—Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., South St., Scotstoun, Glasgow.

Underframes for Bogie Carriages.—Cravens, Ltd., Shehleid.
Van, Motor.—Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., South St., Scotstoun, Glasgow.
Wagons, Goods.—Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds.
Wagons, Ballast, Flat Cars, and High Sided Coal.—Bristol Wagon & Carriage Works Co., Ltd., Lawrence Hill, Bristol.
Wagons, Low Sided Goods.—Midland Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Midland Works, Birmingham.
Wagons, Covered Goods.—Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., 1, Victoria St., S.W.
Wheels and Axles.—Cravens, Ltd., Darnall, Sheffield; Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Brunswick Ironworks, Wednesbury.
Wire, Copper.—Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak Works,
Birmingham; T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., 57, Bishopsgate, E.C.

POST OFFICE.

APPARATUS, TELEPHONIC.—Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., Whitfield Place, W.; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby; British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Karabon Company, Ltd., 3, Long Acre, W.C.; London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., Leyton; Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Sterling Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.

Apparatus, Telegraphic.—Gell Telegraphic Appliances Syndicate, Ltd., Holloway.

APPARATUS, TELEGRAPHIC.—Gell Telegraphic Appliances Syndicate, Ltd., Holloway.

ARMS, Wood.—R. Lauder & Co., West Hartlepool.

Boots.—R. Coggins & Sons. Ltd., Raunds; Finedon Cooperative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Finedon; Owen Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds.

Boxes, Packing.—J. W. Torrance & Co., Woolwich.

Cabinets, Silence.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.

Cable, Telephonic.—British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Callenders Cable and Construction Co., Ltd..

Belvedere; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.

Telegraphic.—Callenders Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere.

Belvedere; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.
Telegraphic.—Callenders Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.,
Belvedere.

Detectors, No. 2.—General Electric Company, Ltd., Salford.
Laths, Redwood.—J. Wilesmith & Co., Wood Green, N.
Bods, Sweeps.—Cakebread. Robey & Co., Wood Green, N.
Scantlings.—Gabriel and Sons & Burtons, Lambeth, S.E.
Solder.—British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot.
Spirin, Motor.—Carless, Capel & Leonard, Hackney Wick.
Tents, Jointers.—Berthon Boat Co., Ltd., Romsey, Hants.
Tires, Dermatine.—Dermatine Co., Ltd., Camberwell, S.E.
Tools.—Thewlis, Griffith & Edelsten. Ltd., Warrington.
Wire, Bronze.—Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor; Shropshire
Iron Co., Ltd., Wellington, Salop; F. Smith & Co., Ltd., Salford.
Wire, G.I. Strand.—Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.
Wire, G.I. Strand.—Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.
Wire, Gopper, Annealed.—T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor.
Wire, Flampproof.—C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Oakamoor.
Wire, Flampproof.—C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Douby;
London Electric Wire Company and Smiths, Ltd., Leyton.
Zincs, Rod, Leclanche.—Siemens, Bros & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.
Laying Line of Multiple-way Ducts, Kingsland Rd., N.E.—
W. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., 35-39, Hamilton Hse., Bishopsgate, E.C.
Laying Lines of Multiple-way Ducts and Pipes, Watford.—
J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W. Reigate.—J. A.
Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W. Reigate.—J. A.
Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W. Reigate.—J. A.
Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W. Reigate.—J. A.
Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W. Ascot.—J. Mowlem &
Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W.
Laying Lines of Pipes. Edinburgh (Canonmills, &c.).—W.
Gibson, Martin & Co., 37, Duff St., Edinburgh. (Morningside).
—Crawford Bros., Burnmouth, Largs.
Steel Mast, Malin Head, Co. Donegal.—Marconi Wireless
Telegraph Co., Ltd., Marconi House Strand, W.C.
Telephone Exchange Equipment, Tunbridge Wells.—The
Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions.—J. Allen & Sons (Ivybridge), Ltd., Stowford Mills, Ivybridge; Arden Paper Making Company, Ltd., Arden Mills, Woodley, nr. Stockport; Arnold & Foster, Ltd., Eynsford, Kent; J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; J. Bracken & Sons, Ltd., Dean Mills, Luddenden, Yorks; Caldwell & Co. (Papermakers), Ltd., Inverkeithing, Fife; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffatt and Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Burneside Mills, Kendal; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Kettlebrook Mill, Tamworth; R. Fletcher & Son. Ltd., Kearsley Mill, Stoneclough, Manchester; Golden Valley Paper

Mills, Bitton, nr. Bristol; Hele Paper Company, Ltd., Hele. Cullompton; C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent; Hyde Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Broomstair Mills, Denton; Ulford Paper Mills Company, Ilford; J. & J. Makin, Ltd., Disley, Cheshire; C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd., Alders Mill, Tam. worth; W. Nash, St. Paulis, Cray; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Reed & Smith, Cullompton; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Dartford and High Wycombe; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Dartford and High Wycombe; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Dartford and High Wycombe; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Wooburn Green.
Pernyins, Brinning, &c.—Binding, &c., 2,000 Engineers' Pocket Note Books, 16,000 Books Demy quarto, 2,000 Note Books—Printing, Binding, &c., 10,000 Army Books 57, 2,500 Books "D. Printing, Binding, &c., 10,000 Army Books 57, 2,500 Books "D. 515," Supplying 500 Portfolios, Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd., T, 50n St., E.C. Binding, &c., 50,000 Army Book 133, Printing, binding, &c., 2,000 Books S. 383, 4,000 Books S. 467, 7,000 Army Book 691, 1,200 Army Book 281, 1,500 Army Book 134, 2,500 Counter Balance Books, 1,500 Dolivery Receipt Books, 1,500 Books "L.E. and U.I. Accounts," 1,250 Maintenance Exchange Requisition, 2,000 Books Telephones No. 36, 1,000 Delivery Note Book, 1,000 Army Book 182, 2,225 Ledger Summaries. Supplying 1,470 Portfolios, 18,000 Cases—McCorquodole & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks. Binding, &c., 14,000 Books S. 1295a, 1,500 London Delivery Book, 1913, 8,000 London T.S. 14, 1,900 Memo. Books; Printing, binding, &c., 14,000 Books S. 1295a, 1,500 London Delivery Book, 1913, 8,000 London T.S. 14, 1,900 Memo. Books; Printing, binding, &c., 14,000 Books S. 1295a, 1,500 London Delivery Book, 1913, 8,000 London T.S. 14, 1,900 Memo. Books; Printing, binding, &c., 600 Memo. Books; Printing, Mc., 40,000 Books T.S. Holling, R. 1,400 Books S. 1256. Holling, R. 1,500 Books T.S. Holling, R. 1,500 Books T.S. Holling, R. 1,500 Books S. 1500 Books T.S. Holling, R. 1,500 Books S. 1500 Books T.S. Holling, R. 1,500 Books S.

Corresponding to the Covernor of the Revenue Cruiser (Customs and occupy the Tea House at Primrose Hill for sale of Refreshments, Mrs. E. Stanley, 2, Boverie Rd., Stoke Newington.

Wood Block Flooring Co., Ltd., 40, Trinity Square, E.C. Customs And Exclaser (Customs). We have the Revenue Cruiser (Customs). Ltd., Falmouth.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

SUPPLY OF COAL AND COKE.—C. Franklin, 133, Pancras Rd., N.W.; Rickett, Smith & Co., 40, Trinity Square, E.; Coote & Warren, Dashwood House, New Broad St., E.C.; Dowell & Co., Greenwich, S.E.; Bradbury, Son & Co., 7, Victoria St., S.W.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS: IRELAND.
BUILDING WORKS:—Ardnakinna Point Joint Naval and Military
Signal Station, co. Cork, Erection.—Alex. Hull & Co., Ringsend
Rd., Dublin. St. Patrick's, Coagh, National School, co. Tyrone,
Erection.—Hugh Thompson, Rock, Tullyhogue, co. Tyrone.
LETTERKENNY RAILWAY.—Supplies: Broken Stone Ballast.—
Patrick Ritchie, 89 and 91, North Queen St., Belfast. Sleepers.
—Charles Calder & Co., Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoney. Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colon'es and Dependencies the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. FISHER UNWIN, London, W.C. Printed by Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.—Price ld.—June, 1913.