ATTUNAN MUOMA

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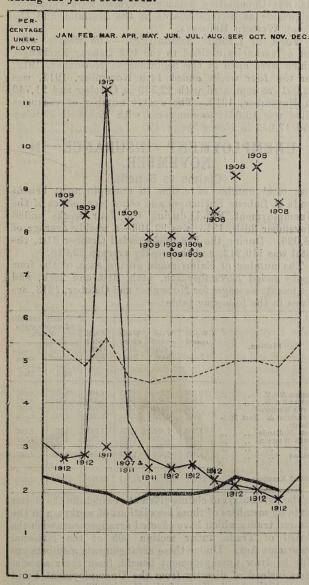
EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

Thick Curve = 1913. — Thin Curve = 1912

...- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1903-1912.

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

THE LABOUR MARKET IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT in November continued good on the whole. There was a further improvement in the iron and steel industry except in Scotland, and in the shipbuilding and glass trades, while the tinplate industry also showed an upward movement. On the other hand, the number of pig-iron furnaces in blast continued to decline. There was also a falling off in most of the textiles, especially in the woollen and worsted trades and in the weaving branch of the cotton industry. The seasonal decline in the building and brickmaking trades continued, and there was a further seasonal improvement in the printing

trades. Coal mining and engineering continued active.

It is reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for labour in the shipbuilding trades, and that in the building trades there was still a scarcity of certain classes of workmen in some provincial districts.

Wages in pig-iron manufacture continued to fall in consequence of the decline in prices; in other trades the upward movement continued.

Compared with the high level of November, 1912, employment generally showed some falling off, which was particularly noticeable in the pig-iron, iron and steel, and tinplate trades.

(1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED. (Based on 3,193 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 967,361 reported 19,668 (or 2.0 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of November, 1913, compared with 2.2 per cent. at the end of October, 1913, and 1.8 per cent. at the end of November, 1912.

Trade,	Membership at end of Nov., 1913, of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at eno of	in Perd Unemploy	or Dec. (-) centage red as com- with a	
SORTA THE STATE OF THE STATE OF	reporting.	Nov., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building	82,177	3.5*	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	
Coal Mining+	157,251	0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	
Iron and Steel	36,977	3:5	- 0.8	+ 1.7	
Engineering	230,310	2.1	- 0.1	+ 013	
Shipbuilding	72,953	2.8	- 1.1	0.5	
Miscellaneous Metal	35.220	1.5	gally office	$\frac{-0.7}{+0.2}$	
Textiles+:-		- Introduces	2 2023	T .0 2	
Cotton	86,727	1.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2	
Woollen & Worsted	8,906	6.5	+ 1.6	+ 3.6	
Other	60,509	1.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	65.566	2:3	- 13	- 04	
Furnishing and Wood- working.	51,940	2 3	- 0.2	- 0.4	
Clothing	65,415	2.2	+ 0.2	+ .02	
Leather	3,101	4.3	- 0.8	+ 0.4	
Glass	982	0.4	- 0.4	+ 0.1	
Pottery	7,000	0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	
Tobacco	2.327	2.7	+ 0.6	- 0.7	
Total	967.361	2.0	- 0.2	+ 0.2	

* This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to car-

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 November was 4.1, compared with 3.6 at the end of October

-	Build- ing and Works of Con- struc- tion.	Ship- build- ing.	Engineering and Ironfounding.	Making of Vehi- cles.	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
Percentage un- employed at end of Nov., 1913 Increase (+) or	5.9	3.4	2.7	2.9	29	1.5	4.1
decrease (-) as compared with end of Oct., 1913	+ 1.1	- 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.5

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

(Based on 1,952 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 423,565 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd, 1913, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1'4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 0.6 per cent. in wages paid.

March 18 0	Numbe	r Emplo	yed.	Wa	ges Pai	d.	
Trade.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd Nov. 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd Nov. 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago. *	
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.		per cent.	cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.	
Textiles:-	100 704	- 0.1	- 0.4	120,790	- 1.0	- 1.9	
Cotton	120,724	- 0.8	- 3.0	23,719	-2.7	- 4.9	
Woollen	24,841	- 0.5	- 5.4	31,072	- 2.8	- 4.7	
Worsted	38,844	- 0.1	- 2.2	30,135	- 0.6	+ 3.9	
Linen	45,422	+ 0.1	- 0.7	9,648	+ 0.2	+ 4.8	
Jute	11,440	- 0.4	- 0.3	15,962	- 0.9	- 1.2	
Hosiery	19,515	- 0.7	- 3.6	6,290	+ 0.9	+ 0.4	
Lace	5,945		- 0.2	12,909	-0.9	+ 1.4	
Other Textiles	15,922	+ 0.1	- 0.2	12,509	-03	T 12	
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	31,190	- 0.7	- 2.1	38,326	- 0.6	- 0.4	
Total, Textiles	313,843	- 0.3	- 1.7	288,851	- 1.2	- 1.2	
Boot and Shoe	68,721	+ 0.3	- 0.4	69,622	+ 0.8	+ 1.8	
Shirt and Collar	4,562	+ 1.2	- 2.6	3,136	- 1.0	+ 0.6	
	18,289	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	18,016	- 1.3	- 0.6	
Pottery	7.395	+ 0.7	- 3.1	9,750	+ 4.1	- 1.5	
Brick	10,755	- 1.6	- 1.7	12,693	- 4.3	- 0.2	
Grand Total	423,565	- 0.2	- 1.4	402,068	- 0.8	- 0.6	

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

(4) OTHER EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(Based on 836 Returns.)
The following table summarises the returns from firms employing 875,781 workpeople in November in the industries mentioned

Trade	Workpeople included in the	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	Returns for Nov., 1913.	1913.	Month	Year ago.	
THE PERSON		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.	
Coal Mining	697,870	5.56	- 0.03	- 0.01	
T	16,483	5.74	- 0.15	- 0.09	
Shale ,,	3,687	5.97		+ 0.26	
12,2		Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.	
Pig Iron	26,866	293	- 8	- 38	
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	27,550	Mills Working. 551 Shifts Worked	+ 11	- 34	
Iron and Steel	103,325	(One Week). 565,814	Per cent. + 0.7	Per cent.	

Changes in Rates of Wages .- The changes in rates of wages in November resulted in a net increase of £3,200 per week in the wages of 52,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected 12,000 bricklayers in London, 4,500 carpenters and joiners and labourers at Manchester, 4,350 bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, etc., at Liverpool, and 9,000 woollen and worsted operatives in the Huddersfield District. In North Lincolnshire 2,200 blastfurnacemen and ironstone miners and in West Scotland 3,500 blastfurnacemen had their wages reduced as a result of a fall in the prices of pig iron.

Trade Disputes. — The dispute in Dublin which

began in September continued throughout the whole of November, and is still unsettled. The number of disputes beginning in November was 77, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 55,094, as compared with 79,859 in October, 1913, and 32,289 in November, 1912. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 857,200 working days, as compared with 1,007,400 in the previous month, and 297,400

in the corresponding month of last year.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Cases dealt with during the month include iron dressers, Liverpool; shipsmiths, Liverpool; and joiners at Glasgow. Supplementary awards were issued during the month by the chairmen of the Cleveland and Cumberland districts under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act. Under the Railway Conciliation Scheme chairmen were appointed to preside at certain boards of the Midland and the Great Western Railways.

Work of Labour Exchanges. - The weekly number of vacancies notified to the 402 Labour Exchanges which were open at the beginning of November, 1912, for the four weeks ended 14th November, 1913, was 22,051, as compared with 22,530 in October and 21,749 in November, 1912. The weekly number of vacancies filled was 16,861, as compared with 16,716 in October and 17,012 in November, 1912.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN NOVEMBER.

Claims to Benefit.

THE total number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the four weeks ended November 28th, 1913, was 92,106—a weekly average of 23,026. During the five weeks ended October 31st, the total was 110,242, and the weekly average 22,048.

The number of claims made during each of the four weeks ended November 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th, and the weekly averages for November and October, 1913, are

Division.	Week	Week	Week	Week ended 28th Nov.	Weekly Average of claims made during		
	ended 7th Nov.	ended 14th Nov.	ended 21st Nov.		4 weeks ended Nov. 28th.	5 weeks ended Oct. 31st.	
London & S.E	9,004 3,635 3,150 2,507	8,715 3,603 3,194 2,658	8,242 3,661 3,280 2,367	8,448 3,396 3,458 2,393	8,602 3,574 3,271 2,481	8,635 3,231 2,993 2,474	
lands	1,266 1,759 1,049 1,091	1,356 1,678 910 1,038	1,241 1,972 827 1,177	1,251 1,755 758 1,267	1,278 1,791 886 1,143	1,146 1,551 991 1,027	
United Kingdom	23,461	23,152	22,767	22,726	23,026	22,048	

The particulars of claims given above include the claims made by members of those associations of workmen in the insured trades which have effected arrangements with the Board of Trade under section 105 of the National Insurance Act. Under these arrangements members are able to draw unemployment benefit from their associations instead of directly from the Unemployment Fund through the local offices of the Fund. The associations subsequently claim repayment from the Fund of the sums to which their individual members would have been entitled. The total number of claims made through such associations during the four weeks ended November 28th was 28,172, as compared with 63,934 direct claims.

Number and Amount of Payments of Benefit.

The total number of payments of unemployment benefit made during the four weeks ended November 28th to workpeople claiming direct was 107,448, and the total amount of such payments was £32,113. For the same period the estimated amount repayable to associations from the Unemployment Fund in respect of payments made by them under arrangements was £13,243, and the estimated number of such payments was 46,631. During the five weeks ended October 31st, 1913, 98,946 payments, amounting to £29,637, were made to workpeople claiming direct. In the case of associations, for the same five weeks an estimated sum of £12,751 was repayable from the Fund in respect of 46,910 payments to

The weekly averages of the number and amount of payments during November and October, 1913, are given helow:-

Division.		ended N 28th, 1913		5 weeks ended October 31st, 1913.			
Division.	Direct.	Associa-	Total.	Direct.	Associa- tion.	Total.	
	Av	erage W	eekly Nu	mber of	Paymen	ts.	
London and South Eastern Scotland and Northern North Western Yorkshire and East Midlands West Midlands South Western Wales Ireland Total	13,234 2,297 2,527 2,539 1,756 1,970 419 2,120 26,862	2,726 2,397 2,425 1,537 769 704 317 783	15,960 4,694 4,952 4,076 2,525 2,674 736 2,903 38,520	8,768 1,837 2,032 1,889 1,857 1,506 402 1,498	1,790 2,303 1,771 1,147 897 522 440 512 9,382	10,558 4,140 3.803 3,036 2,754 2,028 842 2,010 29,171	
ADDEDUCT OF TOURS AND		Averag	ge Weekl	y Amour	ts Paid.		
London and South Eastern Sootland and Northern North Western Yorkshire and East Midlands West Midlands South Western Wales Ireland	£ 3,985 675 757 692 533 569 125 692	£ 785 657 681 431 234 171 76 276	£ 4,770 1,332 1,438 1,123 767 740 201 968	£ 2,624 545 612 508 575 437 110 516	£ 477 614 485 310 276 130 104 154	£ 8,101 1,159 1,097 818 851 567 214 670	
Total	8,028	3,311	11.339	5.927	2.550	8 477	

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 November 28th, 1913, the following Table has been prepared, showing the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total current in the various industries. The percentages given may be taken to represent approximately the proportion of workpeople in the industries who were unemployed on that date:

Division.	Build- ing and Works of Con- struc- tion.	Ship- build- ing.	Engi- neering and Iron- found- ing.	Con- struc- tion of Vebi- cles.	Saw- milling.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
	Per	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per	Per	Per	Per
London and South- Eastern.	8.9	6.3	3.9	cent. 3.4	cent. 3.9	cent. 2.7	cent.
Scotland and Northern.	3.0	2.1	2.0	20	2.0	1.0	2.2
North-Western Yorks. and East Midlards.	4·2 3·7	2·5 2·8	2·9 2·4	2·5 1·9	3·5 2·0	1·7 1·2	3·3 2·8
West Midlands South-Western Wales	3·3 6·4 1 8 11·3	8·9 4·0 4·6	2·9 2·8 1·5 4·5	3.6 1.8 1.1 6.3	2·5 4·3 1·9 5·1	1·4 1·4 0·7 2·2	3·2 5·4 2·0
United Kingdom	5.9	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.9		7.6
Percentage unemployed a month ago.	4.8	8.6	2.5	2.8	2.6	1.2	3.6

The following table shows, both by industry and by district, the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total books current on each Friday during November, 1913, and on October 31st, 1913 :-

	31st	7th	14th	21st	28th
	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
INDUSTRIES. Building and Works of Construc-	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.
	4.8	5·1	5.4	5.7	5.9
Shipbuilding Engineering and Ironfounding.	3·6	3·5	3·4	3·4	3·4
	2·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·7
Construction of Vehicles Sawmilling Other Insured Workpeople	28	2·8	2·9	2·9	2·9
	26	2·8	2·7	2·8	2·9
	12	1·3	1·4	1·4	1·5
All Insured Workpeople	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1
DIVISION. London and South-Eastern Scotland and Northern North-Western Yorkshire and East Midlands West Midlands South-Western Wales Lireland	6·0	6·5	6·9	6·9	7·0
	2·0	2·1	2·1	2·2	2·2
	2·8	2·8	2·9	3·1	3·3
	2·4	2·5	2·6	2·8	2·8
	3·0	3·0	3·1	3·1	3·2
	4·8	4·9	5·0	5·3	5·4
	2·3	1·9	1·9	2·0	2·0
	6·0	6·3	6·6	6·9	7·6
United Kingdom	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Iron Dressers, Liverpool.

On October 20th a strike involving about 110 iron dressers in the Liverpool district commenced, the men demanding a minimum rate of wages of 32s. per week for all iron dressers in the Mersey district and the application of the overtime rates prevailing in Liverpool to Birkenhead. An officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department entered into communication with the parties, and subsequently, at their request, presided at a joint conference on November 21st with a view to a settlement of the dispute.

At this conference proposals were made, and shortly afterwards an offer made by the employers was accepted by the men. The settlement arrived at provided, among other things, for the resumption of work on November 28th at the rates of wages of 31s. per week in Liverpool and of 30s., with a rise to 31s. in six months, in Birkenhead.

Shipsmiths, Liverpool.

On September 8th a stoppage of work involving about 450 smiths and strikers commenced at Liverpool, the men demanding an advance in wages of 1s. per day, and on November 17th application was made on behalf of the workpeople for the assistance of the Department to bring about a settlement of the dispute. Accordingly an officer of the Department visited Liverpool on November 19th, and after some negotiations arranged to be present at a conference of representatives of the parties interested, to be held on the following day. At this conference the following provisional agreement was arrived at, which was subsequently accepted by the parties:

(1) That work be resumed on Monday, November 24th, upon the conditions that existed prior to the dispute commencing, a week's pay to be given to those concerned, it being understood that men who have been working during the time the dispute has been in operation will not need this concession.

(2) An assurance was given by the men's deputation that during the existence of the agreement with the Mersey Ship Repairers' Association, which expires on December 31st, 1914, no further dispute with them or the steamship owners upon the question of increased wages will take place.

In accordance with this agreement the men returned to work on November 24th.

Joiners, Glasgow District.

The Conciliation Board for the Carpenter and Joiner Trade in the Glasgow district being unable to agree in regard to differences as to whether a job in Helensburgh was a "country job," and, if so, to how much travelling time the men were entitled, on November 15th joint application was made by the parties for the appointment of an arbiter to decide the matter. The Chief Industrial Commissioner accordingly appointed Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., to act as arbiter, who gave his decision on the matter in an award dated November 22nd, deciding that the job was a "country job," and that travelling time did not fall under the rules and regulations to be paid as overtime.

COAL MINES (MINIMUM WAGE) ACT, 1912.

The following awards have been issued by the chairmen of Joint District Boards:-

Cleveland.

Whereas in pursuance of the Act, minimum wages and district rules for the above district were settled by a decision or award given by me as chairman of the Board. And whereas in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf of the Act, after one year had elapsed since my award, notices were duly given by the workmen and employers respectively to vary the said wages and

And whereas the said Joint Board, having failed to agree as to the proposed variations set forth in the said notices, it has devolved upon me as chairman, in pursuance of the terms of the Act, to decide the matters in dispute.

Now I, having attended a meeting of the said Board and heard the parties, do hereby decide as follows:—
On and from the 10th day of December, 1913, the following

variations shall take effect in the wages and rules fixed by the Schedules I. and II. to my said award respectively, viz:—

As to MINIMUM WAGES (SCHEDULE I).

In lieu of the existing schedule the following shall take its place:—
In this schedule the word "day" means a mining working

Sub-Section (2): Adult Datal Men	n, per day:-	
		s. d.
Machine Men, Shotfirers, and Charge	ers	6 4
Miners		. 5 4
All others		4 9
Sub-Section (2): Adult Datal Me	en, per day	-
Face Deputies		
Deputy Assistants and Back-bye Me.		5 4
Shifters		5 1
Onsetters in charge		4 10
Platelayers, Wagonway Men, Bank		4 8
Dog Whippers, Pumping Enginemen		
Hauling Enginemen, Furnacemen,		
Changers		. 4 8
All others		. 4 6
Sub-Section (3): Boys, per	day :-	
All under 16		. 2 0
Datal Boys over 16:-		0 0
Under 17		
Over 17 and under 18		
Over 18 and under 19		
Over 19 and under 20	Butter water	7 0
Over 20 and under 21		. 3 8
Piece-Workers, Boys, over	16:	
Under 19		. 3 10
Over 19 and under 20	28.0000000	. 4 0
Over 20 and under 21	and the	. 4 2

As to District Rules (Schedule II).

The following alterations are made: -In Rule 2 the figure 57 is altered to 60, and the figure 63 to 65. In Rule 3, at the end, instead of "before the end" read "by the end." In Rule 7 substitute "one pay" wherever the words "two pays" occur, and at the end put "pay" for "pays." In Rule 10, clause (b), delete the words "the local lodge of."

Except as above no alteration is made in the wages or rules. Dated the 6th December, 1913. (Signed) ROBERT ROMER.

Cumberland.

(A.)

Whereas by an award made by me on July 6th, 1912, under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, a special minimum rate of wages within the meaning of that Act was settled by me for piece workmen, Class I., hewers in the Whitehaven Collieries, viz.: Six shillings and threepence (6s. 3d.), exclusive of all deductions, such minimum rate to be the first minimum. mum rate in the aforesaid collieries for the class of workmen specified, and to remain in force for the period named in nd subject to variation as provided for by, section 3 of the

whereas the Joint District Board, at a meeting held by them on December 2nd, 1912, in pursuance of section 3 of the said Act and by agreement, resolved that, having regard to the agreement to follow the Midland Federation Board, the minimum rates for hewers should be subject to variation above the minimum rates settled on May 18th and July 6th, 1912.

Whereas an application under and within section 3 of the said Act has been made to the Joint District Board to vary the aforesaid special minimum rate for hewers in the Whitehaven Collieries, and to reduce the said rate to the minimum rate for hewers general to the district.

Whereas the Joint District Board has failed to come to an

agreement in regard to the said application:

Now I, William Job Collins, Knight, being the Independent Chairman of the said Board, having attended a meeting of the said Board and heard the parties, do hereby settle the special minimum rate in the Whitehaven Collieries for piece work men, Class I., hewers to be six shillings and twopence (6s. 2d.), exclusive of all deductions, and this rate shall be substituted for

exclusive of all deductions, and this rate shall be substituted for that settled by me in my award of July 6th, 1912.

Provided that the aforesaid special minimum rate of wages for hewers in the Whitehaven Collieries shall be subject to variation in accordance with the resolution aforesaid arrived at by agreement of the said Board on December 2nd, 1912.

This award shall operate as from Monday, December 1st, 1913.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. COLLINS.

November 29th, 1913.

WHEREAS an application has been made to the Joint District Board to settle a minimum rate of wages for a class of piece workmen known as pony putters at the Brayton Domain Colliery, for which class of workmen employed below ground no minimum rate of wages, within the meaning of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, has hitherto been settled under

Whereas the Joint District Board has failed to settle a minimum rate of wages for the aforesaid class of workmen at

Now I, William Job Collins, Knight, being the Independent Now I, William Job Collins, Knight, being the Independent Chairman of the said Board, having attended a meeting of the said Board and heard the parties, do hereby settle the minimum rate of wages for piece workmen classed as pony putters at the Brayton Domain Colliery to be three shillings and tenpence (3s. 10d.), provided that such minimum rate of wages shall be subject to variation in accordance with the resolution arrived at by agreement of the said Board of December 2nd, 1912.

Such minimum rate to be exclusive of all deductions.

Such minimum rate to be exclusive of all deductions.

This award shall operate as from December 1st, 1913. November 29th, 1913. (Signed) WILLIAM J. COLLINS.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

The following appointments of chairmen to preside at adjourned meetings of Railway Conciliation Boards have been made during the month: -The Right Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., Boards 3 and 4 of the Midland Railway; His Honour Judge J. V. Austin, Boards A. E. and F of the Great Western Railway.

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909. PAPER BOX-MAKING TRADE (IRELAND). Obligatory Order.

The Board of Trade have made an order, dated December 8th, 1913, making obligatory the minimum time-rates of wages for male workers in Ireland employed in the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material, fixed on June 6th, 1913, by the Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland). These rates are 6d. per hour for male workers other than learners, and from 4s. 6d. to 24s. per week of 52 hours for male learners, according to age.

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (other than those properly made under the National Insurance Act).

than those properly made under the National Insurance Act), will henceforth be null and void. The penalty for paying wages after December 8th at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Board of Trade will be a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence; and, in addition, the worker will be entitled to all arrears, calculated by the basis of the minimum rates. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade minimum rates. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates.

TAILORING TRADE (IRELAND). Minimum Time Rates for Male and Female Workers.

The Trade Board established in Ireland for readymade tailor-The Trade Board established in Ireland for readymade tailoring and certain branches of bespoke tailoring have announced that they have fixed minimum time-rates of wages, to come into force on February 2nd, 1914, as follows:—

For female workers (other than learners), 3d. per hour.

For male workers (other than learners), 6d. per hour.

For female learners (as defined by the Trade Board), minimum time-rates ranging from 3s. to 12s. per week, according to age

For male learners (as defined by the Trade Board), minimum time-rates ranging from 4s. 6d. per week for persons under 15 years of age to 24s. per week for persons between 23 and 24

The learners' rates in both cases are weekly rates based on a

week of 50 hours, but they are subject to a proportionate deduction or increase according as the number of hours actually spent by the learner in the factory or workshop is less or more than 50.

Any employer or worker who is likely to be affected by the above rates can obtain further information about them on application to the Secretary of the Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

LABOUR STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Sixteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom which has recently been issued * is divided into ten main sections, dealing respectively with employment; production and consumption; wages and hours of labour; wholesale and retail prices; cost of living; strikes and lock-outs, and conciliation and arbitration; industrial diseases and accidents; employers' and workpeople's associations (including co-operative and friendly societies, as well as trade unions); increase of population, housing, ages, and occupations of the people; and workmen's compensation, savings banks, old age pensions, and pauperism. Most of the serial tables cover a period of fifteen years.

Some of the tables (e.g. those relating to employment) are compiled from information published in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, with corrections and revisions made necessary by later information.

Information as to changes in wages and hours, and as to industrial disputes and the work of Conciliation Boards, is obtained from the Annual Reports of the Department upon these subjects.

The Cost of Living figures summarise the principal results of the special Enquiry conducted by the Department last year, as published in their recent Report [Cd. 6955]. The Census of Production figures given in this year's Abstract are based on the Final Report of the Census, and not, as in last year's Abstract, on the preliminary sectional Reports; they are also more detailed than the preliminary figures given last year. The Earnings Enquiry figures given in this Abstract relate to certain miscellaneous trades (paper and printing; chemicals, glass, and pottery; cocoa, confectionery, and food preserving, &c.): the figures for other industries are given in previous issues of the Abstract.

Other inquiries made by the Department furnish the materials for the sections relating to prices, profitsharing, trade unions, co-operative societies, and friendly societies; also the section giving the "standard" rates of wages in various industries, which is in continuation of the report on this subject issued last year [Cd. 6054].

Attention may be drawn to the section embodying the results of the first year's working of the National Insurance Act, Part II. (Unemployment), as published in the first report of the Department of Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance upon their operations under the Act. Information relating to the operations of Trade Boards and of Labour Exchanges (other than the administration of Unemployment Benefit) has been specially furnished to the Department for publication in the Abstract.

The remaining materials for the Abstract are mostly contained in other official publications, either of the Board of Trade (e.g., Returns of Railway Accidents, the Report on Emigration and Immigration, &c.) or of other Government Departments (principally the Home Office, the Local Government Board, and the Friendly Societies' Registry). The particulars given in some sections, however, frequently bring together information from a variety of sources, supplemented from returns specially made to the Department. The section relating to industrial accidents is cited as a useful example of composite statistics of this kind, as there is no one Report dealing with all such accidents.

There are also certain tables which are based on material published, or specially supplied to the Department, by private firms and unofficial bodies, viz., production of steel (supplied by the British Iron Trade Association), consumption of cotton and of wool (compiled from trade circulars issued by well-known firms), and workmen's clubs (compiled from returns collected by the Working Men's Club and Institute Union). Much of the information relating to co-operative societies is also based on returns made to the Co-operative Union and to the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society and placed at the disposal of this Department.

* Cd. 7131; price 1s. 6d.; by post 1s. 10d.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN GERMANY IN 1912.*

THE Report on strikes and lock-outs in Germany in 1912, published by the Imperial Statistical Office, shows that the number of labour disputes terminated in that year was 2,834, as compared with 2,798 in 1911. Since 1899 (the first year for which a report on this subject was issued by the Imperial Statistical Office) this number has been exceeded on only two occasions-namely, in 1906 and 1910, when the total numbers of disputes were 3.626 and 3,228 respectively. The total number of days lost by those on strike or locked out in 1912 was 10,723,782, as compared with 11,466,727 in the previous year.†

The number of workpeople affected by the disputes ending in 1912 was 493,749, as compared with 385,216 in 1911. The figure for 1912 has been only once exceeded since 1899-namely, in 1905, when the total number of workpeople affected was 542,564. These totals include, besides the workpeople actually on strike or locked out, those belonging to the establishments concerned who were deprived of work owing to the strike or lock-out—i.e., those indirectly as well as those directly

Of the disputes which took place in 1912, 2,510 were strikes, affecting 417,407 workpeople, while 324 were lock-outs, affecting 76,342 workpeople. The following Table shows, according to groups of trades, the number of workpeople affected by strikes and lock-outs terminating in 1912, the corresponding total for 1911 being added for purposes of comparison :-

GROUP OF TRADES.	Number of and ind Dis	Corresponding Total		
	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Total.	for 1911.
Building	32,123	1,020	33,143	33,067
Mining, Smelting, Puddling, Rolling and Salt Works	239,805	1,610	241,415	15,614
Metal and Engineering	57,141	26,235	83,376	205,036
Textile	14,621	10,668	25,289	24,794
Clothing and Cleaning	14,180 10,583	11,195	25,375	31,079
Printing and Paper	7.650	2,967	10,601 10.617	9,565 3,836
Chemical (including Gas and Oil)	1,992	35	2.027	6,601
Stones and Earths §	10,304	12,658	22,962	14,048
Woodworking	11,416	575	11,991	22,117
Food, Tobacco, &c., Preparation	10,416	8,915	19,331	10,254
Commercial Employment	1,541 4,371	277 129	1,818 4,500	4,597
Other	1,264	40	1,304	3,421 1,187
Total	417,407	76,342	493,749	385,216

From the above it will be seen that disputes in the mining, smelting, &c., group in 1912 involved 241,415 workpeople (or 48.9 per cent. of the total number affected during the year), and that practically all were concerned in strikes. This was mainly owing to the great strike which took place in the Ruhr coal mining district in March (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, March and May, 1912, pp. 93 and 180). In the previous year the metal and engineering trades occupied the first place as regards the number of workpeople affected by disputes.

Of the 2,834 disputes which terminated in 1912, 430, or 15.17 per cent., resulted wholly in favour of the workpeople, and 1,191, or 42.03 per cent., wholly in favour of the employers, while 1,213, or 42.80 per cent., were compromised. The corresponding percentages for 1911 were 18.23, 34.17, and 47.60 respectively.

^{*} Streiks und Aussperrungen im Jahre 1912. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1913. Price 1s.

t These figures, which refer to persons directly affected alone, are in excess of the true numbers of days lost, as they are obtained by taking for each dispute the number of persons affected at the time when such number was at its maximum and multiplying by the number of days of duration, which mereover includes 'undays and Holidays. Owing to these qualifications the Imperial Statistical Office does not itself put these figures forward as "time lost."

[†] These figures are obtained by taking for each dispute the number affected at the time when such number was at its maximum and adding the results, the persons directly affected being calculated on this plan separately from those indirectly affected.

[§] Includes quarries, gravel, lime, cement, &c. works pottery, brick, tile, &c. making, and glass works.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN HOLLAND.

An investigation has recently been made by the Dutch Government Statistical Office concerning collective labour agreements in Holland, and the results have been published in the official journal of that Department.'

The investigation was begun in December, 1910, the data being obtained from individual employers, employers' associations, and trade unions. Owing, however, to the difficulties experienced in obtaining accurate information, the publication of the results has been delayed. It is also stated that the figures now published should be regarded as approximate only.

For the purpose of the enquiry a collective labour agreement was defined as "a set of rules agreed upon between one or more employers or organisations of employers and one or more organisations of workpeople with reference to the conditions of labour to be observed in entering upon contracts of service, irrespective of whether the organisations in juestion possess the status of legal persons or not." Agreements entered into as the result of conciliation proceedings incidental to labour disputes have also been included, if signed by both

The number of agreements reported as being in force on January 18th, 1911, was 81, of which 48 were with individual employers, 11 with two or more unorganised employers, and 22 with employers' associations. The total number of workpeople covered by 75 of the existing 81 agreements was 23,002, of whom 18,629, or about 81 per cent., came within 18 agreements (out of a total of 22) concluded with employers' associations. One agreement alone—that of the Diamond Workers of Amsterdam—affected 10,200 workers. The only other trades in which the number of workpeople covered by agreements was at all considerable were the building trades, with less than 6,000, and the printing trades, with less than 3,000 persons working under conditions fixed by collective bargaining.

Working hours were regulated by 64 agreements, 59 of which related to 21,449 workpeople. Twenty-three of these agreements (21 of which affected 5,925 workpeople) fixed the daily working hours at 10, exclusive of intervals. The agreement in the diamond industry prescribed a working day of 81 hours for the 10,200 workpeople

No general tabulation is given of the minimum rates of wages fixed under these agreements. As regards the building and printing trades, however, the following figures are given: - Minimum hourly rates were fixed for carpenters in eleven towns, and ranged from 31d. to 6d.; those for bricklayers and labourers were fixed in six towns, and ranged from 4d. to 6d. for the former and from $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the latter. In an agreement covering the printing trade at Amsterdam the minimum rate per hour of a skilled hand-compositor was fixed at 41d., while that for skilled machine compositors was to be 5d. per hour for day work, and 5\frac{3}{4}d. for night work. At Nijmegen weekly minimum rates were fixed according to age, journeymen of 23 years of age receiving 15s. 6d., those of 24 receiving 17s., and those of 25 or over 18s. 6d., these minimum rates being increased by 20 per cent. in the case of machine compositors after two years' service. In an agreement relating to foremen and draughtsmen in building works which covers the whole of Holland it is laid down that the scale of wages is to vary according to locality, but that the minimum rate should be fixed relatively to the importance of the work being executed and should range from £5 8s. 4d. to £10 16s. 8d. per month for foremen, from £3 15s. to £12 10s. for draughtsmen, and from £5 8s. 4d. to £12 10s. for those who combine the two functions.

With regard to the duration of the agreements, 11 were for less than a year, 28 were for one year, 23 were for periods varying from more than one to four years, and 11 were for five years or over, while 8 were for an indefinite period. Workpeople to the number of 12,084 were affected by nine agreements concluded for five

years, the agreement in the diamond industry and the most important of those in the building trades being

STATE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A DESPATCH to the Foreign Office from H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires, dated October 22nd, 1913, transmits the text of a law-dated September 25th, 1913establishing State labour exchanges in the Argentine Republic. The new institutions are to be under the control of the National Labour Department, and their services are to be gratuitous and open to all. Two are to be in Buenos Aires, one in each of the capital towns of the provinces and of the national territories, and one each in the cities of Rosario and Bahia Blanca.

Provision is made for the granting of subsidies, not exceeding £2,182 per annum in the aggregate, to free employment agencies which are operated by charitable or friendly societies, or by trade unions, all of which must have legal status and submit to audit and inspection by the National Labour Department. Regulations will be issued as to the conditions, proportion and manner of distribution of the subsidies.

Regulations are also to be framed as to the manner in which the National Labour Department shall co-operate with the national immigration agencies of the various provinces and territories in the work of finding situations for the unemployed; the Department is to enter into relations for the same purpose with the official agencies supported by the provincial and municipal authorities, as well as with the agencies subsidised by the government in conformity with the

Private employment agencies, which may hereafter be opened in the capital or in the national territories for the purpose of obtaining situations for workmen, domestic servants or labourers, are required to be registered with the government or municipal authorities. Existing agencies must be registered within sixty days after the promulgation of the law.

No employment agencies may be conducted in premises attached to hotels, inns or public houses; owners of agencies infringing this provision or failing to become registered are subject to fine, and on repetition of the offence, their offices may be compulsorily closed. Fines are also to be imposed on any employment agent who shall be convicted of influencing clients by means of deception or false reports.

State Departments requiring workmen or attendants must apply to the State labour exchanges.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA.

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 November and March 1st must possess \$50 (£10 8s.), and children \$25 (£5 4s.) each (being double the amounts required at other times), and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only: (1) Farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) certain relatives of residents in Canada. Owing to the over-supply of mechanics and labourers-especially in Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, and other towns in the West-these restrictive regulations are being rigidly enforced; and all such persons are warned against emigrating to Canada at the present time. There is an unusually large amount of unemployment this winter in most of the main industrial centres in Western Canada. There is no demand for farm labourers at this season. The demand for female servants, both in towns

and on farms, continues; but the demand for trained nurses, governesses, lady helps, typists, factory girls, and educated women (except teachers) is very small; there are plenty of stenographers and nurses in Winnipeg who are waiting for work. Coal mining has been active in Nova Scotia; but over 2,000 coal miners on Vancouver Island have been on strike for some months. At Montreal 500 male and female garment workers are still on strike.

Australia.

Assisted or nominated passages are granted-mainly to agriculturists and female servants-by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. All persons are prohibited from landing in Australia who are not possessed of the prescribed certificate of health. Military training for a limited period is compulsory in Australia under penalties for all men under the age

New South Wales .- In Sydney and suburbs there is "fair to very good" employment in the building, iron, clothing, and furniture trades. The demand in the building trades is growing and is likely to last for several months. Plumbers, plasterers, bricklayers, brickmakers, carpenters, boilermakers, iron ship builders, order tailors, and first-class navvies and carpenters accustomed to railway construction have all been in demand at times. The demand for painters is during spring and autumn only. There is no demand for boot makers, farriers, factory workers, printers, or book binders. There is a good demand for skilled labour at Newcastle; and mining at Broken Hill has been busy. Lads willing to learn farming may procure a cheap passage and a year's free training and maintenance at a Government Experimental Farm in New South Wales. There is a good demand for female servants.

Victoria.—There is a demand for farmers in irrigation and other districts, for farm and general labourers, for British lads from 16 to 20 years old on farms, and for female servants. There is no special demand for mechanics, miners, or female factory hands; the labour available in the towns in the building, engineering, furniture, and other trades is quite equal to the demand, though there is a tendency to improvement, especially in the cases of bricklayers and plasterers and boilermakers. Strong, capable men for railway and bush work

South Australia.—At the end of October first-class plasterers, brickmakers, iron-workers, and stonecutters were well employed; but the demand for carpenters. joiners, bricklayers, plumbers, and builders' labourers was quiet, though improving, a varying number of men of each occupation being out of work. The saddlery trades were dull. In the engineering trades the demand for boilermakers, galvanized iron workers, and patternmakers continued steady, and tinsmiths were also in fair request; but trade as regards blacksmiths, fitters, turners, moulders, brass finishers, and coppersmiths was not active. There is a slightly better demand for farm labourers and pick and shovel men, and female servants continue in request.

Queensland.—There is a good demand for farm labourers, dairymen, married couples on farms and stations, and female servants. The supply of mechanics and miners has been equal to the demand. All assisted emigration to Queensland has been suspended.

Western Australia.—There is a demand for skilled farm labour in some of the agricultural districts in the South-West, and men who are able to plough and work farm machinery can nearly always get work. The supply of mechanics and of miners is quite sufficient.

New Zealand.

Reduced or nominated passages are granted by the Government of New Zealand to approved farmers, farm labourers, shepherds, their wives and families, and female domestic servants. Military training for a limited period is compulsory in New Zealand under penalties for all males under the age of 25.

The conditions in the building, engineering, clothing, printing, woodworking and coach building trades have been quiet to fair, and there is no demand for more men; quartz miners have been wanted near Greymouth, and a few gold miners near Auckland; and there is a good demand for general farm hands, and especially milkers. There is a demand for female servants, and in several places for dressmakers. A very serious strike of waterside workers and others has affected many trades.

Union of South Africa. The new Immigration Regulation Act prohibits persons from landing (1) who cannot read or write, (2) who are likely to become public charges, and (3) who are

mentally afflicted or badly diseased.

During October men in the building trades at Johannesburg were not fully employed, and many in the engineering trades were idle. In Natal and the Orange Free State there was no demand for labour. There was a good demand for female servants at Pretoria, and in several other towns of South Africa.

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. 411-442 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxiv.-xxvi. and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911.)]

FRANCE.*

Employment in October.—In the building trades employment continued good on the whole, the percentage of persons out of work being considerably less than at the same period during recent years. In the metal trades employment declined somewhat. In the printing trades it was good, more especially in the provinces. While showing no important change as compared with the previous month, employment in the textile trades continued to improve, the percentage out of work being less than half that recorded for the corresponding period in the previous year. The improvement reported in September in the leather trades was not maintained. The end of the vintage brought about the usual decline in employment among vineyard workers in the South of France. A slackness was also reported among woodmen, who had been employed at harvesting and threshing while awaiting engagements for wood-cutting, in which industry employment does not become general until November. Gardeners in the Paris district continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 732 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 225,618. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 3.9 per cent. of the members were unemployed in October, as compared with 4:2 per cent. in the previous month and 5.2 per cent. in October, 1912.+

Coal Mining in October.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during October was 6:00, as compared with 5.94 in the previous month and 5.99 in October, 1912. Taking surface and underground workers, 89.83 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 10.17 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 78.80 and 19.45, and in October, 1912, 98.5 and 1.46.

Labour Disputes in October. - Ninety-three labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in October, as compared with 73 in the previous month and 82‡ in October, 1912. In

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

^{*} Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale (Journal of the French Ministry of Labour). + See Note under "Labour Abroad" above. ‡ Revised figure.

Mandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Septemb er 30th, 191

88 of the new disputes 8,772 workpeople took part, as compared with 7,357 workpeople who took part in 70 disputes begun in the previous month, and 8,716 who took part in 64 disputes begun in October, 1912. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were building (19 disputes), transport (19), textile (16), metal (14), and woodworking (9). Of 105 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 16 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, 58 wholly in favour of the employers, and 31 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in October.-Thirteen cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during October. The initiative was taken in four cases by the workpeople, in three cases by the parties jointly, and in six cases by a Justice of the Peace. Intervention was declined in four cases by the employers, while in the remaining nine cases conciliation committees were formed, resulting in the settlement of eight of the disputes concerned, a collective agreement being signed in each case.

GERMANY.

Employment in October.—According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*, there was in October a slight decline in employment as compared with the previous month, and a more decided decline as compared with October, 1912.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 47 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 1,996,898. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,930,113, of whom 54,455, or 2.8 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 2.7 per cent. in the previous month and 1.7 per cent. in October, 1912.†

Union.	Member- ship reported on at end of	Percentage of Member ship returned as un- employed at end of month.†			
Residents	Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct. 1912	
All Unions making Returns _	1,930,113	2.8	2.7	1.7	
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.)	545,508	2.8	2.8	1.4	
Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsda-	23,131	2.9	2.8	1.4	
Metal Workers (Christian)	41,003 137,826	1.1	2.0	0.6	
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.)	37,518	1.2	1.1	1.4	
Boot and Shoe Makers	43,526	1.4	1.6	1.4	
Transport Workers	229,378 67,964	5.8	7.4	6.2	
Printers Bookbinders	33,214	2.3	3.0	1.8	
Woodworkers	189,943	5.2	6.7	3.1	
Rokers	28,064 48,998	2.1	1.5	1.0	
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers	30,646	1.7	3.1	1.7	
Tobacco Workers Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	200,588	1.8	1.3	0.4	
State and Municipal Workers	53,093	0.7	1 00	1 0-4	

According to reports from employers, the decline in employment already reported in the coalmining industry of the Ruhr district continued during October. In Upper and Lower Silesia, and in the lignite industry of central Germany and the Rhenish provinces, employment was satisfactory. In the Niederlausitz district there was a marked decline in employment in the lignite mining industry. Employment was good in metalliferous mining and in the potash industry; at blast furnaces it was also good, and better than in the previous month or a year ago. Steel works and engineering works were fairly well employed on the whole, but not so well as in the corresponding month of 1912. In the electrical and chemical trades employment as a rule continued good. Complaints as to insufficient employment were received from cotton spinning mills and weaving sheds in nearly every district of Germany. In the linen and silk trades, however, employment was generally fairly good. The depression in the building trades continued, and as a result the woodworking trades were adversely affected to a considerable extent.

Employment in October .- Returns relating to unemployment in October were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total member-ship of 68,284. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 4.9, as compared with 4.9 also in the preceding month, and with 2.4 in October, 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

AND THE STREET	Number of Members	Percentage unemployed.†			Average Days los per Week per Mem ber unemployed.		
Group of Trades.	entitled to Benefit in Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.
All Unions and Municipal Unem- ployment Funds making returns.	68,284	4.9	49	2.4	5.8	5.8	5.7
Do. Do. excluding Diamond Workers	57,879	1.3	1:3	1.0	_	_	_
PRINCIPAL TRADES: Diamond Workers Printing Trades	10,405 7,535	24.7	24·6 0·8	8.3	5.9	‡ 5·9	\$ 6·0
Building Trades: Bricklayers and Masons Painters. Carpenters Mining (Metal and Coal)	1,317 2,612 6,460 1,950	2·8 3·3 5·0 0·0	5·2 1·4 4·5 0·0	1.0 4.4 1.5 0.0	5.2	4·9 5·0 5·0 0·0	4: 5: 4: 0:
and Peat-getting. Metal, Engineering and	9,135	0.7	0.5	0.4	5.7	5-4	5.
Shipbuilding. Textile Trades Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers.	3,177 10,401	0.1	0.0	0.9		4·1 5·2	3.5

Strike of Steam Trawler Hands at Ymuiden.-Despatches to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam and H.M. Consul at Amsterdam, dated from October 29th to December 6th, report concerning a strike which has been in progress among the seamen and firemen on the steam trawlers belonging to the port of Ymuiden since the end of October. The number of men affected is estimated to amount to about 1,500, while the number of vessels lying idle in consequence of the strike is about 150. Since October, 1912, each man has been allowed 8s. 4d. per month towards the cost of food, in addition to wages. In September last the men demanded that food should be found entirely by the owners, according to a scale fixed by the seamen, at an estimated cost of £2 1s. 8d. per month per man. Added to this, a claim was made for an appreciable rise in wages. These demands were refused by the owners collectively, and the men then in port struck work on October 29th last, and were joined by their comrades as they returned to port. The employers have offered to re-engage the men on strike at the terms previously in force, on the following conditions: -(a) That a bo rd of arbitration, composed of representatives of the owners and the men, be instituted to inquire into and decide all questions in dispute, the decision of the board to be final; (b) that the sum of 4s. 2d. per month be retained from the wages of the men until a total of 25s. is reached, which amount is to be forfeited in case of misconduct, as adjudged by the board of arbitration; (c) that the custom of permitting the men to take fish home be discontinued.

[Press notices of later date report that the strikers have decided to abandon the claim to free rations and to ask the shipowners to raise the allowance for food from 8s. 4d. to 16s. 8d. per head per month, and otherwise to revert to previous conditions.]

BELGIUM.§

Employment in October .- According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2:3† per cent. of the 67,087 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of October, as compared with 2.6 per cent. in the previous month, and 1.1+ per cent. in

October, 1912.* Among diamond workers at Antwerp, who are excluded from the foregoing figures, the proportion out of work fell from 15 per cent. in September to a little over 10 per cent. in October.

December, 1913. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

DENMARK.+

Employment in September .- According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 3.8 per cent. of the 106,200 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of September, as compared with the same percentage at the end both of the preceding month and September, 1912.* The average number of days lost through unemployment during September was 0.8 per member, as compared with the same number both in the previous month and in September, 1912.

UNITED STATES. Massachusetts.±

Employment at End of September, 1913.-For the quarter ending September 30th, 1913, complete returns relative to the state of employment were received from 1,059 labour organisations in Massachusetts, with an aggregate membership of 177,267, or somewhat over 70 per cent. of the entire trade union membership in the Commonwealth. The proportion of such members unemployed on September 30th, owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability—e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, weather conditions, holidays and temporary shut-downs—was 5.0 per cent., as compared with 4.5 per cent. at the end of June, 1913, and 2.2 per cent. at the end of September, 1912.*

New York State.

Employment, January to June, 1913.—The Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labour for September contains statistics of unemployment in the State based upon returns received from 236 representative trade unions. The membership of such unions reporting and the proportion returned as unemployed in each of the first six months of the year owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability—e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, or weather conditions—are shown in the following Table: -

Month.		Membership reporting at end of June, 1913.	Percentage reported unemployed at end of month owing to causes other than disputes or disability.*			
				1910.	1913.	1912.
anuary 'ebruary farch pril fay une	::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		155,586 156,065 159,740 159,464 160,705 162,455	17·5 13·2 20·7 20·4 21·7 20·9	24·4 16·1 17·4 11·9 18·5 21·0

The following Table classifies the particulars given for the end of June, 1913, according to groups of trades, corresponding percentages for the previous month and for June, 1912, being added for comparison:

Group of Trades.	Member- ship reporting at end of	Percentage reported unem ployed at end of month owing to causes other than dispute or disability.*			
	June, 1913.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	
Building, Stoneworking, &c	9,347 63,996 24,640 7,316 3,081 6,833 2,464 2,540 3,433	20·3 4·5 36·4 5·6 3·4 14·6 6·0 3·8 1·0	15·5 6·7 40·4 6·0 3·7 17·1 6·7 4·0 1·0 —	13·6 8·9 51·9 4·5 3·1 17·8 8·3 2·6 1·6 — 26·7	
Total	162,455	20.9	21.7	21.0	

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING NOVEMBER.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good on the whole during November, and showed little change from a month ago or a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,279 pits, employing 697,870 workpeople, showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended November 22nd, 1913, was 5.56, compared with 5.59 a month ago and 5.57 a year ago.

Of the 697,870 workpeople covered by the Returns 651,840 (or 93'4 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended November 22nd, 1913, while 543,086 (or 77'8 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest averages were in North Wales (5.90 days) and in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.89 days), and the lowest average was in Gloucester and Somerset

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in Nov., 1913,	work	e number ed per we Collierie tnight er	eek by	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1913, on a		
	at the Collieries included in the Table.	Nov. 22nd 1913.	Oct. 25th, 1913.	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Porthigham and Ielcester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and Salop. Gloucester and Somerset North Wales South Wales and Mon.	54,403 126,974 7,752 79,559 29,120 61,482 46,452 40,300 31,335 11,111 7,592 11,164 134,534	Days. 5-36 5-48 5-43 5-77 5-43 5-32 5-60 5-62 5-67 4-82 5-90 5-89	Days. 5 41 5 51 5 82 5 83 5 58 5 39 5 58 6 29 5 70 5 70 5 20 5 80 6 83	Days. 5 43 5 50 5 52 5 74 5 39 5 58 5 30 5 61 5 43 5 03 6 93 5 89	Days 0.05 - 0.03 - 0.39 - 0.06 - 0.15 - 0.07 + 0.02 + 0.10 - 0.08 - 0.38 + 0.10 + 0.06	Days 0.07 - 0.02 - 0.09 + 0.03 + 0.04 - 0.06 + 0.09 + 0.01 + 0.04 - 0.06 - 0.01 - 0.03	
ENGLAND AND WALES	641,778	5.89	5.61	5.89	- 0.02		
SCOTLAND. West Scotland	24,300 3,304 27,921 55,525	5·18 5·40 5·28 5·25	5·23 5·34 5·49 B 37	5·19 5·46 5·39 5·31	- 0.05 + 0.06 - 0.21 - 0.12	- 0.01 - 0.06 - 0.11	
IRELAND	567	5.51	5.66	5.69	- 0.15	- 0.18	
United Kingdom	697,870	5-56	5.59	5.87	- 0.03	- 0.01	

In Northumberland and Durham employment continued good, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago. In Cumberland it was fairly good, but showed a marked decline compared with a month ago. In South Yorkshire it continued very good. In West Yorkshire employment continued good, but showed a decline on a month ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was fairly good, but showed some decline on both a month ago and a year ago. In the Bolton, Wigan, and St. Helens districts, however, a slight improvement was reported. In Derbyshire employment continued good. In Nottingham and Leicester it was good, and showed an improvement on a month ago and a year ago. In Staffordshire it continued good, except in the Old Hill and Highley district, where employment was affected by a breakdown of machinery; in North Staffordshire an improvement was reported. In Warwick, Worcester, and Salop employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago; a slight decline was, however, reported in Warwickshire. In Gloucester and Somerset employment showed a considerable decline on a month ago and a year ago. In North Wales and in South Wales and Monmouthshire it continued very good, and showed an improvement on a month ago.

^{*} The Journal of the German Labour Department † See Note under "Labour Abroad" on page 447.

HOLLAND.*

^{*} Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).
† See Note under "Labour Abroad" on page 447.
† Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

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

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

Employment was very steady, and unchanged, in Lanarkshire, but showed a decline in Ayrshire. In the Lothians it was good, but in Fifeshire there was a marked decline on both a month ago and a year ago.

Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in Nov., 1913, at the	worked	e number per weel in Forti ended	k by the	Dec. (Nov.,	(+) or -) in 1913,
	Collieries included in the Table.	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Oct. 25th, 1913.	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite Coking	34,751 48,200 83,578 269,420	Days. 6·30 5·57 6·49 6·38 6·70 6·49	Days. 5·52 5·67 5·51 5·41 5·67 5·57	Days. 5·35 5·63 5·49 5·35 5·71 5·51	Days 0.22 - 0.10 - 0.02 - 0.03 + 0.03 - 0.08	Days. - 0.05 - 0.06 - 0.03 - 0.01 - 0.02
All Descriptions .	697,870	5.56	5.59	5.57	- 0.03	- 0.01

Compared with a month ago there was a decline at pits producing anthracite and coking coal; at the other pits there was little change. Compared with a year ago there was some decline at anthracite and at coking coal pits.

The Exports (British and Irish) of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during November, 1913, amounted to 6,202,798 tons, or 857,130 tons less than in October, 1913, and 262,273 tons less than in November, 1912.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT was good in iron mines, but showed a falling-off on both a month ago and a year ago. In shale mines it continued good, and was better than a year ago. Employment was only moderate, and worse than a month ago, in tin mines. In lead mines it continued good.

Employment generally continued good in and about quarries, though only moderate in slate quarries.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended November 22nd the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.74, as compared with 5.89 a month ago and 5.83 a year ago. Employment showed a decline in the Cleveland district, but an improvement in Scotland.

10.7	Work- people	work	ed per we Fortnigh	ek by	Dec. (-)	in Nov.
Districts.	employed in Nov., 1913.	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Oct. 25th, 1913.	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland Cumberland and Lanca-	7,449 5,209	Days. 5.70 5.79	Days. 6.00 5.73	Days. 5.81 5.83	Days. - 0.30 + 0.06	Days. - 0.11 - 0.04
shire Scotland Other Districts	1,083 2,742	6·00 5·64	5·65 5·94	5·81 5·90	+ 0.35	+ 0.19
All Districts	16,483	5.74	5.89	5.83	- 0.15	- 0.09

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns 94.7 per cent. worked eleven days or more during the fortnight ended November 22nd, as compared with 98.9 per cent. a month ago.

Shale Mining.—According to the returns received, there were 3,687 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended November 22nd, who worked on an average 5.97 days per week, as compared with 3,652 workpeople in October, who worked 5.97 days, and 3,562 workpeople in November, 1912, who worked 5.71 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment was only moderate on the whole in tin mines in Cornwall. In the St. Ives and Marazion districts it was reported as a little better than a month ago (when it was fairly good), but there was a marked decline in the Camborne district, where a number of men were discharged. No further improvement was reported in the Liskeard and Calstock districts. Tin stream work continued fairly good.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued good in North Wales and in the Weardale district. It was also good at Darley Dale (Matlock).

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales was reported as dull in the Festiniog district; in the Carnarvon district it was fair, but some short time was worked.

Granite.—Employment continued good in Leicestershire and in the Aberdeen district. It was fairly good and slightly better on the whole than a month ago in Cornwall.

Limestone.—Employment continued fairly good at Buxton. It was fair in the Weardale district, but not so good as a month ago, being affected by bad weather. Employment was fairly good in North Wales. It was moderate in the Plymouth district.

Other Stone.—Employment continued good in chert quarries at Bakewell and in road material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district. It was fair in sandstone quarries in North Wales and in Forfarshire, though a decline on a month ago was reported in the latter district. Employment was fair in grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district.

Sett-making, &c.—Employment with sett-makers continued good in Scotland, though some time was lost on account of wet weather. Employment also continued good in the Clee Hill district and in Leicestershire. A good deal of overtime was worked by monumental masons in the Aberdeen district.

China Clay.—Employment was good in the St. Austell district, and was better than in the previous month.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during November showed a further decline. It was worse than in November, 1912.

The returns received show that 293 furnaces were in blast at the end of November, 1913, as compared with 301 in October, 1913, and 331 in November, 1912. During November 2 furnaces were re-lit (in Stirlingshire), while 10 were either damped down or blown out (5 in Lanarkshire, 2 in the Cleveland district, and 1 each in Cumberland, Derbyshire, and Lincolnshire).

bellever on		f Furnaces in rns in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1913, on			
District.	Nov., 1913.	Oct., 1913.	Nov., 1912.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES-						
Cleveland	79	81	89	- 2	- 10	
Cumberland & Lancs.	28	29	31	- 1	- 3	
S. and S. W. Yorks	11	11	12		- 3 - 1 - 3	
Derby & Nottingham	37	38	40	- 1	- 3	
Leicester, Lincoln,	28	29	31	- 1	- 3	
and Northampton Staffs & Worcester.	32	32	36		0	
S. Wales& Monmouth		9	12		- 4 - 3	
Other districts	9 5	9 5	5	:		
England & Wales	229	234	256	- Б	- 27	
Scotland	64	67	75	- 3	- 41	
Total	293	301	331	- 8	- 38	

The Imports of iron ore in November, 1913, amounted to 533,037 tons, or 64,601 tons less than in October, 1913, and 30,178 tons more than in November, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in November, 1913, amounted to 100,235 tons, or 647 tons more than in October, 1913, and 12,229 tons more than in November, 1912.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in November showed a slight improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, except in Scotland, where there was a decline. As compared with a year ago, there was a general decline.

According to returns from employers relating to 103,325 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended November 22nd was 565,814, showing an increase of 4,101 (or 0.7 per cent.) as compared with October, and a decrease of 30,657 (or 5.1 per cent.) as compared with November, 1912.

	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.					Aggregate number of shifts worked.				
	Week ended Nov.		Inc. Dec. com wit	(-)	as ed	Week ended Nov.		Inc. Dec. com	(-)	as
	22nd, 1913.		onth		ear go.	22nd, 1913.		onth		ear
Departments. Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	9,774		Per ent. 1.4		Per ent. 3.4	56,744		ent.		Per ent. 4.2
Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Forgunding Other Departments	587 1,578 8,290 33,056 4,884 12,222 14,430	+-++++	2·4 6·8 3·5 0·9 1·8 3·3 0·7	++	3·5 13·7 10·2 2·1 1·1 3·4 2·3	3,088 7,840 37,320 171,691 27,278 71,178 83,337	++++++	1·1 1·3 4·2 1·4 0 8 2·4 1·3	+	3·5 17·0 23·9 6·0 2·1 3·8 1·5
Mechanics, Labourers Total	18,504	+	1.6	+	2.2	107,338	+	0.7		1·5 5·1
Districts Northumberland & Durham Cleveland	11,676 9,140 20,592 4,816 10,141	+++++	3·3 1·0 0·7 0·9 0·1	-+	3·5 2·8 3·1 0·1 0·7	65,274 51,657 115,598 26,535 55,840	++++	1.9 1.5 0.8 0.4 1.2	-+	5·7 3·1 5·0 3·1 0·4
and Cheshire Statfordshire Other Midland Counties Wates and Monmouth	9,630 5,378 13,829	- + -	0.8 6.9 0.4	+-+	1·3 5·5 1·4	51,105 28,128 75,894	+++	0·3 2·5 4·0	+	3·4 13·0 0·2
Total, England & Wales	85,202 18,123	+ -	1.0		1·0 7·6	470,031 95,783	+	1.6	-	3·2 13·8
Total	103,325	+	0 4	-	2.2	565,814	+	0.7	-	51

Compared with October, employment showed some improvement in every district in England and Wales; the improvement was most noticeable in Wales and Monmouth, and in "other Midland Counties." In Scotland there was a general decline, and employment at some of the principal centres was slack. As regards the departments, there was an improvement at puddling forges; in the other departments there was no marked general change. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 0.4 per cent., and the average number of shifts worked by 0.02 of a shift.

Compared with November, 1912, there was a decline in every district, except Cleveland, and Wales and Monmouth; and in practically every department. The decline was most marked in Scotland, and in "other Midland counties." The departments most affected were puddling forges, Bessemer converters, and rolling mills. The total number of workpeople employed declined by 2.2 per cent., and the average number of shifts worked by 0.16 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during November, 1913, amounted to 180,929 tons, or 23,685 tons less than in October, 1913, and 7,937 tons less than in November, 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 November, 1913, amounted to 266,920 tons, or 11,780 tons less than in October, 1913, and 10,315 tons less than in November, 1912.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry showed a further improvement. It was, however, not so good as in November, 1912.

	Numbe	er of Work	s open.	Number o	Mills in operation		
	At end of		(+) or -) on a	At end of		(+) or -) on a	
	Nov., 1913.	Month Year ago. Nov., 1913.	Month	Year ago.			
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	76 10	-	4	480 71	+ 15 - 4	- 28 - 6	
Total	86	-	- 4	551	+ 11	- 34	

At the end of November, 1913, 480 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 465 in October, 1913, and 508 in November, 1912. The steel sheet mills working numbered 71 in November, 1913, 75 in October, 1913, and 77 in November, 1912. The works

to which these figures relate are chiefly in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 27,550 workpeople.

Exports (British and Irish).

	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc (+) o in Nov.,	r Dec. (-) 1913, on a
	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	7	inned Pla	tes and T	inned Sheet	8.
To United States , British East Indies , Germany , France , Netherlands , Russia , Norway , Belgium , Portugal , Italy , Italy , Roumania , China and Japan , Australia , Canada , Canada , Argentine , Other Countries	Tons. 139 6,098 4,009 2,075 3,626 654 992 1,066 1,459 2,014 2,888 4,372 3,444 1,411 409 9,601	Tons. 269 5,248 3,347 1,669 4,188 6,175 651 993 417 984 3,462 3,839 1,186 2,253 9,363	Tons. 144 5,870 3,627 2,096 5,065 1,063 3,714 3,801 1,664 1,051 872 4,176 1,468 480 1,548 8,896	Tons 130 + 850 + 632 + 406 - 502 - 15 - 1,183 + 415 + 466 + 1,597 + 1,904 + 910 - 395 + 225 - 1,844 + 248	Tons. - 5 + 228 + 382 - 21 - 1,379 - 409 - 2,722 - 2,735 - 205 + 963 + 196 + 1,976 + 1,976 + 1,139 + 706
Total	44.317	40,733	45,534	+ 3,584	- 1,217
		Black Pl	ates for T	inning.	
Total	7,692	7,091	6.947	+ 601	+ 745

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good, but showed a slight decline, on the whole, as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in the engineering and ironfounding trades who were unemployed at the end of November was 2.7, as compared with 2.5 at the end of October.

Trade Unions with 230,310 members reported 2.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 2.2 per cent. in October and 1.8 per cent. in November, 1912.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	retu	ercents rned as yed at		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1913, on a			
	at end of ov., 1913.	Nov., 1913	Oet.,† 1913.	Nov., 1912	Month ago.	Year ago.		
North-East Coast	17,327 22,957	2.3	3.2	1.8 1.5	- 0·1 - 0·1	+ 0·5 + 0·7		
dham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	13,120	2.7	2.3	6.4	+ 0.4	- 3.7		
West Riding Towns Hull and Lincolnshire District Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	15,417 5,415 10,232	2·9 2·3 1·9	3·1 2·1 1·9	1.6 1.1 1.2	- 0·2 + 0·2	+ 13 + 1·2 + 0·7		
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	5,274	2.3	2.0	1.5	+ 0.3	+ 08		
London and neighbouring District	13,176	2-9	36	1.7	- 0.7	+ 1.2		
South Coast	5,266 7,642	1 0 2·4	1·0 3·1	0·9 3·3	- 0.7	+ 01		
Hasgow and District	21.090 4,639 4,485	2·5 3·4 2·8	2.4 2.9 2.5	1·8 2·4 2·1	+ 0·1 + 0·5 + 0·3	+ 07 + 1·0 + 07		
Other Districts	7,593	10	1.3	09	- 0.3	+ 01		
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	230,310	2·1	2.2	1.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3		

The principal exceptions to the general state of employment as described above were as follows:—

At Liverpool employment with ironfounders was slack, in consequence of a strike of irondressers; with brassfounders an improvement was reported. At Oldham employment was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago, when it was affected by a dispute. At Crewe employment was very good, with much overtime. At Barrow it was better than a year ago.

At Leeds employment was moderate with iron moulders and bad with patternmakers. At Sheffield employment improved upon the termination of the moulders' dispute; with railway spring fitters and vicemen, however, it was slack, short time being in operation. At Hull employment improved with brassfounders and patternmakers. At Lincoln it was moderate on the whole.

[•] Exclusive of Superannuated Members. † Revised figures.

In the Birmingham and Coventry district employment in the cycle industry was still quiet, though in the Wolverhampton district it improved to fair. At Nottingham employment was rather better than a month ago and a year ago, though only moderate in many branches. At Leicester employment was still affected by an iron-moulders' dispute; with boot machinery makers, however, an improvement was reported.

In the London district employment was still somewhat affected by a strike of patternmakers. At the Bristol Channel ports a further improvement in repair work was reported.

With patternmakers employment was reported as moderate at Glasgow, quiet at Edinburgh, and dull at Dundee. At Belfast an improvement was reported by ironmoulders. At Dublin employment was still bad.

The Imports of machinery in November, 1913, amounted to £563,012, or £93,527 less than in October, 1913, and £2,710 more than in November, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in November, 1913, amounted to £3,309,266, or £37,970 more than in October, and £393,083 more than in November, 1912.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during November, and showed a further improvement, more particularly in the repairing centres.

The percentage unemployed at the end of November in the shipbuilding trades insured under the National Insurance Act was 3.4, as compared with 3.6 a month

Trade unions with 72,953 members reported 2.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 3.9 per cent. a month ago and 3.5 per cent. a year ago.

at end of Nov. Nov. Oct. Nov. ago. Year	District.	No. of Mem- bers * of Unions	Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1913, on a		
Tyne and Blybn		Nov.,					Year ago.	
	Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen Belfast	5,871 5,989 2,942 4,642 5,483 2,866 5,752 17,999 2,313 3,815	2·7 4·3 7·0 4·2 1·6 8·9 2·1 1·2 3·9 0·3	3.5 3.7 7.8 6.7 2.4 13.2 4.4 1.1 10.3 0.9	2.8 4.0 5.8 6.9 2.5 12.7 3.4 1.9 0.5	- 0.8 - 0.8 - 2.5 - 0.8 - 4.3 - 2.3 + 0.1 - 6.4 - 0.6	+ 1.2 - 2.7 - 0.9 - 3.8 - 1.3 - 0.7 - 0.2	

Employment continued good with boilermakers on the Tyne, though some time was lost by platers, owing to lack of material; employment was also good with shipwrights. Employment generally continued good on the Wear. In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued good on the whole, but with boilermakers on repair work it was only moderate at Hartlepool and fair at Middlesbrough. On the Humber employment with boilermakers at Hull was very good on new work and bad on repair work, while with shipwrights it was fair at Hull and slack at Grimsby.

Employment was fair on the Thames, and showed an improvement on repair work; it continued good on the Medway. It continued very good at the Royal Dockvards on the South Coast, and fair at Southampton. In South Wales employment on repair work was reported as showing a considerable improvement on the previous month.

Employment on the Mersey was very fair, and better than a month ago. It continued good at Barrow.

Employment continued very good on the Clyde, where overtime was fairly general. There was a marked improvement on a month ago on the East Coast of Scotland, where repair work provided a good deal of employment.

Employment continued very good at Belfast, though a scarcity of holders-up was reported to have caused some disorganisation of work and consequent loss of time.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole. Trade Unions with 35,220 members reported 1.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, the same percentage as in October; the proportion in November last year was 1.3 per cent.

Brasswork, Bedsteads.—Employment with brassworkers was very good generally, and better than in October. In the metal bedstead trade at Birmingham employment continued quiet.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment continued fairly good at Birmingham and Smethwick, and in the Darlaston district. It was good on the Tyne, and at Black Heath and Halesowen.

Wire.—Employment remained fairly good on the whole; an improvement was reported at Halifax.

Locks, Hollow-ware and General Hardware.—Employment in the lock and latch trade at Wolverhampton and Willenhall continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago; some short time was again reported. In the hollow-ware trades employment was fair at Wolverhampton, and moderate at Birmingham and West Bromwich. It was good with makers of iron gates, fences and hurdles at Wolverhampton, and with aluminium workers in North Staffordshire.

Stoves, Grates.—Employment was quiet at Rother-ham, and much short time was still reported. At Leeds it was good; at Bolton and Wigan it was fair. In Scotland it was very good, and better than in October.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.—Employment in the cutlery trades at Sheffield was good on the whole, but hardly so good as in October; with sheep shear makers it continued very quiet. It was fair, but slightly declining, in the tool trades at Birmingham, and quiet at Wednesbury. Employment at Walsall was fair in the bit and stirrup and harness and saddlery furniture trades. At Redditch it was fairly good in the needle trade, and very good in the fish hook trade.

Tubes.—Employment in South Staffordshire continued good. The brass and copper tube trades at Birmingham were very fair, and some improvement was reported; the bedstead tube section, however, was only moderate.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, etc.—Employment was good with chain and anchor smiths on the Wear. It was fair in the chain trades at Cradley, except with block chain makers, with whom it was quiet; with anchor smiths it was moderate. It was good in the buckle, cart-gear and motor-chain trades at Walsall, and fair with spring makers at Wednesbury, West Bromwich and Redditch. In the anvil and vice trades at Dudley it continued quiet, and was worse than in November, 1912; short time was again reported.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment was generally good, and an improvement was reported at several centres. At Birmingham it was good, and much better than in October, with ironplate workers; with tinplate workers it was moderate. At Wolverhampton it was very good with tinplate workers. Employment in the ironplate trade was good at the Lye, and quiet at Dudley, Bilston, Walsall and Wolverhampton. Employment was only fair at Edinburgh, and slack at Manchester; short time was reported in the meter trade at the latter place.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, Britannia Metal, etc.—Employment in London was very quiet. At Birmingham silversmiths and electroplaters reported employment as good, but not quite so good as in the previous month. With jewellers employment was moderate, and a decline was reported. Britannia metal workers reported employment as moderate, with some short time. At Coventry employment in the watch trade was fair.

Farriers.—Employment continued good generally.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Nov.,	Oct.	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Nov., 1913, on a		
Description:	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:	£	£	£	£	P.	
Cutlery	12,329	11,895	14,397	+ 434	- 2,068	
Exports (British & Irish);	121,154	131,927	119,725	- 10,773	+ 1,429	
Cutlery	70,438	85,650	79,307	- 15,212	- 8,869	
Hardware	194,204	211,955	246,976	- 17,751	- 52,772	
Implements and Tools	230,417	262,995	244,309	- 32,578	- 13,892	

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the spinning branch continued good and was about the same as a year ago; in the weaving branch some short time and slackness were reported, and employment was not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 120,724 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd showed a decrease of 0.1 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 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	v v	Vorkpeop	le.	Count of	Earnings) pisopsil
	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+	or Dec.	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. on a
toa sovi di Agrad	22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd, 1913.	Month	Year ago
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	16,108 26,632 56,040 9,441 12,453	Per cent 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·3 - 0·3	Per cent. + 0.6 - 1.1 - 0.5 + 0.1 - 0.4	£ 14,676 26,948 54,509 11,536 13,121	Per cent 1.3 - 0.7 - 1.8 + 0.3 + 0.8	Fer cent, - 0.0 - 0.2 - 3.6 + 0.3 - 1.9
Total ··· ··	120,724	- 0.1	- 0.4	120,790	- 1.0	- 1.9
Districts. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heyword, Walsden & Todmorden Manchester Freston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington & Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	6,511 7,005 14,873 15,545 8,943 9,769 11,392 16,314 13,723 5,259 5,124 6,266	- 0.6 + 0.7 - 0.4 + 0.0 + 1.0 - 0.5 - 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.5 + 0.3 + 0.1 - 0.8	+ 0.5 + 0.7 + 0.6 - 0.4 - 2.0 - 0.9 + 1.6 - 1.0 - 2.3 - 1.2 - 2.6	6,779 6,738 15,580 15,167 9,132 8,305 10,987 17,461 16,316 4,448 4,916 4,972	+ 0·3 + 2·2 - 3·1 + 0·6 - 0·3 + 1·6 - 2·1 - 1·0 - 2·1 + 0·8 - 0·8 - 6·7	+ 1·1 + 1·0 - 1·4 - 0·2 - 2·3 - 4·1 + 0·3 + 0·0 - 4·8 - 2·4 - 0·4 - 12·2
Total	120,724	- 0.1	- 0.4	120,790	- 1.0	- 1.9

Employment in the Oldham district continued good with spinners; with weavers it was slack, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. In the Bolton district employment continued fair; the spinning branch was better than a year ago, but the weaving branch showed a decline. In Manchester employment was fair; the decline compared with a year ago was chiefly in the weaving branch. In the Preston district employment on the whole showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago. In the Blackburn district some slackness and short time were reported in the weaving branch, and several sheds were closed down for a week. In the Burnley, Nelson and Colne districts short time and slackness were reported, and employment showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Description of Cotton.	Nov., Oct.,		Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov, 1913, on a		
The Park of the Pa	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American	Bales. 266,793 21,177 4,348 40,229 16,785	Bales. 257,762 22,531 3,697 24,602 18,911	Bales. 304,067 12,118 3,496 40,643 14,815	Bales. + 9,031 - 1,354 + 651 + 15,627 - 2,126	Bales 37,274 + 9,056 + 852 - 414 + 1,976	
Total	349,332	327,503	375,139	+ 21,829	- 25,80	

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

Description.	Nov.,	Oct	Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (in Nov., 1913, on		
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 14,858 3,390	1,000 lbs. 16,449 3,510	1,000 lbs. 14,957 3,068	1,000 lbs. - 1,591 - 120	1,000 lbs. - 99 + 322	
Total	18,248	19,959	18,025	- 1,711	+ 223	
Cotton Threadfor Sewing	1,732	1,852	1,872	- 120	- 140	
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached — Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dved Varn Total	1,000 yds. 188,534 165,190 96,107 120,700 570 531	1,000 yds. 212.005 178,114 113,178 134,960	1,000 yds. 184,957 170,164 99,737 114,068	1,000 yds. - 23,471 - 12,924 - 17,071 - 14,260	1,000 yds, + 3,577 - 4,974 - 3,630 + 6,612 + 1,585	

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on 5th December, 1913, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 947,830 bales, as compared with 1,332,970 bales on 6th December, 1912.

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

10 - 10 - 100 1 FB -	Nov 1017	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1913, on a			
orment showed a decime	Nov., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Middling American: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	Pence per lb. 7-44	Pence per lb 0.25	Pence per lb. + 0.58		
Highest Price on any one day Lowest Good Fair Egyptian : "	7.65 7.20	- 0.24 - 0.16	+ 0.56 + 0.57		
Monthly average of Daily Quota-	9.93	- 0.06	+ 0.19		
Highest Price on any one day	10 06 9·85	- 0·10 + 0·10	+ 0·10 + 0·43		

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 24,841 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid

Wee ender New New 22nd 1913	1 I I M 8 8 9 + +	Oec. (- onth ago. Per cent. 0.2 0.5 1.7 0.1	Year ago.	No 22 191	ed v. d, 3.	Inc. Dec. (Month ago. Per cent. + 0.5 - 2.6 - 3.9	(+) or -) on a Year ago. Per cent. - 3.5 - 4.7
22nd 1913	, M 8 2 - 5 - 9 +	Per ent. 0.2 0.5 1.7 0.1	Per cent	22 191 5. £	d, 3. 611 837	Per cent. + 0.5 - 2.6	Per cent.
Wool Sorting	2 - 8 - 4	ent. 0.2 0.5 1.7 0.1	- 3	5 4, 0 9,	611 837	cent. + 0.5 - 2.6	cent.
Huddersfield District 3,18 Leeds District 2.70		0.8	- 3	3 1,	290 855	- 3.9 - 1.5 - 1.9	- 7.8 - 2.9 + 1.8
Other Parts of West Riding 2,67	+	1·3 0·5 3·9 0·1 1·5 0·6 0·3	- 1· - 6· - 0· - 2· - 5· - 0·	7 2,6 9 2,7 4 11,8 6,8	434 638 750 753 575 825 319	- 4·5 - 3·0 - 12·0 - 1·1 - 5·3 + 0·5 - 0·6	- 7·0 - 3·1 - 12·9 - 2·0 - 6·5 - 7·0 + 2·0

In the Huddersfield district employment was, on the whole, fair, but showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago; some short time and slackness were reported. At Leeds employment showed a further decline, and was not so good as a year ago. In the heavy woollen district employment was bad, and much worse than a month ago and a year ago; some unemployment was reported. In Scotland employment continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago.

Worsted Trade.

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

^{*} Exclusive of superannuated members.

Returns from firms employing 38,844 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 5.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

25 * 1 1 2 3 A	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
100 pm	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,923 19,561 8,429 4,152 1,779	Per cent 3.5 + 0.0 - 0.6 + 1.3 - 1.3	Per cent 8.7 - 6.6 - 3.6 - 0.2 - 2.1	£ 5,301 11,947 7,908 4,464 1,452	Per cent 7.5 - 2.5 - 0.8 - 1.8 - 1.0	Per cent - 9.7 - 4.6 - 2.2 - 2.3 - 6.1
Total	38,844	- 0.5	- 5.4	31,072	- 2.8	- 4.7
Districts. Bradford District	20,824 6,265 3,033 4,003 2,117	- 0.4 + 1.4 - 1.4 - 2.8	- 5·0 - 5·9 - 3·8 - 3·9 - 8·1	16,872 4,991 2,046 3,604 1,575	- 3·0 + 1·4 - 8·7 - 4·7 - 0·1	- 45 - 3·2 - 9·5 - 4·2 - 2·7
Total, West Riding Other Districts	36,242 2,602	- 0·4 - 1·6	- 5·1 - 8·7	29,088 1,984	- 2·8 - 3·7.	- 4·5 - 7·3
Total	38,844	- 0.5	- 5.4	31,072	- 2.8	- 4.7

In the Bradford district employment showed a decline in all the principal branches compared with a month ago and a year ago; with woolcombers it was moderate, and much short time was reported among night workers. In the Keighley district employment was not so good as a year ago, and some short time was reported. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment was, on the whole, fair, but showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

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

	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,		(+) o		ec. (-) on a
	1913.	1913.	1912.		onth go.		Tear
Imports and	Exports	of Wool (SHEEP OR	LAMB	8).		
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,,	39,713 2,564	30,794 3,192	46,909 4,067	+	8,919 628	-	7,196 1,503
Re-Exports of Imported Wool 1,000 lbs.	11,067	34,831	11,489	- 2	3,764	-	422
Yarn: British	and Irish	Manufact	tures Expe	orted			
Woollen 1,000 lbs. Worsted " Alpaca and Mohair,	294 4,229 1,353	369 4,491 1,457	526 4,709 1,359	-	75 262 104	111	232 480 6
Total, Yarn ,,	5,876	6,317	6,594	-	441	-	718
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 ycs. Worsted "	7,659 4,389	7,344 4,011	7,261 5,535	+++	315 378	+-	398 1,146
Total, Piece Goods	12,048	11,355	12,796	+	693	-	748

Prices of Wool in Bradford.											
			Nov., 1913.	Oct., 1913.	Nov., 1912.						
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	::	:::	Pence per lb. 123/4 153/4 275/8	Pence per lb. 12% 15% 28%	Pence per lb. 111/4 151/2 283/4						
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops			123/ ₄ 15½ 15 28¾ 27½	13 1234 1534 1534 29 2834	11¼ 15 16 28 29½						

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 11,440 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 4.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Since November, 1912, however, there has been an increase of 5 per cent. in rates of wages.

	7	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
<u>-</u>	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended Nov.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing	2,554 3,074 3,864 1,948	Per cent. + 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.8	Per cent 2.0 - 0.0 - 1.1 + 1.0	£ 1,994 2,305 3,296 2,053	Per cent. + 1·1 + 0·7 - 0·9 + 0·8	Per cent. + 4·3 + 5·2 + 5·2 + 4·4
Total	11,440	+ 0.1	- 0.7	9,648	+ 0.5	+ 4.8

Employment continued good in the Dundee district, in which were employed 86 per cent. of the total number of workpeople reported on. The deficiency of workpeople in the principal departments continued. In the Forfar and Brechin districts employment also continued

Imports and Exports.

· 新国人的 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) (in Nov., 1	or Dec. (-) 1913, on a	
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Jute tons	43,607	43,797	64,562	- 190	- 20,955	
Exports (British & Irish): Jute Yarn 100 lbs. Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	30,199 145,440	32,456 149,963	45,519 143,421	- 2,257 - 4,523	- 15,329 + 2,010	

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, though it was not quite so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 45,422 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd, showed a decrease of 0:1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0:6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 3.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. The comparison with a year ago is affected by increases in rates of wages.

by a little before	W	orkpeople	э.	1	Earnings.	
	Week ended Nov.	ended (-) on a		Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd, 1913.	Month ago	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified.	6,168 10,998 15,678 6,900 5,678	Per cent 0.7 + 0.4 - 0.6 + 0.3 + 0.5	Per cent 0.2 - 0.1 - 5.1 - 1.0 - 1.6	£ 3,825 6,050 10,814 5,813 3,633	Per cent 0.5 - 0.0 - 0.8 - 0.9 - 0.3	Per cent. + 74 + 7·3 + 0·9 + 34 + 5·1
Total	45,422	- 0.1	- 2.2	30,135	- 06	+ 39
Districts. Belfast	17,802 14,303	+ 04	- 0·5 - 3·8	12,047 8.779	- 0.1 - 10	+ 61 + 33
Total, Ireland	32,105	- 0.1	- 2.0	20 826	- 05	+ 4.9
Fifeshire	6,315 6,230	- 0·6 + 0·3	- 29 - 1·7	4,390 4,432	- 0·7 - 1·1	+ 1.3 + 3.9
Total, Scotland	12,545	- 0.2	- 2.3	8 822	- 0.9	+ 26
England	772	- 04	- 10.9	487	+ 1.9	-10.5
United Kingdom	45 422	- 0.1	- 2.2	30,135	- 0.6	+ 3.9

Employment continued fairly good at Belfast, but showed a slight decline generally in Ireland. In Fifeshire and in other parts of Scotland there was also a decline as compared with the previous month.

Imports and Exports.

	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) o in Nov.,	
Description,	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Flax (Dressed and					
Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons	4,430	2,773	4,105	+ 1,657	+ 325
Exports (British & Irish): Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	13,615	14,117	11,692	- 502	+ 1,923
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds	143,504	174,900	175.326	- 31,396	- 31 822

HOSIERY TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 19,515 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	M	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
District.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
elecester elecester Country District Notts and Derbyshire cotland ther Districts Total, United Kingdom	9,675 2,375 4,906 2,245 314 19,515	Per cent 0.6 - 0.4 - 0.0 - 0.9 + 4.0	Per cent 1·1 + 3·8 + 2·1 - 6·8 + 5·4 - 0·3	£ 8,147 1,881 3,934 1,785 215	Per cent 0.2 - 3.6 - 0.2 - 3.2 + 0.5 - 0.9	r er cent. - 2.4 - 0.7 + 1.0 - 2.5 + 9.7	

At Leicester employment was slack, especially in the heavy woollen branch, and not so good as a year ago. At Hinckley and Loughborough employment was fairly good, but showed a decline compared with a month ago.
With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment continued fair; with hand frame workers in Nottinghamshire it was also on the whole fair. In Scotland employment was good, but not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

And the left paragraph	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,		or Dec. (-) 1913, on a	
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912	Month Year ago.		
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen , Cotton	£	£	£	£	£	
	32,251	35,740	44 028	- 3,489	- 11,777	
	141,700	188,433	146,771	- 46,733	- 5.071	
Exports(British & Irish) Hosiery, Woollen ,, Cotton	132,808	166.117	136 830	- 33,309	- 4,022	
	49,859	55,944	45,858	- 6,085	+ 4,001	

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the levers section was bad, and was worse than a year ago. In the curtain branch it continued fairly good, but showed a decline compared with a year ago; in the plain net branch it continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 5,945 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
desirence de la	Week ended Nov.		+) or -) on a	Week ended Nov.	ended Dec. (-	
	22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd, 1913.	Menth ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Levers	1,335 2,380 1.697 533 5,945	Per cent 20 - 01 - 06 - 07 - 07	Per cent 8.2 - 6.4 + 10.0 - 14.6 - 3.6	£ 1,889 2,480 1,543 378 6,290	889 + 3·1 480 + 1·0 543 - 0·3 - 5·7	Per cent 4.2 - 5.6 + 29.1 - 19.6 + 0.4
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland Total	1,414 934 1,961 1,636 5,945	- 0.9 - 1.0 - 0.7 - 0.5 - 0.7	- 3·1 - 5·5 + 2·4 - 9·4 - 3·6	1,416 1,317 1 905 1 652 6,290	+ 0.7 + 1.1 + 1.8 - 0.1 + 0.9	- 0.6 - 3.0 + 13.0 - 7.9 + 0.4

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch was bad, but slightly better than a month ago; in the curtain and plain net branches it continued good. At Long Eaton employment showed little change compared with a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago. | cent. in wages paid.

In the West of England employment in the plain net branch continued good, and was better than a year ago. In Scotland employment in the curtain branch continued fair, but showed a decline on a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

OMBYD D	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1913, on a		
Description.	1913.			Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	£	£	£	£	£	
	1-6,117	179,262	159,021	- 23,145	- 2,904	
	35,132	34,507	19,365	+ 625	+ 15,767	
Exports (British & Irish): Cotton Lace Silk Lace	330,018	321,228	315,400	+ 8,790	+,14,618	
	1,151	1,939	2,106	- 788	- 955	

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was about the same as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,748 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	
	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing	872	- 0.9	+ 6.9	376	- 0.8	+ 0.5
Spinning	1,701	+ 0.3	- 5.6	1,362	+ 1.7	- 3.4
Weaving	3.635	- 0.7	- 1.1	2.619	- 1.7	+ 1.7
Other	688	- 0.1	+ 3.5	604	- 2.4	+ 5.8
Not specified	852	- 0.7	+ 6.9	625	- 0.5	+ 0.8
Total	7,748	- 0.5	- 0.1	5,586	- 0.7	+ 06
Districts.			Steple	do sta		
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,270	- 1.2	- 7.7	1,989	- 0.9	- 11
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	811		- 1.7	613	+ 2.3	- 4.5
Eastern Counties	3,068	+ 03	+ '5.5	1.958	- 1.4	+ 4.4
Other Districts, including Scotland	1,599	- 1.2	+: 2.4	1,026	- 10	+ 0.3
Total	7,748	- 0.5	- 0.1	5,586	- 0.7	+ 0.6

At Macclesfield employment was fair with silk throwsters and spinners, good with outside hand-loom weavers, and slack with factory hand-loom weavers. At Leek employment in all the principal branches was fair, at Congleton it was bad. In the Lancashire and West Riding district some deficiency of labour was reported. In the Bradford district employment continued moderate. In the Eastern Counties employment was fair. At Dublin it was good, with some overtime.

Imports and Exports.

Personal de la constante de la	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1913, on a		
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Eaw Silk lbs Thrown Silk lbs Spun Silk Yarn . lbs Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	74,783	108,967	91,290	- 34,184	- 16,507	
	46,515	39.212	36,295	+ 7,303	+ 10,220	
	38,078	35,052	49,087	+ 3.026	- 11,009	
	6,460,619	6,833,156	5,651,176	- 372,337	+ 809,443	
Exports (British & Irish): Thrown Silk lbs Spun Silk Yarn lbs Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	4,488	9.226	8 934	- 4,738	- 4,446	
	118,598	128 439	67,837	- 9,841	+ 50 761	
	266,505	367,700	317 913	- 101,195	- 51,408	

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued quiet. Returns from firms employing 8,174 workpeople, and paying £7,323 in wages in the week ending November 22nd, 1913, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2.0 per

In the Kidderminster district employment was reported as quiet, and about the same as a year ago. In the West Riding of Yorkshire a slight improvement was reported as compared with a month ago. Employment in Scotland continued good.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, but was not so good as a vear ago.

Returns from firms employing 31,190 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

			N	orkpeop	le.		Larnings	. Sunt
ni olga nia z 217,7		Week	d (-) on a		Week	ended (-) on a		
			Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 22rd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Trades:— Bleaching Printing Dyeling Trimming, Finisi other Departm Not specified Total		and	3,437 786 15,764 10,704 499 31,190	Per cent. + 0·3 - 3·1 - 0·2 - 1·6 + 0·4 - 0·7	Per cent 3·3 - 3·8 - 2·9 - 0·4 - 2·1	£ 3,554 1,015 21,548 11,596 613	Per cent 1.6 - 2.4 - 0.6 - 0.6 + 5.3 - 0.6	Per cent 47 - 2.9 + 0.0 + 0.5
Vorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	13,816 10,312 3,154 786 3,122 31,190	- 0.5 - 0.2 - 4.3 + 0.9 - 0.1	- 1.9 - 1.1 - 11.7 - 5.9 + 5.9	19,122 12,233 2,974 624 3,373	- 0·3 - 0·9 - 4·9 + 0·3 + 2·1	+ 1·0 - 2·1 - 9·3 - 3·7 + 8·5

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire continued moderate, and was worse than a year ago; much short time was reported. At Basford employment was fair, but some short time was reported in the lace department. At Dundee employment was

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers was about the same as a month ago and not so good as a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was fair. In Scotland it was fair on the whole,

Dyeing .- Employment with woollen and worsted dyers continued quiet, and was not so good as a year ago; about half the trade union dyers worked short time, and about a tenth overtime. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment continued moderate. With silk dyers at Macclesfield and Leek it was fair; at Congleton it was good. With lace dyers it was good at Nottingham and quiet at Basford.

Trimming, Finishing, &c .- At Leicester employment continued fairly good with hosiery trimmers, &c.; at Hinckley it was good; at Loughborough and Basford it was fair. With calender workers at Dundee it was

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fair generally, except in the fancy leather trades, where it continued good. Trade unions with a membership of 3,101 reported 4.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 5.1 per cent. at the end of October and 3.9 per cent. at the end of November, 1912.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c .-Employment with curriers was fair generally and about the same as a month ago. In London, however, it continued bad; it was quiet at Birmingham, where some short time was worked. With skinners and grounders it was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago: at Birmingham it was good. The improvement with leather dressers at Leicester continued.

Saddle and Harness Makers .- Employment was fair generally. With gig saddlers at Walsall, however, it was still slack, and was quiet with brown saddlers.

Miscellaneous. — Employment with portmanteau makers in London was still quiet. There was a decline

at Manchester. With fancy leather workers it was good, and better than a month ago. It was quiet with morocco leather finishers in London.

Imports and Exports.

of feet per opation	Nov., Oct., Nov.,		Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1913, on a		
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:					100 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry cwts.	48,979	46,738	62,306	+ 2,241	- 13,327	
Ditto, wet cwts.	55,213	61,991	84,730	- 6,778	- 29,517	
Total Hides, dry and wet cwts.	104,192	108,729	147,036	- 4,537	- 42,844	
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins ,, (value) £	599,090 291,301	906.572 278,762	813,030 290,060	- 307,482 + 12,539	- 213,940 + 1,441	
Leather* cwts.	86,049	104,279	115,348	- 18,230	- 29,299	
Exports (British & Irish): Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts.	24,680 23,629 3,772	26,957 25,229 4,358	21,969 23,942 3,611	- 2,277 - 1,600 - 586	+ 2,711 - 313 + 167	
Saddlery and Harness	39,248	39,559	48,922	- 311	- 9,674	
Other Sorts (value) £	67,930	69,778	71,780	- 1,848	- 3850	

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 68,721 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with October. Compared with November last year, there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		E rnings	
District.	Week	Inc. (+) or -) on a	Week	ended Dec. (-	
3708 - SENSE - 117 1738	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 22nd, 1913	Month ago.	Year ago.
England & Wales.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester	2,746 13,236 3,111	+ 0·1 + 0·8 + 1·1	+ 2·4 - 0·1 + 0·9	3,016 14,430 3,082	+ 2·2 + 1·8 + 4·2	+ 2·9 + 0·9 + 4·0
Northampton	11,893 9,949	- 0·7 + 0 4	- 2·2 + 3·5	12,219 10,024	+ 0.9	- 08 + 5·7
District Kettering Stafford & District Norwich & District Bristol & District Bristol & District Kingswood Leeds & District Manchester & District Brimingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	3,789 2,854 3,947 1,445 2,017 2,233 3,146 1,009 3,369	- 15 + 1·1 + 1·7 - 0·1 - 0·3 + 2·7 + 1·2 - 0·8 - 0·4	- 2·4 - 2·0 + 1·4 + 0·3 + 3·2 - 3·8 - 4·7 - 0·7 - 3·5	3,816 2,824 3,581 1,368 1,983 2,204 3,217 853 3,035	- 5·5 + 4·0 + 2·1 - 3·4 - 1·4 + 2·5 + 4·7 - 0·7 - 0·2	- 0·3 - 1·4 + 3·5 + 1·0 - 0·9 - 0·2 + 6·6 + 1·8 - 0·8
ENGLAND & WALES	64,744	+ 0.3	- 0.4	65,651	+ 10	+ 16
SCOTLAND IRELAND	3, 528 449	- 0.6 + 2.3	- 0.6 + 1.6	3,655 316	- 1·0 - 1·2	+ 44+
United Kingdom	68,721	+ 0.3	- 0.4	69,622	+ 0.8	+ 1.8

At Leicester employment showed an improvement, though a good deal of short time was still being worked. At Northampton employment was still slack; at Kettering there was a decided decline, and much short time was reported at both centres; in the country districts of Northamptonshire employment was fair on the whole, and it remained good with army bootmakers. The improvement at Stafford reported last month continued, and employment was fair, although not quite so good as a year ago. Employment at Norwich was good on turned shoe work, and on the whole better than in the previous month or in November last year. Employment was good at Kingswood; much overtime was worked, and a deficiency of workpeople was again reported by several firms. At Bristol employment was fair, but there was a decline compared with a month ago.

Employment was moderate at Leeds, and there was an improvement as compared with October. Employment at Manchester was better than a month ago and a year ago, but was reported as very quiet with lasters and

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

finishers. In Scotland employment was fairly good; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

December, 1913. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Imports and Exports.

Description of	Nov.,			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1913, on a		
Boots and Shoes.	1913.	1913.	1912.	ago.	Year ago.	
Imports (less re-exports) ;	A STATE					
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	17,417 61,547 9,934 12,332 10,988 8,468	21,650 81,322 8,694 11,075 15,595 13,649	16,334 66,427 5,027 7,016 17,645 14,941	- 4,233 - 19,775 + 1,240 + 1,257 - 4,607 - 5,181	+ 1,083 - 4,880 + 4,907 + 5,316 - 6,657 - 6,473	
Exports (British & Irish) Leather doz. pairs doz. pairs value £ Rubber doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	114,276 343,563 13,444 14,504 8,713 7,213	131,033 383,848 15,253 15,610 15,630 16,903	132,230 368,335 8 078 9,080 5,859 5,377	- 16,757 - 40,295 - 1,809 - 1,106 - 6,917 - 9,690	- 17,954 - 24,782 + 5,368 + 5,424 + 2,854 + 1,836	

HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during November in the silk hat trade was quiet, and showed little change compared with a year

In the felt hat trade employment was bad, with much short time, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of trade union members unemployed at the end of November was 5.6, compared with 2.8 a month ago and 1:3 a year ago.

At Denton and Stockport and in Warwickshire there was much short time, and at the first two centres employment was reported as bad.

1314 100 L 1000	Nov.	Oct.,	Nov.,		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1913, on a		
Description.	1913.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Hats, Feltdozens ,, Straw, ,, Other sorts ,,	14,102 7,502 35,388	32,821 5,967 53,363	20.537 5,736 80,835	- 18,719 + 1,535 - 17,975	- 6,435 + 1,766 - 45,447		
Total "	56,992	92,151	107,108	- 35,159	- 50,116		
Exports (British & Irish): Hats, Feltdozens ,, Straw, ,, Other sorts ,,	43,149 36,679 16,265	43,597 44,050 13,983	46,643 38,367 17,785	- 448 - 7,371 + 2,282	- 3,494 - 1,688 - 1,520		
Total "	96,093	101,630	102,795	- 5,537	- 6,702		

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during November showed little change compared with a month ago, and was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £11,025 to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended November 22nd showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 5.2 per cent. compared

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as fair at Manchester, bad at Edinburgh and Dublin, and slack at

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment during November continued quiet, and was not so good as a year ago.

Leeds.—Returns from firms employing 8,879 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended November 22nd showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 0.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment on the whole was only moderate, and short time was

Other Centres.—At Manchester and Bristol employment was fair, and better than a year ago. At Norwich it was good, and about the same as a year ago. At Glasgow it was moderate.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in November, 1913, were valued at £238,941, as compared with £330,087 in October, 1913, and £280.969 in November, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £655,101, £740,928, and £709,586 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was fair with retail firms and moderate with court and private dressmakers. In the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse, etc., trades it was moderate. Employment generally was fair in the shirt and collar trade, and fairly good in the corset trade.

Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,626 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd, showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 8.9 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. With court and private dressmakers employing 965 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd there was a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and no change compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West End employment was moderate.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 2,865 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended November 22nd showed a decrease of 9.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and an increase of 3.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate and showed a seasonal decline.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was moderate. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades firms employing 2,199 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd showed an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fair; a deficiency of machinists, etc. was reported.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was fair. Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 4,562 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £3,321 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers in the week ended November 22nd showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and an increase of 1.3 per cent, compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,315 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended November 22nd showed an increase of 0.8 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.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT improved to good, as is usual in November. It was rather better than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions	Members at end of				
	at end of Nov. 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Oct., 1913	Nov., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	22,166 5.953	3·5 0·9	5·6 2·8	3·8 0·9	- 2·1 - 1·9	- 0.3
Lancs, and Cheshire E ist Midland and Eastern Counties	7, £19 2, 829	2·1 0·8	3.0	3·0 0·5	- 0.9 - 1.1	- 0·9 + 0·3
West Midlands S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	2,772 4 260	2.1	2.6	2.0	- 0.5 - 0.9	+ 0.1
Scotland	5.994 2, 498	1.3	1·7 7·2	2·9 5·3	- 04 - 2·2	- 1·6 - 0·3
United Kingdom	53,991	2.4	40	2.9	- 1.6	- 0.5

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

Other Centres.—Employment was good generally and better than a month ago, overtime being worked at most centres. At Dublin, however, employment was not very

good, while with lithographic printers at Edinburgh and with lithographic artists at Manchester it was slack.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment in London was good, and better than a month ago, a considerable amount of overtime being worked. In other centres in England it was fairly good and better than a month ago. In Scotland employment was interrupted by a dispute. At Dublin it continued slack.

ALL RESIDENT	No. of Members of Unions	Percent	age Unen	nployed	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	at end of Nov., 1913	Nov., 1913.	Oct., 1913.	Nov., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London Other Districts	 3,447 2,962	1·8 2·8	2:3	1·8 2·1	- 0·5 - 0·3	+ 0.7	
United Kingdom	 6,409	23	2.7	20	- 0.4	+ 0.3	

PAPER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fairly good.

Returns from firms employing 18,151 workpeople in the last week of the month showed a decrease in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0.1 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Nov., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Countles Midlands, Wales, and Ireland Southern Countles Southand	4,385 1,193 7,359 4,455	Per cent. + 0·1 - 0·9 - 0·2 + 0·1	Per cent 2·3 - 1·5 + 3·5 + 0·4		
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	17,392 759	- 0·1 -	+ 0·9 + 2·2		
Total	18,151	- 0.1	+ 0.9		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 4,632 members had 0.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, the same percentage as a month ago; for November, 1912, the percentage unemployed was 0.6. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 534 members had 4.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 5.3 per cent. in October and 5.1 per cent. in November, 1913.

The Imports of paper in November, 1913, were valued at £614,618, as compared with £720,121 in October, 1913, and £610,638 in November, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £291,834, £300.802, and £331,283 respectively.

BUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during November, though not so good as in the previous month, was fair on the whole, and better than a year ago. With painters, however, employment was dull.

The percentage unemployed among all classes of "insured" workpeople usually engaged in building and works of construction was 5.9 at the end of November, compared with 4.8 at the end of October.

The returns from Trade Unions show that the percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of November was 3.3, compared with 2.8 a month ago and 2.5 a year ago. For plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 3.7, 4.4, and 4.7 respectively.

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

At Leeds employment improved in some branches, but was quiet on the whole, many Leeds men being at work in adjacent towns. At Sheffield employment was good, except with painters, who were slack, and plumbers, who, however, reported an improvement. At Barnsley a slight improvement was reported.

Employment was slack with carpenters and joiners at Warrington, Burnley and Rochdale, and with plumbers at Liverpool, Manchester and Stockport. It was good with painters at Southport and Barrow.

Employment continued slack with plumbers at Birmingham, with masons at Nottingham, and with carpenters at Oxford and Cambridge. It improved with earpenters, bricklayers and labourers at Leicester, and with carpenters and labourers at Northampton.

Employment continued only moderate with plumbers in London. It was still quiet generally at Bournemouth, Plymouth and Bristol, though at Plymouth it was fair with plumbers. It was dull with carpenters and plasterers at Portsmouth and Southampton, and with bricklayers at Brighton, Cheltenham and Swansea.

Employment was reported as dull with slaters at Dundee, and also at Aberdeen, where, however, it was

very good with painters and masons.

At Dublin employment was bad generally, and at Limerick it was dull. At Belfast it was bad with carpenters. At Cork it improved with masons, bricklayers, plasterers and slaters.

Returns received from 856 firms show a decrease in the number of workpeople employed by them of 3.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

	No. paid on last	Inc. (Dec. (-		No. paid on last Dec. (-				
District.	pay-day in Nov., 1913	Month ago.	Year ago.	pay-day in Nov., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago		
The Alle Dates	Т	Skilled radesme	n.	L	abourers			
London Northern Countles & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Countles S, & S.W. Counties & Wales Other Districts	8,963 3,324 4,844 4,035 4,454 698	- 593 - 65 - 82 + 3 - 133 - 16	+ 846 + 342 + 313 + 368 - 20 + 108	6,468 2,886 3,961 3,172 3,124 508	- 224 - 141 - 67 - 169 - 27 + 13	+ 842 + 580 + 118 - 115 - 209 + 68		
England and Wales	26,318	- 8°6	+1,957	20,119	- 615	+1,284		
Scotland Ireland	3,478 459	- 177 - 55	+ 476 - 35	2,478 474	- 233 - 53	+ 465 + 78		
United Kingdom	30.255	- 1,118	+2,398	23,071	- 901	+ 1.827		
Took of the second	La	ds and B	oys.		Total.			
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts	483 457 804 405 512 46	+ 17 + 1 - 5 - 9 + 1 + 7	- 8 - 67 - 7 - 41 + 3	15,914 6,667 9,609 7,612 8,090 1,252	- 800 - 205 - 154 - 175 - 159 + 4	+ 1,688 + 914 + 364 + 246 - 270 + 179		
England and Wales _	2,707	+ 12	- 120	49,144	-1,489	+ 3,121		
Scotland Ireland	621 76	- 14 - 2	- 57 + 3	6,577 1,009	- 424 - 110	+ 884 + 46		
United Kingdom	3,404	- 4	- 174	56 730	-2,023	+ 4,051		

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in these trades on the whole, and showed some improvement on a year ago. Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 51,940 reported 2.3 per cent. of these as unemployed at the end of November, compared with 2.5 per cent. a month ago and 2.7 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment generally continued good in the various branches of the furnishing trades, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with 22,548 members reported 1.8 per cent. as unemployed at the end of November, the corresponding percentages for the previous month and for a year ago being 2.2 and 3.4. Employment was bad at Dublin and moderate at Hull and Belfast; it was slack with upholsterers at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Barnsley; in other branches at Edinburgh it was better than a month ago. At Bristol and Aberdeen employment showed a slight decline.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in November, 1913, were valued at £38,562, as compared with £39,436, in October, 1913, and £35,370 in November, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £114,875, £133,524, and £137,782 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment was fairly good with mill sawyers and woodcutting machinists, but showed some falling-off from the preceding month; it was about the same as in November, 1912.

The percentage unemployed at the end of November among "insured" workpeople engaged in sawmilling was 2.9, as compared with 2.6 at the end of October.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 7,841 reported 2.6 per cent. as out of work at the end of November, as compared with 2.1 per cent. at the end of October, and 2.6 per cent. at the end of November, 1912. Employment was reported as very good on the Wear and at Plymouth. At Liverpool, Oldham, Nottingham, and Bristol it was dull. There was an improvement on the previous month at Birmingham.

Imports

Description.	Nov., Oct., 1913. 1913.		Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1913, on a		
	1910.	1913.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Timber, hewn	Loads. 276,929 517,836	Loads. 507,589 904,609	Loads. 309,969 457,783	Loads. -230,660 -386,773	Loads. - 33,040 + 60,053	
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 13,108	£ 10,955	£ 12,970	£ 2,153	+ £ 138	

Coachbuilding.

Employment was only fair on the whole. Compared with a month ago more short time and less overtime were reported; employment showed a decline on a year ago. Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 13,363 reported 3'4 per cent. as unemployed at the end both of November and October, as compared with 2'4 per cent. a year ago. Employment was good at Coventry, Birmingham and Bristol, and showed an improvement at Manchester. It was bad at Liverpool, Dublin and Northampton, and slack at Wolverhampton and Aberdeen.

Coopers.

Among coopers employment continued good, and showed some improvement both on a month ago and a year ago. At Glasgow, Manchester and Bristol employment was described as fair.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment was good with brush-makers, and on the whole showed an improvement on a month ago. Trade Unions reported 2.0 per cent. of their members as out of work at the end of November, as compared with 3.8 a month ago and 2.4 per cent. a year ago.

Other Trades.—Employment continued moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths. It was fairly good with packing-case makers, and better than a month ago. With skip and basket makers at Oldham employment was fair, but showed some decline on a month ago. Cane and wicker workers at Basford continued well employed.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in November, 1913, were valued at £39,891, as compared with £39,224 in October, 1913, and £37,722 in November, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £21,128, £23,542, and £21,126 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was fairly good, and better than a month ago.

Employment in Yorkshire was reported as moderate in the ordinary glass bottle trade, showing a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. It was good at Leeds and Mexborough, and slack at Barnsley. In the flint glass bottle trade employment continued good. With bottle makers at St. Helens employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Glasgow, Portobello and Bristol it continued good. On the Wear it was moderate, while at Dublin it was bad.

Employment continued fair with sheet glass flatteners and good with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens. With flint glass workers at Birmingham it was fair, though showing a decline on the previous month; with flint glass cutters, however, it remained good, a considerable amount of overtime being worked. In the Wordsley and Stourbridge district both makers and cutters were still well employed. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was reported as fair, and better than a year ago, though short time was worked owing to scarcity of boy assistants. With glass blowers in London employment was fair, and showed an improvement compared with a month ago,

Returns from firms employing 7,395 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earning	s.		
	Week ended Nov.		(+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a		
	22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Branches. Glass Bottle		Per cent. + 0.8 + 1.0	Per cent 4.4 - 0.5	£ 6,763 2,241	Per cent. + 5.0 + 2.0	Per cent 2:4 - 0:0		
Other Branches	. 637	- 0.6	- 0.5	746	+ 2.6	+ 2.9		
Total	. 7,395	+ 0.7	- 3:1	9.750	+ 4.1	- 1.5		
Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire	. 563	+ 3·9 + 0·1 + 1·3 + 2·7 - 0·7 - 4·5	- 2·9 - 8·3 + 21·5 + 8·2 - 0·5 - 17·7	1,118 5,341 883 1,353 746 309	+ 6.4 + 5.0 - 0.5 + 3.7 + 3.5 - 1.0	- 0° - 5° + 22° + 9° - 0° - 21°		
Total	7,395	+ 0.7	- 3:1	9,750	+ 4.1	- 1.5		
ir	nports	and E	xports	•		Marie		
Description.	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov	., in	(+) or Nov , 19	Dec. (-)		
	1913.	1913.	1912	M	onth igo.	Year ago.		
Imports: Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	cwts. 113,688	cwts. 117,066			wts. 3,378	cwts. - 18,782		

POTTERY TRADES.

24,671 94,031

gross. 176,195

cwts. 19,006 7.422 60,219

58

28,985 83,755

1,027

cwts. 20,334 8,049 53,224 + 199 - 4,115 - 4,619 + 5,657

835

+ 134

gross. - 28,799

cwts. + 2,452 - 767 - 17,420

gross. - 15,367

24,870 89,412

gross. 79,911

192

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades continued fairly good on the whole, and showed little change compared with a month ago.

Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c. Manufactures, othersorts

Exports (British & Irish):

Bottles gross. 147,396

Returns from firms employing 18,289 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

*******	W	orkpeop	le.		8.		
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week			
lalas magnings side	Nov. 2?nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,191 12,913 2,185	Per cent. + 1·2 + 0·5 - 1·0	Per cent. + 9.7 - 0.4 - 3.9		Per cent 2·1 - 0·8 - 3·1	Per cent. + 75 - 18 - 6.7	
Total	18,289	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	18.016	- 1:3	- 0.6	
Districts:— Potteries Other Districts	13.654 4,635	+ 0·2 + 1·3	+ 1·2 - 0·4	12.761 5,255	- 2·2 + 0·7	- 1·0 + 0·3	
Total	18,289	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	18 016	- 1.3	- 0.6	

In the Potteries employment in the china and earthenware sections was fairly good; there was, however, a decrease in the amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Employment was good generally in other districts.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in November 1913, were valued at £103,258, as compared with £99,084

in October, 1913, and £92,056 in November, 1912. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were £301,234, £297,150, and £302,442 respectively.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade continued fairly good, but showed a seasonal decline as compared with the previous month. Some time was lost owing to bad weather.

Returns from firms employing 10,755 workpeople in the week ended November 22nd showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the numbers employed, and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The decline was common to all the principal districts except the Southern and South-Western Counties, where there was an increase in the amount of wages paid both on a month ago and a year ago.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Nov. 22nd, Month Year 1913. ago. ago.		Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago. Per cent.		
		Per	Per		Per		
Northern Counties, York-	3,341	cent. - 2.7	cent. - 1.7	£ 4,168	cent. - 8.2	- 3.6	
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern	3,547	- 0.5	- 2.0	3,898	- 5.0	- 2.8	
Counties South and South-Western Counties and Wales	2,552	- 2.0	+ 1.3	3,190	+ 2.5	+ 10.0	
Scotland	689 626	- 1.9	- 4·3 - 7·9	789 648	- 1·1 - 8·9	- 4·1 - 2·8	
Total	10,755	- 1.6	- 1.7	12,693	- 4.3	- 0.2	

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued fairly good, showing, however, some decline on a month ago. In the Midland and Eastern Counties employment was fairly good, but not quite so good as a month ago. In the Peterborough district it was moderate. Employment in the glazed brick and tile trade continued moderate in Shropshire, and was fairly good in the Stourbridge district. In the Southern and South-Western Counties and Wales employment was fair. In Scotland it continued good on the whole

Cement Trade.

Employment on the Thames and Medway was slack on the whole, some short time being worked. It was good at Middlesbrough, moderate at Hartlepool, and steady at Cambridge.

The Imports of cement during November, 1913, amounted to 8,553 tons, compared with 12,356 tons in October, 1913, and 8,322 tons in November, 1912. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 49,086 tons, 63,508 tons, and 61,299 tons respectively.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.* England and Wales.

THE mild and generally open weather of November enabled good progress to be made with autumn cultivation and sowing of the winter corn, except in Wales and the north-west, where there was too much rain, and work was much hindered. There was little or no surplus of labour, and in a number of districts the supply was below requirements.

There was a noticeable scarcity of labourers at the Martinmas hiring fairs in Cumberland and Westmorland, where wages ruled high. Extra labourers for lifting roots were scarce in Durham. A deficiency of labour was reported in east and south Lancashire, while the supply of labour was described as only moderate in Cheshire. Labour was difficult to obtain in the Cieveland district of Yorkshire, and also in many parts of the West Riding.

A scarcity of labourers was reported from all parts of Staffordshire, while complaint was made of the scarcity of expert labourers in north-west Derby and south

*Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

Leicester, especially of milkers in the latter district.

A scarcity of extra men was reported in a few cases in Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

Labour was reported as very scarce in the west Holland district of Lincolnshire, while there was a scarcity of female labour for potato-lifting in east Holland. There was a scarcity of labour for root-lifting in west Norfolk and south Cambridgeshire, and some deficiency of labour was also reported in southwest and a part of east Norfolk, and, during the early part of the month, in central Cambridgeshire. In southeast Hertford the demand for labour on railway construction work shortened the supply of good men, and many horses were said to be idle on this account.

In north-east Kent a scarcity of young labourers was reported. The supply of labour in parts of Dorset and Wiltshire was described as plentiful. In south-west Cornwall and Devon it was reported scarce, particularly as regards skilled labourers, horsemen, and ploughmen.

There was a shortage of labour in some parts of Flintshire and Denbighshire, and a continued scarcity in a number of districts in Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire.

Scotland.

In consequence of the mild and open weather during November farm work in the north and on the eastern side of the country was well advanced at the end of the month; on the western side, however, the weather, especially during the latter part of the month, was wet and stormy, and field work was considerably interrupted.

The supply of regular farm labourers was sufficient for the demand in most districts. A certain scarcity was, however, reported from Ross-shire, and also from Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, north-west Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, south Ayrshire, and Kirkcudbrightshire. A scarcity of young men was reported in south-east Perthshire, and of married ploughmen in south-east Lanarkshire. There appeared to be a full supply of labour in most of the north-eastern districts.

Temporary labour for turnip-lifting was difficult to get in certain districts, notably in Ross-shire, central Perthshire, and Fifeshire; in Berwickshire, however, some Irish labourers were still available for this work.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

The fish landed showed an increase in both quantity and value as compared with November, 1912.

	Qua	intity.	Value.		
the estation waster of	Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1912	
Fish (other than Shell): England and Wales	Cwts. 2,448,984 203,281 24,559	Cwts. 1,409,931 227,999 64,309	£ 1,130,508 147,386 11,699	893,247 142,584 22,129	
Shell Fish	2 676,824	1,702,239	1,289,593 34,335	1 057,960 34,779	
Total Value	-	_	1,323,928	1,092,739	

Fishermen.—Employment with fishermen continued fairly good. At Grimsby, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft it was good, and at Hull fair. It continued good at Aberdeen. Employment at Peterhead was fair, and at Fraserburgh moderate. At Macduff it was bad, and worse than either a month ago or a year ago. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were hindered by fogs and stormy weather.

Fish Dock Labourers.—Employment was fairly good. At Grimsby, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft it was good, and at Hull fair. It was fair at Peterhead, moderate at Aberdeen, and bad at Fraserburgh.

Fish Curers.—Employment with fish curers was good at Grimsby, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft, and moderate at Hull. It was good at Peterhead and Fraserburgh, and bad and worse than a year ago at Aberdeen and Macduff.

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during November, 1913, were valued at £1,207,705, as compared with £598,783 in October, 1913, and £901,665 in November, 1912.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN NOVEMBER.

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 November 43,202 seamen, of whom 3,875 (90 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with November, 1912, there was a net decrease of 979 in the total number shipped. There was a large increase at Southampton, while Cardiff and Glasgow showed considerable decreases.

During the eleven months ended November, 1913, the total number of seamen shipped was 529,753, an increase of 32,112 on the total for the corresponding period of 1912. There were large increases at Liverpool, London, Southampton, Cardiff, and Glasgow. Lascars are not included in the figures.

		delama	Numb	er of Sear	men* shi	pped in				
Principal Ports.		1	Novembe	r,		Eleven months ended November,				
on little and the second		1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1913.			
ENGLAND & WALE	s.					.63				
Tyne Ports		2,520 293 233 1,318 43	2.277 332 236 1,127 28	- 243 + 39 + 3 - 191 - 15	28,140 4.525 4 305 14 843 1,158	29,490 4,472 3,427 15 491 1,108	+ 1,350 - 53 - 878 + 648 - 50			
Bristol Channel. Bristol† Newport, Mon. Cardiff‡ Swansea		975 1,025 4,806 332	648 975 4,094 356	- 327 - 50 - 712 + 24	13,776 9,429 42,841 4,088	12.876 9.719 47.726 5,040	- 900 + 290 + 4.885 + 952			
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	:::	15,821 7,752 4.117	16 304 7.225 5,384	+ 483 - 527 + 1,267	183 066 86 817 49,884	191.537 93,828 55,309	+ 8,471 + 7.011 + 5,425			
Grangemouth	and	293 264	266 221	- 27 - 43	4.110 2,772	4.273 2,898	+ 163 + 126			
Glasgow	1.50	4,215 48 126	3 541 85 103	+ 37 - 23	780 1,633	49,677 685 2,197	+ 4208 - 95 + 559			
Total _	-	44.181	43.202	- 979	497.641	529 753	+32,112			

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT continued fair in London, and fairly good on the whole at the other principal ports, except at Liverpool, where it was good, and at Glasgow, where it was slack.

London. §—Employment generally was fair, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the five weeks ended November 29th was 15,792, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 0.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Carrente Carrente	Average Daily Number of Labour and at Principal Wharv							
- Anno di Lodotto	2 6100 (3004	In Docks.		.acim				
Perlod.	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 Nov. 1st " " " 8th " " 15ti " " 22nd " " 29th	5.515 5 279 5,148 5 841 5,850	2,954 2,536 2,500 2,523 2,136	8,469 7,815 7,648 8,364 7,986	7.905 7,722 7.628 7,610 7,810	16.374 15.537 15.276 15,974 15,796			
Average for 5 weeks ended Nov. 29th, 1913	5,527	2,530	8.057	7,735	15,792			
Average for Oct., 1913	5,600	2,568	8,168	7,654	15,822			
" ", Nov., 1912	5.959	2 341	8,300	7,581	15 881			

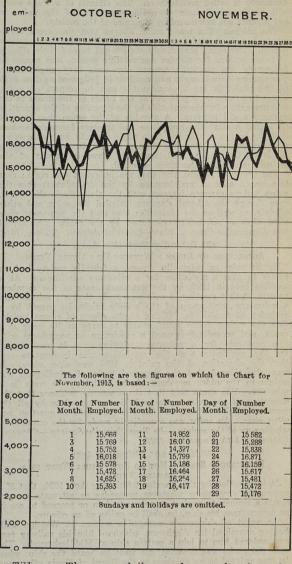
The numbers employed during November, 1913, fluctuated between a maximum of 16,871 and a minimum

• 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.
§ Exclusive of Tilbury.

of 14,327. The corresponding figures for November, 1912, were 16,971 and 14,671 respectively.

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 October and November, 1913. The corresponding curve for October and November, 1912, is also given for comparison.

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



Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks was 1,702 during November, 1913, compared with 1,551 a month ago, and 1,789 during November, 1912.

Liverpool.—Employment was good generally with dock labourers and quay and railway carters, a considerable amount of overtime being reported with dock labourers.

Other Ports.—Employment was good on the Tyne, and better than a month ago. On the Wear it was fairly good with dock labourers, and good with trimmers and teemers. There was a general decline at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, where employment was only moderate. At Hull and Grimsby it was moderate with dock labourers, and fair with coal workers; it continued fair generally at Goole. Employment was good at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and fair at King's Lynn. Employment was fair, and better than a month ago, at Plymouth. It continued good at Avonmouth and Bristol. At the South Wales ports it was fairly good, and better than a month ago, with dock labourers, and good with coal trimmers.

At Glasgow employment was slack, and worse than a month ago. It was fair at Leith, but showed a decline at Grangemouth. At Dundee it was good, and again improved on the previous month. Employment was fair at Belfast, but not so good as a month ago. It was fair at Limerick and Cork, but dull at Waterford.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Trade Union Acts.

ACTION FOR SLANDER BY OFFICIALS OF TRADE UNION: PAYMENT OF COSTS OUT OF UNION FUNDS: MAINTENANCE: ULTRA

By the Common Law of England no person may assist a party to a civil action unless he has a common interest in the action with such party, or unless he is acting out of charity to protect a poor man in a contest with a rich one. Such illegal assistance is called maintenance. The officials of a trade union in the funds of the union in will be restrained from expending the funds of the union in

will be restrained from expending the funds of the union in any manner not sanctioned by the rules of the society.

The officials of a trade union alleged that slanderous statements had been made about them and the union by a certain person. The union accordingly encouraged two of their officials to bring actions for slander against this person, and agreed to indemnify the plaintiffs against any costs they might incur. The actions were brought and resulted in judgment against each of the plaintiffs for a considerable sum in respect of costs. These two sums were paid out of the funds of the union to the solicitor acting for the plaintiffs by the direction of the executive. solicitor acting for the plaintiffs by the direction of the executive committee and trustees. A member of the union then brought

committee and trustees. A member of the union then brought an action against the committee and trustees for a declaration that the two payments had been made illegally and ultra vires, and for an order that the money should be repaid into the funds of the union. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff, and the defendants appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the judgment was right; that this was a case of maintenance by the defendants; that the union had no common interest with the plaintiffs in the action, even though the alleged slanders included the union and other officials, as well as the plaintiffs; also that the payments were ultra vires as not being sanctioned by the rules. The appeal was dismissed.—Oram v. Hutt—Court of Appeal. 5 Nov., 1913.

(2) Friendly Societies Acts.

(2) Friendly Societies Acts.

ALTERATION OF RULES: WINDING-UP: ULTRA VIRES.

By its rules as originally drawn, a friendly society had no power to pass a resolution for a voluntary winding-up. At a meeting held in 1895, by the unanimous vote of the members present at that meeting, a rule was made that a resolution for a voluntary winding-up of the society might be passed by a majority of two-thirds. Owing to the effects of recent legislation the society found itself unable to carry on its work at a profit, and accordingly passed a resolution in accordance with this new rule for a voluntary winding-up. It was argued for the petitioner that the resolution was inoperative and that the alteration of the rules in 1895 was ultra vires. It was also alleged that the proposed basis of winding-up was unfair to the older members of the society, who were in a minority. The court held that there was no evidence that the alteration of the rules made in 1895 was agreed to by all the members of the society, and therefore the rule in question was ultra vires. An order was accordingly made for the compulsory winding-up of the society.—Re Tean Friendly Society.—Chancery Division. 11th November, 1913.

(3) Merchant Shipping Acts. ALTERATION OF RULES: WINDING-UP: ULTRA VIRES.

(3) Merchant Shinping Acts.

(3) Merchant Shinping Acts.

Persuading Seaman Not to Join Ship: What is a Seaman's Ship?

It is provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, that if a person by any means whatever persuades or attempts to persuade a seaman to neglect or refuse to join or proceed to sea in or desert from his ship, he shall be guilty of an offence.

An agent of shipowners engaged a seaman at Whitby, and, having examined his discharge, advanced him his railway fare and ordered him to join a certain ship at Middlesbrough. The man did as he was directed and went on board the ship, when he was ordered to go on shore to the Board of Trade offices and sign articles. Outside the Board of Trade offices a man accosted the seaman, told him he would be a "blackleg" if he went to sea on the ship, and tried to persuade him to refuse to go. The seaman, however, went into the offices and signed the articles; but he did not join the ship, although he had left his kit on board. Proceedings were then taken against this man for attempting to persuade the seaman to refuse to join his ship; and he was convicted and fined. He appealed to the High Court. On the defendant's behalf it was argued that as there was no evidence that he had spoken to the seaman after the signing of the articles, and the seaman had not signed the articles when it was said the defendant had tried to persuade him not to join the ship, therefore the conviction was wrong, as at the time of the attempt to persuade the seaman the ship was not "his" ship within the meaning of the Act. The High Court upheld the conviction and dismissed the appeal, holding that the ship had become the seaman's ship, as he had been on board, the officer had taken his discharge, and he had gone to the Board of Trade offices under the orders of the officer.—

King's Bench Division. 20th November, 1913.

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

Explosives in Coal Mines Orders.

The Home Secretary has made two Orders under section 61 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, entitled the Explosives in Coal Mines Orders of the 13th and 25th November, 1913, respectively.

(1) The effect of the Order of November 13th* is to allow the use of the permitted explosives on the old list (contained in the First Schedule to the Explosives in Coal Mines Order of 21st May, 1912†), to be continued until March 15th, 1914, instead of

the 31st December, 1913, as provided in the Order of the 1st

(2) The effect of the Order of November 25th§ is to add the (2) The effect of the Order of November 25th, is to add the following explosives, viz.:—Expedite, Negro Powder No. 2, New Fortex, Permon Powder, Pitsea Powder No. 2, Sheppey Powder, and Sunderite to the List of Permitted Explosives in the First Schedule to the Order of September 1st,‡ and to change the name of the Explosive described as "Stanford Powder" in that Order to "Ammonite No. 3."

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

PART II.—Unemployment Insurance. APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.

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

283. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of wood casing for

283. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of wood casing for electric wiring.
284. Workmen described as jobbing blacksmiths and engaged in making and fixing miscellaneous metal work in connection with shopfittings, &c., including standard bars, brackets, &c.
285. Workmen employed in a mechanical engineering establishment as brakesmen, or shunters, platelayers and paviors.
286. Workmen employed at iron and steel works and engaged in planing, drilling and fitting rolled railway points and crossings.

crossings.
287. Workmen engaged in repairing the woodwork of coal

staiths.

288. Workmen described as fitters and smiths and engaged in fitting up railings, gates, urinals, stairs, stable fittings, &c.

289. Workmen engaged in the repair of tin-streaming floor.

290. Workmen engaged in making and fixing church furniture of wood or stone of a kind not ordinarily moved when the premises are cleaned.

291. Workmen engaged in repairing the brick arches of

DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

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

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

1389. Workmen engaged in making or erecting hoardings.

1392. Workmen described as tool-makers and tool-setters, and engaged in making and setting tools used in connection with the nanufacture of scales.

1393. Workmen engaged in excavating and preparing the ground for foundations for the erection of a steel melting furnace.

1394. Workmen employed in textile mild, and engaged wholly

or mainly in making or repairing winding stands.

1395. Workmen employed by a local authority and engaged in making good the surface of a road after it has been taken up for se of reconstructing a sewer.

the purpose of reconstructing a sewer.
1396. Workmen and labourers engaged in excavating, concreting, or altering foundations for engines or machinery.
1397. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in applying anticorrosive materials to ships, or in melting the material in connection.

tion therewith.

1399. Smith and helpers engaged wholly or mainly in preparing to order wrought iron stays, the rods, king rods, angles, roof straps or other structural ironwork for builders.

In decision B183 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1912) the words "other articles of wrought iron" do not include structural ironwork for builders.

1401. Workmen engaged in erecting new pit-head gear, and not covered by decision B460 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1912). (Application 281.)

B—The Umpire has decided that contribution and the structural struct

for July, 1912). (Application 281.)

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

1390. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making or repairing clinkering tools and similar hand tools used in connection with the charging and drawing of gas retorts, &c.

1391. Workmen employed by a firm of freight brokers, forwarding agents and packers for export, and engaged wholly or mainly in packing motor-cars, and in making boxes and cases.

1400. Workmen employed by a firm of mica merchants and manufacturers of micanite and insulating materials, and engaged wholly or mainly in working in mica or micanite.

* statutory Rules and Orders. 1913. No. 1187. Price 1d.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 1187. Price 1d. f Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. No. 511. Price 4d. t Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 953 Price 2d. \$ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 1217. Price.1d.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES IN SEPTEMBER, 1913.

SEPTEMBER, 1913.

The total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States in September, 1913, was 136,247, a number more than double as great as that for September, 1911, and much above that for September, 1912. Persons to the number of 2,337 were debarred from landing, principally on the ground that they were "likely to become a public charge."

Of the total of 136,247 immigrant aliens admitted, 86,983 were males and 49,264 females. The principal countries of origin were Italy (34,703), Russia, including Finland (30,537), and Austria-Hungary (28,808), these countries accounting for more than three-quarters of the European and two-thirds of all the immigrants. The number from the United Kingdom was 8,965. A majority of the immigrants were described as farm labourers (30,345), labourers (24,421), or servants (17,103); the principal occupations other than these were:—Tailors (3,647), dress-makers, milliners, and seamstresses (3,104), clerks and accountants (1,880), carpenters and joiners (1,748), merchants and dealers (1,681), shoemakers (1,356), and farmers (1,110). There were a'so 37,218 persons of no stated occupation, of whom a large number were women and children.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

Quarterly Returns of Sales.

Names of Societies	Sales* in	the third q	uarter of	Inci	Percentage Increase compared with	
Nature of Business.	1913.	1912	1908.	A year ago.	Five years ago.	
The second	£	£	E			
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY: Distributive Departments Productive ,,	7,543,697 2,013,388	7,143 039t 1,908,183t	6,021 289 1.430 358	5·6 5·5	25·3 40·8	
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY: Distributive Departments Productive "	2,169,917 686,800	2,079.527 666,814	1,825,600 605,359	4·3 3·0	18·9 13·5	
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE: Productive Departments	47,797	56,368†	35,460	15:2‡	34.8	
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments §	36,436	20.371	4 234	78.9	760-6	
Total—Distributive Depts	9,750,050 2,747,985	9,242,937 2,631,365	7 851 123 2,071,177	5·5 4·4	24·2 32·7	
Grand Total	12,498,035	11,874,302	9,922,300	5.3	26 0	

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 1st December, 1913.

The figures in the following Table are based on returns from 353 Co-operative Societies: -

District.	pric	domin e per ec. 1st	4 lbs.	price	domin per 4 l t. 1st,	bs. on	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Dec. 2n l, 1912.			
	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d.	d.	d.	đ.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
N. Counties and Yorkshire	7	5	6.30	71/4	51/4	6-26	71/	51/2	6.41	
Lancs, & Cheshire. N. Mid, Counties. W. do. do. S. do. do. Eastern Counties. London	6½ 6 6 6	5 4½ 5 5 5 5	5.86 5.39 5.63 5.43 5.77 5.88	666666	5 5 5 5 5	5-93 5-41 5-68 5-46 5-88 5-94	63/4 6 6 6 6	5 5 5 5 5 5	5*90 5*43 5*69 5*50 5*85 5*88	
S. E. Counties	6½	51/2	8-94	6½	5½ 5½	5-98	6½	51/2	6.04	
S.W. Counties, Wales & Mon.	6	5	5•70	6	5	5•79	6	5	5•79	
England and Wales	7	41/2	5•73	71/4	5	5•78	71/4	5	5*80	
SCOTLAND. Northern Counties Eastern Counties Lanarkshire Other Southern	7 7 6½	6 5 6	8*25 6*24 6*03	7 7 6½	5½ 5 6	6*27 6*24 6*03	7 7 6½	5 ½ 5 6	6.24 6.35 6.03	
Counties	61/2	6	6*36	F1/2	6	6.36	6½	6	6.42	
Scotland	7	5	6*25	7	5	6•26	7	5	6.31	
Great Britain	7	41/2	5-92	71/4	5	5•96	71/4	5	5.99	

* The figures given for the productive departme ts represent sales and asfers to distributive departments.

† Revised for comparison.

† Decrease.

§ This Society has no productive departments.

The mean of the predominant prices shows a slight decrease as compared with either September 1st, 1913, or December 2nd, 1912.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on December 1st, 1913, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Tables:-

District. London:— N. & N. W. E. & N. E. S. E. S. W.	High-est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High-	Low-	
N. & N.W E. & N.E		4	1				est.	c. 2nd, 1 Low-est. d. 5 5½ 5½ 6 5½ 5 5½ 5 5½ 5 5½ 5	Mean.
S. W. S. W. C. S. W. & W. & W. C. S. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire. Midlands. Eastern Counties. Southern Counties. S. Western Counties and Wales Scotland.	6 5½ 6 6 7	d. 4½ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·1 5·4 5·4 5·7 6·0 6·0 5·4 6·0 5·7	d. 6 6 5½ 6 7 6 6 6½ 6 7	d. 5 5 5 1/2 6 5 1/2 5 5 1/2 5 1/2	d. 5·5·5·5·6·4 5·8·6·0 6·0 5·5·5·6·0 6·7 6·2	d. 6 6 5½ 6 6 6½ 6 6 6½ 6 7	5 5½ 5 5½ 6 5½ 5 5½ 5 5½ 5	d. 5.5 5.6 5.4 5.8 6.0 6.1 5.5 6.0 5.8

As compared with November 1st, 1913, and December 2nd, 1912, the mean of the predomina t prices shows a slight decrease.

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 quantit, was sold) was as

Place.	Place. on don	Predominant Price* per 4 lbs.	Dec	+.) or .(-) npared h a	Last change.		
		on Dec. 1st, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs.	
London		d. 5½ & 6	d. 	d.	Feb. '12	d. + 1/4	
Bristol Cardiff Derby Hull Ipswich Leeds. Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Portsmouth		5½ & 6 5½ 5½ 6 5½ 6 6 5½ & 6½ 6 5½ & 6 5½ & 6 5½ & 6 5½ & 6		- 1/2	May '12 Jan. '13 May-July'18 lst Api. '12 April '12 June '10 March '12 May '10 Oct. '11 July '12 Nov. '09 June '10 March '13 June '10 April '12 April '12 April '12 April '12 April '12	-+++	
Edinburgh		5½ 5½ 6½ 6	: 3	- ½	Sept. '13 Sept. '12 Nov. '12 Oct. '11	- ½ - ½ - ½ + ½	
Belfast Dublin		6		- ½ - ½	March '13 Feb. '13	- ½ - ½	

As compared with December 2nd, 1912, the price is lower in 6 of the towns; in the remaining 21 towns no change is shown.

II -WHEAT AND FLOUR

	British Wheat					
Month.	Mean London Gazette Price (Engl: nd	Im; (Average De	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households			
	and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for Cash).		
1912. Nov mber	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 32 7	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 36 11	Per cwt. s. d. 11 11/4	Per sack of 280 lbs. s. d 28 634		
October	30 9 30 4	34 6 33 10	10 7¾ 10 8¾	26 9½ 26 5¼		

The imports of wheat during September-November, 1913, amounted to 5,750,650 qrs., or 1,355,517 qrs. less than in the corresponding months of 1912. The imports of wheatmeal and flour during September-November, 1913, amounted to 3,485,620 cwts. (equivalent to 1,129,599 qrs. of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 800,331 cwts. more than in September-November,

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

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TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.*

Number and Magnitude. - The total number of disputes beginning during the month was 77, as compared with 105 in the previous month, and 67 in November, 1912. In these new disputes 15,082 workpeople were directly, and 3,043 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, give a total of 55,094 workpeople involved in disputes in November, 1913, as compared with 79,859 in October, 1913, and 32,289 in November, 1912.

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

	Groups			No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.			
	of Trades.			Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
Building — Coal Mining Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile — Clothing — Transport Other Trades		::::::		5 13 14 4 6 8 4	264 5,809 1,840 374 713 797 519 1,947 2,819	130 631 1,039 36 358 251 521	394 6,440 2,879 410 1,0,1 1,048 1,040 1,947 2,896	
Total, Nove	ember, 1913		4	77	15,082	3,043	18,125	
Total, Octob	ber, 1913	riian	oba	105	25,830	7,189	33,019	
Total, Nove	ember, 1912			67	13,094	5,309	18,403	

Causes. —Of the new disputes, 30, directly involving 4,830 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 11, directly involving 1,151 workpeople, on other wages questions; 18, directly involving 3,950 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 7, directly involving 2,655 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 6, directly involving 475 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; 3, directly involving 122 workpeople, on questions of hours of labour; and 2 arose on other questions.

Results. — During the month settlements were effected in the case of 51 new disputes, directly involving 7,851 workpeople, and 26 old disputes, directly involving 7,660 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 21, directly involving 5,245 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 13, directly involving 1,575 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 43, directly involving 8,691 persons, were compromised.

Aggregate Duration. -- The total aggregate duration in November of disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 218,200 working days. In addition, disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the end of the month, including the general dispute at Dublin, accounted for 639,000 working days. Thus the total aggregate duration in November of all disputes, new and old, was 857,200 working days, as compared with 1,007,400 in the previous month, and 297,400 in November, 1912.

Summary for the first Eleven Months of 1912

	Jan	-Novem	ber, 1912.	Jan.—November, 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	56	5,656	107,600	179	40,706	838,300		
Coal Mining	129	1,096,947	31,567,000	147	193,067	1.264,000		
Other Mining and	7	754	37,400	26	10,364	251,600		
Quarrying	90	40,282	804,700	160	50,369	1,079,700		
Engineering Shipbuilding	62	21,950	288,300	115	25,179	142,100		
Other Matel	48	10,825	134,900	85	68.476	1,581,500		
Textile	116	53,632	3,655,000	234	87,543	1.889,700		
Clothing	51	24,711	507,800	68	13,560	167,600		
Transport -	67	129,735	2,558,500	114	82,841	1,214,700		
Other Trades	111	23,774	478,200	246	55,577	832,900		
General Dispute (more than one Trade) ‡				1	21,000	1,300,000		
Total	737	1,408,266	40,139,400	1,375	648,682	10,562,100		

Principal Disputes which began or ended in November.

Occupations and Locality.	Work	ber of people lived.	Date when	Dura- tion in	Alleged Cause or Object.§	Result.\$
	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	Dispute began.	Work- ing Days.		della bes milestille subman
Building— Plasterers' and bricklayers' labourers, plasterers and bricklayers—Oldham.	150	150	1913 12 Aug.	71	Strike of plasterers' labourers against acceptance of amended rule for plasterers as regards walking time, followed by lock-out on 25th October.	Plasterers' labourers to observe plasterers' working rules.
Coal Mining— Underground workers, surface screen- men and tippers—Pontypool (near). Engineering—	1,544	97	22 Oct.	30	Alleged unsafe condition of mine, and demand for dismissal of certain officials.	Officials resigned and new staff appointed.
Iron and steel moulders, labourers, coremakers, patternmakers, etc.— Sheffield.	1,500	2,500	15 Sept.	48	Against employment at one firm of certain piecework moulders who were not members of the Ironfounders' Union, and subsequently for general advance in wages of 2s. per week.	Pieceworkers joined the Union and agreement arrived at as to piecework at the firm in question; provisions made for preventing future disputes and advance granted of 1s. per week no further advance to be granted by federated firms unless general agreement respecting piecework, &c., be effected.
Shipbuilding— Smiths and strikers—Liverpool‡	200	250	8 Sept.	66	For advance in wages of 1s. per day	(See p. 443.)
Other Trades— Furnishing trade operatives— Birmingham.	763		1 Sept.	66	For advances in wages to day and piece workers and reduction in hours of labour to 52 per week.	Modified advances in wages granted, and hours of labour reduced to 52½ per week.
French polishers—Liverpool	250	1 (20) (E)	27 June	123	Strike of men employed by shipping companies for an advance in wages and reduction in hours of labour, followed by lock-out on 2nd August of men in retail shops, who also claimed advance in wages.	Wages of shipping polishers advanced from 9d. to 10d. per hour and hours reduced from 53 to 48 per week; wages of men in retail shops advanced from 9d. to 9½d. per hour immediately and to 10d. from 27th February, 1914.
Booklinders and paper rulers— Scotland.	800	Ew 15 to 5.5	5 Nov.	34	Demand that no further female learners or non-apprenticed workers be introduced into certain branches of the trade.	Permanent Conciliation Committee to be appointed forthwith to deal with disputes; qualified tradesmen to have first claim upon all machinery introduced in future displacing qualified male labour and to be paid standard wage.

Note. -34 disputes, involving about 29,000 workpeople, which began before 1st December, were still in progress

at the time of going to press. The most important of these was the general dispute in Dublin.

* 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.

† This relates to the dispute at Dublin.

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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes taking effect in November.—The net result of all the changes reported as taking effect in November was an increase of £3,179 per week, as compared with a decrease of £11,178 per week in October, 1913, and an increase of £17,410 per week in November, 1912. The number of workpeople affected was 51,648, of whom 45,948 received an increase of £3,727 per week, and 5,700 sustained a decrease of £548 per week. The number affected in October, 1913, was 210,819, and in November, 1912, 347,448. As in the previous month, the decreases in November were confined to the iron mining and pig iron industries, in which wages were adversely affected by a fall in prices in certain districts.

One change, affecting 44 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; four changes, affecting 9,936 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards or by mediation; and four changes, affecting 8,352 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 33,316 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In twenty-two cases, affecting 4,642 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the eleven completed months of 1913 .-The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the eleven months ended November 30th, 1913, was 1,681,669, as compared with 1,684,610 in the corresponding period of 1912. The changes arranged gave 1,669,653 workpeople a net increase of £149,224 per week and 11,951 workpeople a net decrease of £908 per week; whilst the remaining 65 workpeople had an upward

week, as compared with one of £125,478 per week in the

corresponding period of 1912.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of individuals affected by changes in rates of wages at some time during the first eleven months of 1912 and 1913, and the net increases in their weekly wages: -

	January—November								
Groups of Trades.	19	12.	1913.						
	No.	£	No.	£					
Building	86,477	8,049	145,959	17,413					
Coal Mining	927,310	75,233	925,655	88,883					
Iron, &c., Mining	18,894	1,819	21,467	1,763					
Quarrying	3,416	299	9,083	710					
Pig Iron Manufacture		2,457	17,841	115					
Iron and Steel Manu- facture	52,222	5,561	54,338	3,596					
Engineering and Shipbuilding	169,944	9,561	208,002	12,194					
Other Metal Trades	12,559	1,789	30,315	2,236					
Textile Trades	330,488	14.776	147,227	9,680					
Clothing Trades	3,692	328	15,334	1,967					
Transport Trades	21,260	2,560	31,311	3,326					
Printing, &c., Trades	4,781	313	11,183	858					
Glass, &c., Trades	12,911.	860	20,501	1,618					
Other Trades	10,663	995	23,473	2,426					
Employees of Local Authorities	11,986	878	19,980	1,531					
Total	1,684,610	125,478	1,681,669	148,316					

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour in November, 1913. affected 1,181 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 3,488 hours per week. In the eleven months and a downward change, leaving their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £148,316 per led the same ended November 30th, 7,621 workpeople had increases of 4,783 hours per week, and 91,131 had an aggregate reduction of 212,112 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN NOVEMBER, 1913.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took	Occupations,	Work	ximate ber of people ted by	Particulars of Change,		
not establi	bell may edit	effect.	apped Commission of Year	In- crease.	De- crease.	The branches in All stay in . All my		
	Halifax	1 Nov.	Masons	320	7	Increase of ¼d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).		
A STATE OF THE STA	Manchester and District	1 Nov. {	Carpenters and joiners	3,328		Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.).		
2101	Liverpool	1 Nov.	Labourers and hod carriers Bricklayers, masons, and carpenters	1,200 4,300	•	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: labourer 6½d; hod carriers, 7d. Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.).		
Building	Birkenhead	1 Nov.	and joiners. Bricklayers, masons, and carpenters and joiners.	935	DAG F. F.	Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.).		
	London	15 Nov.	Bricklayers	12,000	505. 7 - 1	Increase of ½d. per hour (11d. to 11½d.).		
914783 48243	Plymouth and Dis-	1 Nov.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers and plumbers. Labourers.	995	10100	Increase of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.).		
Iron Mining	North Lines	1 Nov.	Ironstone miners	520	1,000	Increase of 1/d. per hour (51/d. to 6d.).		
Pig Iron {	West of Scotland	1 Nov.	Blastfurnacemen and labourers	••	1,200 3,500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 9 per cent., leaving way 16 per cent. above the standard of May, 1909. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 7½ per cent., leaving way		
Manufacture \ Steel Manufac-	England and	2 Nov.	Steel melters, pitmen, &c	2,400		21/2 per cent. above the standard of 1st January, 1899. Increase, under sliding scale, of 1/4 per cent.		
ture.	Scotland (certain firms).		Gas producermen and charge wheelers	730	68 D	Increase of 5% per cent.		
Engineering	Sheffield	10 Nov.†	Iron and steel moulders Iron and steel dressers	1,200		Lucrease of 1s. per week.		
	Huddersfield Dis-	13 Nov.	Dyers' labourers, millers, scourers, whizzers, wringers, willeyers, fett-	9,000		Increase of 1s. per week. Increases to rates of 61/4d. per hour for dyers' laboures		
Textile	on porters to voice of the voice of the Charif	C aross	lers, rag packers and shakers, car- bonisers, spinners, rag feeders scribblers' feeders and piecers, weavers, firemen, greasers and under-enginemen.	Jaco	00 00	and 6d. for millers, scourere, whitzers, wringers, willeyer fettlers, rag packers and shakers and carbonisers, and it creases of 2½ per cent. to weavers, and of varying amounts on time and piece rates to other classes.		
1	Kidderminster	3 Nov.	Carpet weavers	850	7 . B.	Increase of 5 per cent.		
Food	Edinburgh and Leith.	3 Nov.	Bakers	620		Increase of 2s. per week (32s. to 34s.) to regular hands, and 3d. per day to jobbers.		
the state of	Liverpool	1 Nov.	Cabinet makers	280	07-01	Increase of ½d. per hour.		
Woodworking and Furnish-		19 104.	French polishers (retail shops)	120		Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.)		
ing.	Birmingham	15 Nov. {	Cabinet makers, carvers, upho'sterers, chair makers, French polishers, and machinists. Sawyers, wood turners, &c.	1,300	militari	Increase on piece rates of 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., and time rates of 1d. per hour to men receiving 7½d, or h and of ½d, per hour to those receiving 8½d, or less. Increase on piece rates of 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. and		
	estrada agres i	1	French polishers (women)		105.3	time rates of 1/2d per hour to those receiving 8d or le Increase on piece rates of 5 per cent., and on time rates		

Note.—Full particulars will appear in the January Gazette of the following important charges, arranged to take effect in December:—

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Decrease of 6d. per ton in the wages of puddlers and of 5 per cent. in those of millmen in the North of England, the Midlands, and the West of Scotland.

* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants.

† In the case of some of the workpeople the charge took effect in October.

1/d. or 1/d. per hour

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FOUR WEEKS ENDED 14TH NOVEMBER.

THE total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on November 14th was 119,485, of whom 93,826 were men, 16,421 women, 4,472 boys under 17, and 4,766 girls under 17, as compared with 110,152 on October 17th and 95,420 on November 22nd, 1912.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the four weeks ended November 14th was 226,457 (men 157,822, women 42,798, boys 13,414, and girls 12,423), a daily average of 9,436 as compared with a daily average of 9,151 in the previous five weeks, and of 8,380 in the four weeks ended November 22nd, 1912.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 69,239, a daily average of 2,885 as compared with 2,860 in the previous five weeks, and with 2,851 in November, 1912.

The vacancies filled during the period include 8,658 cases in which persons were placed by Exchanges in Exchange districts other than those in which they were registered. Of these cases 454 represent transferences from one division to another. Of the total vacancies filled, 3,275 were filled by applicants residing more than 5 miles from the place in which the work was to be performed.

The number of Exchanges open at November 14th was 425, and at November 22nd, 1912, 412.

INSURED TRADES.†

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 100,927 (men 99,684, women 234, boys 986, and girls 23), a daily average of 4,205 compared with 4,014 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 162,348 (men 160,484 women 483, boys 1,351, and girls 30). These figures exclude 12,989 cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate indivi-

The number of workpeople remaining on the register on November 14th was 69,900 (men 69,330, women 235, boys 324, and girls 11), as compared with 61,421 on October 17th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled .- The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 33,261 (men 32,073, women 145, boys 1,014, and girls 29), a daily average of 1,386 compared with 1,412 in the previous five weeks. The number of vacancies filled was 27,143 (men 26,181, women 131, boys 805, and girls 26), a daily average of 1,131 as compared with 1,104 in the previous five weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 81.6.

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	Per cent. 58·1 0·6 14·2 25·2 1·5 0·4	Per cent. 46·7 0·5 24·9 26·5 1·1 0·3	Per cent. 47.3 0.4 24.0 27.1 1.0 0.2

Uninsured Trades.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 104,841 (men 41,578, women 39,301, boys 11,920, and girls 12,042), a daily average of 4,368 as compared with 4,290 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 153,572 (men 63,799, women 56,445, boys 16,306, and girls 17,022). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 7,700.

*Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (ie, dock labourers cloth porters and cotton porters), which are dealt with in the last rargraph but one.

† The figures for these trades relate to workpeople who are insured sgainst unemployment under the provisions of Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at November 14th was 49,585 (men 24,496, women 16,186, boys 4,148, and girls 4,755), as compared with 48,731 on October 17th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled .- The number of vacancies notified during the period was 57,058 (men 18,625, women 20,723, boys 10,041, and girls 7,669), a daily average of 2,377 as compared with 2,428 in the preceding five weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 42,096 (men 14,292, women 15,894, boys 6,310, and girls 5,600), a daily average of 1,754 as compared with 1,756 in the preceding five weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 73.8

Of the vacancies filled during the period, 7,559 (men 4,355, women 2,843, boys 210, and girls 151) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these, 1,792 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages, 1,005 were for general labourers, and 1,893 were women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 11,910 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period 3,233 (boys 1,456, and girls 1,777), or 27.1 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:-

UNINSURED TRADES.

Trade Group.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.	
Men:-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c	26.2	25.2	27.0	
General Labourers		18.5	21.7	
Commercial Occupations		4.7	4.2	
Textiles	6.1	8:3	7.3	
Domestic Offices or Services	53.7	52.9	51.7	
Textiles	9.0	12.8	12.3	
Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c	7.3	7-9	9.2	
Dress	6.0	5.2	5.3	

The following Table gives the figures, both for insured and for uninsured occupations, of the 402 Exchanges for which a comparison extending over twelve months is

	4 weeks	5 weeks	4 weeks
	ended	ended	ended
	Nov. 14th,	Oct. 17th,	Nov. 22nd,
	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 Daily Average	220,257	266,622	199,665
	9,177	8,887	8,319
	88,205	112,650	86,994
	3,675	3,755	3,625
	67,445	83,579	68,049
	2,810	2,786	2,835
Workpeople on register at beginning end	106,703	94,680	93,422
	116,075	106,703	94,700

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 2,483, and the number of casual jobs given was 20,634, a daily average of 860, compared with 813 in the preceding five weeks, and 1,288 in November, 1912. Of the jobs given during the period 15,456 were for dock labourers, 4,884 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 294 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were 3,387 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House System for Dock Labourers at Liverpool.

Unsatisfied Demand for Labour.

During the period covered by the Returns there was a continuance of the demand for labour in the shipbuilding trades, and in the building trades there was still a scarcity of certain classes of workmen in some provincial districts. A deficiency in the supply of women was reported in the linen trades, and some shortage was experienced in the clothing trades and in laundry work. There was also a continued demand for adult and juvenile workers of both sexes in the Birmingham plate and jewellery trade.

I.-DISTRICT TABLES.*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Four Weeks ended November 14th, 1913.

A .- ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

_	-		London and South Eastern.	Scotland and North of England.	North Western.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	West Midlands.	South Western.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
	Exchanges Ope	n.	75	78	78‡	67	43	27	34	22	424‡
	Insured Trades		22,624	7,927	8,024	7,032	5,091	4,837	2,044	3,842	61,421
On Register at Deginning of period	Uninsured Trades		17,639	5,359	7,250	6,249	4,591	3,380	1,602	2,661	48,731
	Total		40,263	13,286	15,274	13,281	9,682	8,217	3,646	6,503	110,152
(Insured Trades		35,857	18,693	16,144	13,721	6,403	8,799	9,386	4,913	113,916
Registrations †	Uninsured Trades		36,824	13,772	20,417	15,580	9,691	6,819	4,370	5,068	112,541
	Total		72,681	32,465	36,561	29,301	16,094	15,618	13,756	9,981	226,45
	Insured Trades		27,073	9,260	9,265	7,370	5,230	5,676	1,694	4,332	69,90
On Register at lend of period	Uninsured Trades		16,790	5,307	8,000	6,861	4,476	3,802	1,661	2,688	49,58
	Total		43,863	14,567	17,265	14,231	9,706	9,478	3,355	7,020	119,48
(Insured Trades		4,027	6,823	3,933	5,612	1,902	2,189	8,173	602	33,26
Vacancies Notified	Uninsured Trades		15,838	8,357	11,577	8,526	4,344	3,906	2,426	2,084	57,05
-	Total		19,865	15,180	15,510	14,138	6,246	6,095	10,599	2,686	90,31
(Insured Trades		. 3,279	5,643	3,065	4,858	1,459	2,002	6,388	449	27,14
Vacancies Filled	Uninsured Trades		12,090	6,197	7,903	6,373	2,981	3,238	1,920	1,394	42,09
	Total		15,369	11,840	10,968	11,231	4,440	5,240	8,308	1,843	69,23

B.-ADULTS.

				REG	ISTRATI	ONS.						VACAI	NCIES.		
District.	On Register at Beginning of Period.		Registrations during Period.†		On Register at End of Period.		Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
	Men.	Women,	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London and South Eastern	31,176	5,760	36,936	49,532	14,065	63,597	35,883	5,013	40,896	7,585	5,389	12,974	6,005	4,534	10,539
Scotland and North of England	9,623	2,198	11,821	22,468	6,429	28,897	11,105	2,050	13,155	8,784	4,057	12,841	7,013	3,258	10,271
North Western	11,069	3,132	14,201	24,824	8,547	33,371	13,215	2,993	16,208	7,831	4,947	12,778	5,880	3,546	9,426
Yorkshire and East Midlands	10,094	2,042	12,136	20,030	5,475	25,505	10,780	2,283	13,063	8,354	2,858	11,212	7,054	2,117	9,171
West Midlands	6,941	1,668	8,609	10,348	3,097	13,445	7,201	1,553	8,754	3,242	1,245	4,487	2,380	861	3,241
South Western	6,463	1,008	7,471	12,621	1,763	14,384	7,767	972	8,739	4,372	825	5,197	4,038	611	4,649
Wales (including Mon.)	2,662	581	3,243	11,074	1,538	12,612	2,275	652	2,927	9,133	772	9,905	7,204	556	7,760
Ireland	4,993	1,004	5,997	6,925	1,884	8,809	5,600	905	6,505	1,397	775	2,172	899	542	1,441
Total (24 days)	83,021	17,393	100,414	157,822	42,798	200,620	93,826	16,421	110,247	50,698	20,868	71,566	40,478	16,025	56,498
Total a Month ago (30 days)	71,672	16,305	87,977	187,995	53,177	241,172	83,021	17,393	100,414	64,770	25,876	90,646	49,813	19,890	69,708
Total a Year ago (24 days)	63,442	19,914	83,356	131,204	42,586	173,790	66,988	18,298	85,286	51,358	17,919	69,277	42,004	13,815	55.819

C.-JUVENILES.

				REG	ISTRAT	IONS.						VACAN	CIES.		
District.	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.†		On Register at End of Period.		Notified during Period.		Period.	Filled during Period.		Period.		
21 = 1 = 1	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London and South Eastern	1,874	1,453	3,327	4,976	4.108	9,084	1,622	1,345	2,967	4,350	2,541	6,891	2,847	1,983	4,830
Scotland and North of England	585	880	1,465	1,541	2,027	3,568	544	868	1,412	1,148	1.191	2,339	742	827	1,569
North Western	422	651	1,073	1,644	1,546	3,190	421	636	1,057	1,619	1,113	2,732	880	662	1,542
Yorkshire and East Midlands	451	694	1,145	1,705	2,091	3,796	453	715	1,168	1,508	1,418	2,926	980	1,080	2,060
West Midlands	481	592	1,073	1,287	1,362	2,649	434	518	952	923	836	1,759	586	613	1,199
South Western	421	325	746	757	477	1,234	426	313	739	608	290	898	386	205	591
Wales (including Mon.)	159	244	403	623	521	1,144	194	234	428	466	228	694	360	188	548
Ireland	358	148	506	881	291	1,172	378	137	515	433	81	514	334	68	402
Total (24 days)	4,751	4,987	9,738	13,414	12,423	25,837	4,472	4,766	9,238	11,055	7,698	18,753	7,115	5,626	12,741
Total a Month ago (30 days)	4,731	4,972	9,703	17,759	15,595	33,354	4,751	4,987	9,738	14,671	9,908	24,579	9,119	6,967	16,086
Total a Year ago _ (24 days)	5,403	5,010	10,413	14,855	12,483	27,338	5,237	4,897	10,134	10,872	7,389	18,261	7,196	5,401	12,597

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

| Persons under 17 years of age are classed as juveniles.

II.-TRADE TABLES.

A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended November 14th, 1913.

					ADULTS.	100000	A PART 1 - OF			JUVENILES	•	
			RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACAI	NCIES.	RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACA	NCIES.
OCCUPATION GROUD	PS.†		On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:— Carpenters, Joiners, etc. Bricklayers Masons Painters, Decorators, &c. Plumbers and Glaziers Other skilled occupations Labourers Works of Construction Sawmilling Sabuilding:—			3,617 1,938 796 11,536 1,051 1,182 9,406 2,357 546	8,492 4,630 1,923 21,877 1,979 2,776 17,637 6,051 728	4,150 2,177 1,021 18,271 1,020 1,324 10,495 2,485 552	2,842 1,628 589 1,792 595 809 3,508 3,235 157	2,274 1,240 445 1,620 435 595 2,937 2,834 113	15 2 5 6 -15 -3	32 2 3 44 16 8 23 1	15 1 7 4 1 10 10	49 5 4 52 31 11 40 1 38	23 1 1 47 20 5 34 1 27
Platers, Riveters, &c Shipwrights Labourers	::	-:	2,726 464 3,591	5,453 2,257 8,232	2,009 575 3,504	2,705 1,529 3,749	2,050 1,065 3,159	15 5 55	46 9 183	12 5 65	45 19 103	39 7 99
Mechanical Engineering: Moulders (Iron and Steel) Smiths Erectors, Fitters, Turners Metal Machinists Wiremen Other skilled occupations Labourers Making of Vehicles Cabinet Making, &c.	23	::	2,544 826 5,889 2,094 424 2,835 5,072 1,695 211	2,912 1,087 7,950 2,377 938 4,318 8,813 1,744 441	2,610 864 5,510 2,020 426 2,985 5,366 1,673 293	659 352 2,580 570 517 1,007 2,814 346 90	597 242 2,119 442 388 769 2,547 262 48	12 7 119 25 15 13 29 23 1	45 14 278 59 32 71 109 30 11	10 7 98 15 13 14 24 9 3	53 23 190 60 18 109 106 35 22	43 13 159 48 16 87 86 28 21
Total Males Total Females	::	::	60,800 249	112,615 243	69,330 235	32,073 145	26,181 131	365 7	1,035	324 11	1,014	805 26
Grand Total			61,049	112,858	69,565	32,218	26,312	372	1,058	335	1,043	831

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

B. UNINSURED TRADES. 1.-ADULTS.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended November 14th, 1913.

				RE	FISTRAT	TIONS.						VACAN	CIES.		
TRADES.		Register		Regi	strations Period			n Register End of Per		Notific	ed during	Period.	Filled	during I	Period.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.
Mining and Quarrying	271 301	227	272 528	915 810	1 599	916 1,409	229 361	213	229 574	695 422	9 357	704 779	442 275	12 282	454 557
Cotton Wool and Worsted	368 329 294	641 105 333	1,009 434 627	1,598 667 502	2,577 444 827	4,175 1,111 1,329	457 423 288	571 116 304	1,028 539 592	1,279 117 149	1,914 221 521	3,193 338 670	861 89 97	1,365 175 415	2,226 264 512
Boot and Shoe Makers	548 248	125 956	673 1,204	942 581	209 2,361	1,151 2,942	611 303	103 908	714 1,211	362 130	124 956	486 1,086	229 50	101 734	330 784
Messages:— On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery Wood, Furniture, Fittings and	83 6,294 611 429 96	} 113 268 272 9	6,490 879 701 105	206 11,629 1,381 694 153	} 269 814 804 25	12,104 2,195 1,498 178	71 6,685 637 355 87	} 107 88 229 10	6,863 725 584 97	539 4,147 1,002 349 94	} 54 - 980 599 33	4,740 1,982 948 127	436 3,418 702 229 39	} 55 801 507 23	3,909 1,503 736 62
Decorations Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—	108 146	73 159	181 305	324 450	237 398	561 848	134 178	84 136	218 314	326 314	190 209	516 523	253 199	163 152	416 351
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers Others Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	317 684 115 104	32 1,437 49 36	349 2,121 164 140	563 1,315 205 227	107 3,017 174 87	670 4,332 379 314	361 697 113 90	28 1,234 51 26	389 1,931 164 116	160 558 52 130	148 1,486 114 112	308 2,044 166 242	80 415 30 69	117 1,348 92 82	197 1,763 122 151
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	61	-	61	177		177	77	-	77	372	_	372	349	-	349
Commercial	1,887	1,083	2,970	2,836	1,458	4,294	2,088	994	3,082	871	458	1,329	607	334	941
Laundry and Washing Service Others	1,800 4,773 723 1,631	603 8,245 — 1,124 1,253	} 10,648 4,773 1,847 2,884	2,835 10,845 1,253 4,099	{ 1,810 21,039 - 2,104 3,194	} 25,684 10,845 3,357 7,293	1,925 5,212 815 2,299	579 8,048 1,141 1,216	} 10,552 5,212 1,956 3,515	719 3,446 211 2,181	{ 1,422 9,536 	} 11,677 3,446 798 2,874	527 3,096 81 1,719	{ 1,127 7,084 	} 8,738 3,096 452 2,273
Total	22,221	17,144	39,365	45,207	42,555	87,762	24,496	16,186	40,682	18,625	20,723	39,348	14,292	15,894	30,186
Casual Employments	2,335	-	2,335	870	-1	870	2,312	_	2,312		-	-	20,634	-	20,634

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

2.-JUVENILES. Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended November 14th, 1913.

TRADES.	Noti	FIED DU PERIOD.			LED DUF PERIOD.	RING	10005 1000 1000 1000	Not	PERIOD.			LED DUR PERIOD.	ING
IRADES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	TRADES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying Miscellaneous Metal Trades Textiles Dress Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books, &c	49 276 370 290 4,090 128 326	6 298 678 820 394 46 536	55 574 1,048 1,110 4,484 174 862	29 172 243 167 2,270 42 232	6 250 466 631 274 24 437	35 422 709 798 2,544 66 669	Total brought forward Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	5,743 370 74 142	3,085 489 123 69	8,828 859 197 211	3,293 250 49 87	2,342 438 98 49	5,635 688 147 136
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c	68 43 103	31 172 104	99 215 207	49 29 60	20 156 78	69 185 138	Supply and Sanitary Service Commercial Domestic (Outdoor) Shop Assistants All Others	20 1,060 361 342 1,929	356 2,709 423 415	20 1,416 3,070 765 2,344	13 727 215 158 1,518	304 1,718 289 362	13 1,031 1,933 447 1,880
Total carried forward	5,743	3,085	8,828	3,293	2,342	5,635	Total	10,041	7,669	17,710	6,310	5,600	11,910

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER, 1913.

(NOTE. - These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) During November 722 fresh applications for work (332 from domestic servants, etc.) were registered by ten Bureaux furnishing returns, and 773 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 218 persons, of whom 118 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 218 situations found for applicants, 174 were of a more or less permanent character, while 44 were tem-

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

		cations Vork-		tions ed by			Workpeople Employers.	
Saraha <u></u>	pec	ple	Emp	loyers		ma- itly.	Te pora	m- rily.
erreduces later.	Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1912.
article (O Dio S Train			Sum	nary k	y Bur	eaux.	1	
Central Bureau: 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. Y. W.C.A.:	124	82	114	87	43	27	8	9
26, George Street, (1) Hanover Sq., W. \ (2)	240 112	317 90	430 57	505 51	51 22	54 13	28 2	36
Dublin:— 30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birming- ham, Leeds, Edinburgh,	44	24	11	7	3	3	-	-
and Glasgow)	202	232	161	130	55	53	6	8
Total of 10 Bureaux	722	745	773	780	174	150	44	60
Girls' Friendly Society, 47, Victoria Street, S.W	175	-	245		49	-	1	-
		1	Summe	ary by	Occup	ation	s.	
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	45 19 42 124 33 332 127	41 15 49 78 16 422 124	37 6 32 45 32 543 78	25 9 27 37 24 593 65	4 1 13 18 30 88 20	7 3 4 13 13 97 13	1 -1 8 -30 4	- 6 10 - 42 2
Total of 10 Bureaux	722	745	773	780	174	150	44	60

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 42 persons in London and 25 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 343 persons in London and 64 in the provinces were given advice as to training, etc., but were not registered.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

The goods and mineral traffic receipts of 19 of the principal railways in the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended November 29th, 1913, amounted to £6,345,537, an increase of £88,444 (or 1.4 per cent.) on the total for the corre-

sponding period of 1912.

During the 48 weeks ended November 29th, 1913, the receipts amounted to £57,063,901, an increase of £3,864,545 (or 7.3 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of

()		th, 1913	48 weeks ended Nov. 29th, 1913.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1912.	Amount.	Increase on 1912.	
English Lines:—	£	£	£	£	
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs	1,929,150	- 27,791	17,529,710	1,001,510	
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern	1,174,300	+ 22,100	10,352,800	771,100	
N. Eastern and Lancs and Yorks	1,128,067	+ 19,563	10,135,470	871,405	
Gt. Western and L. &S.W.	984,400	+ 28,400	8,833,700	599,994	
S. E. & C. and L. B. & S. C.	213,033	+ 2,834	1,871,710	62,635	
Scottish Lines:— Caledonian, N. British, and Glasgow & S. Western	734,800	+ 28,000	6,725,300	455,800	
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt, Western, and Gt. Northern	181,787	+ 15,338	1,615,211	102,101	
Total	6,345,537	+ 88,444	57,063,901	3,864,545	

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM November and eleven months ended November.

Imports.—During November, 1913, the total value of the imports into the United Kingdom was £68,473,000, showing a decrease of 3.5 per cent. as compared with November, 1912, and an increase of 4.7 per cent. as compared with November, 1911. As compared with November, 1912, there were great decreases in the imports of wheat costs mains and notates but increases in the imports of wheat, oats, maize and potatoes, but increases in nearly all kinds of meat, as also in cheese and eggs; hops and tobacco (unmanufactured) also showed large increases. Cotton, wool, jute, and hemp all showed decreases in quantity and also in total value, though the average value of the cotton imported rose by nearly 1d. per lb., as compared with November last year; the average value of wool, jute, and silk also rose. Petroleum showed a large increase in both quantity and value. There was an increase in the total imports of copper and lead but as an increase in the total imports of copper and lead, but a decrease in tin and zinc; in average value, however, all these metals (except lead) showed a decline, amounting in the case of tin to nearly 20 per cent. There was a decline in leather, both in value and in total quantity; but the average value rose

both in value and in total quantity; but the average value rose by 16·5 per cent. Rubber again showed an increase in quantity, but a great decrease in value.

For the eleven months ended November, 1913, the total value of the imports was £697,932,000, showing increases of 4·0 per cent. and of 13·4 per cent., as compared with the corresponding periods of 1912 and of 1911 respectively. Compared with 1912, however, cotton showed a decrease of more than 5 million centers and interest and decrease of more than 5 million centers.

tals, or 21.0 per cent.; while wool, hemp, and jute showed decreases in quantity, but increases in value.

*Exports.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in November, 1913, was £44,756,000, showing increases of 3.2 per cent. and of 9.2 per cent., as compared with November, 1912 and 1911, respectively. Compared with November of last year there were increases in the value of copper and of machinery and electrical goods, but decreases in iron and steel and manufactures thereof, hardware, and new ships; in the textile section there were decreases in wool (British), woollen and worsted and jute yarns, and worsted and linen piece goods. There was a large increase in railway trucks, etc. Coal showed a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value. The increase in electrical goods was almost entirely due to a single item (submarine cables). The increase in machinery, on the other hand, was spread over nearly all items. As regards cotton manufactures, the quantity of dyed cotton piece goods showed an increase of 5-8 per cent.; other kinds of cotton goods showed increases or decreases of small amount. The decline in the quantity of worsted yarn amounted to 10-2 per cent., of worsted tissues to 20-7 per cent., of jute yarn to 33.7 per cent., and of linen piece goods to 18.2 per cent. Woollen tissues, on the other hand, and linen yarns, showed substantial increases. and new ships; in the textile section there were decreases in

For the eleven months ended November, 1913, the exports amounted to £482,134,000, showing increases of 8·1 per cent. and of 16·0 per cent. as compared with the corresponding periods of 1912 and of 1911 respectively. Compared with 1912, there were decreases, however, in many articles of the textile

	No	vember, 1	913.	Eleven	months ended Nov., 1913.			
	Amount.	Amount. Inc. (+) or Dec.(-)			Inc. (+) or Dec. (- as compared with			
		1912.	1911.		1912.	1911.		
	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thousand &	Thousand £	Thousand £		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	25,740	+ 21	- 873	263,952	+ 9,102	+ 24,888		
II —Raw Materials & Articles mainly	27,335	- 1,761	+ 2,912	253,425	+ 9,662	+ 30,744		
Unmanufactured III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu-	15,145	- 756	+ 992	177,762	+ 8,157	+ 26,307		
factured IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	253	- 18	+ 48	2,793	+ 136	+ 548		
Total	68,473	- 2,514	+ 3,079	697,932	+ 27,057	+ 82,484		

EXPORTS OF P	RODUÇE		IANUFAC	TURES (F THE U	UNITED	
	No	vember, 1	913.	Eleven n	nonths ende 1913.	ed Nov.,	
	Amount.	Inc.(+) o as compa	r Dec.(-)	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		
		1912.	1911.		1912.	1911.	
	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	3,943	+ 406	+ 589	29,498	- 712	+ 3,081	
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured		+ 196	+1,049	63,776	+ 9,728	+ 14,964	
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured	33,943	+ 737	+ 2,107	379,280	+ 26,387	+ 46,779	
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	1 50	+ 59	+ 25	9,580	+ 762	+ 1,600	
Total	44,786	+ 1,398	+ 3,770	482,134	+ 36,160	+ 66,424	

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during November, 1913, was 47, of which 39 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to mercurial poisoning, 2 to arsenic poisoning, and 5 to anthrax. Three deaths due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax were also reported. In addition, there were 22 cases of lead poisoning (2 of which were fatal) reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the eleven months ended November, 1913, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 582, as compared with 586 during the corresponding period of 1912. The number of deaths in 1913 was 28, as compared with 44 in 1912. In addition, there were 276 cases of lead poisoning (including 34 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first eleven months of the year, as compared with 234 cases (including 42 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1912.

Analysis by Industries.

fall of the second seco		CASES.			DEATH	8.
Industry.	Month of Nov.,	Eleven ende	months d Nov.,	M'nth of	mo	even nths d Nov.
	1913.	1913.	1912.	Nov., 1913.	1913.	1912.
		Le	ad Pois	oning.		
Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Works China and Earthenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries Total in Factories & Workshops	1 1 1 2 	25 10 7 34 20 14 6 6 25 7 5 9 1 3 5 42 21 67 30 46 7 47 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	51 6 6 31 33 12 14 23 3 3 69 1 1 1 5 5 30 45 65 5 520	1	3 	5 - 3 - 1 - 13 1 1 1 - 6 2 3 2 38
House Painting and Plumbing	22	276	234	2	24	A9
House Painting and Plumbing		276	234	2	34	42
Mercurial Poisoning—			orms of			42
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Process		Other F	orms of			42
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making		Other F	orms of			42
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	- - 1 1	2 3 7 12 1	3 7 7 17 -			42
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction		2 3 7 12	orms of			42
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries		2 3 7 12 1 4	3 7 7 17 17 4			42
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total †		2 3 7 12 1 4 5	3 7 7 17 — 4 4	Poison		42
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries		2 3 7 12 1 4 5	3 7 7 17 17 4 4 21 Anthrax	Poison		42
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries	- 1 1 1 1 2 3	2 3 7 12 1 4 5 17 17 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	3 7 7 17 17 4 4 21 Anthrax	Poison	- - - - - - - - - -	
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total †	1 1 1 1 2 3	2 3 7 12 1 4 5 17 17 18 19 3 3	orms of 3	Poison	- - - - - - - - - -	6

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

† Of the 7 persons affected in the China and Earthenware industry, 2 were females.
† One of the cases of arsenic poisoning was due to arseniuretted hydrogen gas.

Total, Seamen ... 55 109 79 - 54 - 24

Total, including Seamen 325 815 348 - 490 - 28

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

REPORTED IN NOVEMBER.

(Based on Home Office and Board of Trade Returns.)

Exclusive of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during November, 1913, was 270, a decrease of 436 on a month ago, when the Senghenydd disaster occurred, and an increase of 1 on a year ago. The mean number for November during the five years 1908-12 was 266, the maximum being 316, and the minimum 222.

Fatal accidents in the railway service in November, 1913, numbered 47, an increase of 14 on a month ago and of 5 on a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents at mines in November, 1913, was 112, a decrease of 450 on October, 1913, but an increase of 21 on November, 1912. Fatal accidents at quarries numbered 3 in November, 1913, as compared with 9 a month ago and 5 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in November, 1913, was 104, an increase of 3 on October, 1913, but a decrease of 25 on November, 1912.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during November, 1913, was 55, as compared with 109 a month ago and 79 a year ago.

Trade.		ber of Workilled duri		Inc. (+ (-) i 1913	n Nov., on a
	Nov., 1913.	Oct., 1913.	Nov., 1912.	Menth ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service— Brakesmen & Goods Guards	7	1		775.03	
Engine Drivers	3 4	1 4	2 1	- 1 + 3 - 2 + 1	+ 1 + 3 - 1
Firemen	1 2.	3 1	2	- 2 + 1 + 7	- 1
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not	7		iò	+ 7	+ 2
including Labourers) Porters	7	9	5	- 2	1 2
Shunters	4	3 1	3 3	+ 1	+ 2 + 1
Mechanics	1 6		5	+ 6	- 2 + 1
Miscellaneous	11	ii	11	Tanks !	
Contractors' Servants	1	••		+ 1	+ 1
Total, Railway Service	47	33	42	+ 14	+ 8
Mines — Underground Surface	94 18	549 13	75 16	- 455 + 5	+ 19 + 2
Total, Mines	112	562	91	- 450	+ 21
Quarries over 20 feet deep	3	9	5	- 6	- 2
Factories and Workshops— Textile—					
Cotton	3 2	2	8 3	+ 1	- 5
Wool and Worsted	4	2	3	+ 2 + 2	- 1 + 1
Non-Textile— Extraction of Metals	6 9	3 8	4 20	+ 3 + 1	+ 2
Founding and Conversion of Metals Marine and Locomotive	3	3	9	T	- 11 - 6
Engineering	10	11	19		
		5		- 1 - 2	- 9 + 1
Wood	3 5 2	6	2 3 2 2 1	- 2 - 1 + 2 - 1	+ 2
Chemicals	2	3	2	- 1	**
Laundries Food	2 1 2	ï	1 4	+ 1 + 1	
Drink	5	5	3 1		- 2 + 2 + 1
Paper, Printing, &c Other Non - Textile In-	2 20	żi	11	+ 2	+ 1 + 9
dustries	24	21			+ 9
Total, Factories and Workshops.	79	70	95	+ 9	- 16
ccidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	14	17	14	- 3 + 2 - 5	
Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	2 9	14	20	+ 2 - 5	+ 2 - 11
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	25	31	34	- 6	- 9
ccidents reported under	4	1	2	+ 3	+ 2
	070		000		
otal, excluding Seamen	270	706	269	- 436	+ 1
eamen— On Trading Vessels—				2.42	
Sailing	2	9	6	- 7	- 4
Steam On Fishing Vessels—	42	96	61	- 54	- 19
Sailing	3 8	1 3	2	+ 2	+ 1
Steam	8	3	10	+ 5	- 2
Total, Seamen	55	109	79	- 54	- 24
otal, including Seamen	325	815	348	- 490	- 23

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN NOVEMBER.

THE total number of Distress Committees whose registers were open in November, 1913, was 53, as compared with 22 in October, 1913, and 63 in November, 1912. Of these 53 Committees, 36 were in London and "Outer London," 13 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 3 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

On November 3rd the registers of the 29 London Committees were re-opened for the season. Registration was also resumed during the month at Walthamstow and Wood Green

The total number of persons who received employment relief during November, 1913, was 777, of whom 483 were in London and "Outer London," 89 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 158 in Scotland, and 47 in Ireland

The average earnings amounted to 46s. 1d. per head, and those who were not on piecework received an average of 2s. 11d. per day; the average duration of employment relief was 17·3 days.

Districts.		No. of Apgiven I	pplicante imploy- Relief.	Duratio	regate on of Em- nt Relief.	Total Amount of Wages Paid.		
		Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1912.	
Condon:— County Outer		399 84	424 111	Days. 6,704 1,423	Days. 7,549 1,723	£ 1,170 162	£ 894 201	
Total, London	••	483	535	8,127	9,272	1,332	1,095	
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire		35	24	piecewk	piecewk			
outhern Counties Vales and Monmouth	::	54	136	663	1,217	102	134	
England and Wales		572	695	8,790	10,489	1,479	1,271	
cotland		158 47	261	3,262 piecewk	4,986	301 10	518	
United Kingdom		777	956	12,052	15,475	1,790	1.789	

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.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE DURING OCTOBER,*

British.—During October, 1913, 43,061 British subjects left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 16,350 entered the United Kingdom therefrom, the balance outward thus being 26,711, as compared with 35,157 in October, 1912. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease in the number of passengers to British North America, Australia and the United States.

with a year ago, there was a decrease in the number of passengers to British North America, Australia and the United States. In the ten months ending October, 1913, the number of British subjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 433,221, while the number entering the United Kingdom therefrom was 183,543, the balance outward thus being 249,678, as compared with 258,232 in the corresponding period of 1912, a decrease of 8,554, or 3-3 per cent.

	October.			Ten	months ended October.		
	1912.	1913.	Inc, (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in 1913	
Outward: Total	47,865	43,061	-4,804	420,193	433,221	+13,028	
To British N. America To Australia To United States	13,695 10,059 13,176	11,776 6,839 12,902	-1,919 -3,220 - 274	176,373 71,193 106,688	189,816 57,487 119,955	+13.443 -13,706 +13,267	
Inward: Total	12,708	16,350	+3,642	161,961	183,543	+21,582	
From British N. America From Australia From United States	4,209 557 4,847	6,590 808 5,342	+2,381 + 251 + 495	38,514 13,017 56,533	50,842 16,393 59,658	+12,328 + 3,376 + 3,125	
Balance Outward:							
Total	35,157	26,711	-8,446	258 232	249,678	- 8,554	
To British N. America To Aŭstralia To United States	9,486 9,502 8,329	5,186 6,031 7,560	-4,300 -3,471 - 769	137,859 58,176 50,155	138,974 41,094 60,297	+ 1,115 -17,082 +10.142	

Aliens.—For aliens there was a balance outward of 9,888 in October, 1913, as compared with 9,652 a year ago. For the ten months ended October, 1913, the balance outward was 94,005, as compared with 55,734 a year ago. Most of the alien passengers were travelling between overseas countries and the Continent of Europe viâ the United Kingdom.

* Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.

PAUPERISM IN NOVEMBER, 1913.

[Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.]

The number of paupers relieved on one day in November, 1913, in the thirty-five urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 187 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with October, 1913, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 2,916 (or 0.9 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 2. The number of indoor paupers increased by 2,134 (or 1.3 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 782 (or 0.5 per cent.). There were increases in 29 districts, the greatest being in the Central London district (11 per 10,000). In four districts there were decreases, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (11 per 10,000). The remaining two districts showed no change.

Compared with November, 1912, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 12. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 8,534 (or 4.9 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 11,908 (or 6.5 per cent.). There were decreases in every district but one (the Nottingham district, which showed no change), the most marked being in the West Ham district (28 per 10,000). There were also considerable decreases in the Leicester district (25 per 10,000), the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (24 per 10,000), the Dundee and Dunfermline district (22 per 10,000), the North London district (21 per 10,000), the Manchester district (19 per 10,000), and the Aberdeen district (17 per 10,000).

			November		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate		
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion.	per 10	,000 of ation as	
ENGLAND & WALES*.		1000		19.0			
Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	12,299 15,417 4,887 14,477 24,785	2,097 7,441 1,340 5,009 13,534	14,396 22.858 6,227 19,486 38,319	177 225 412 288 206	+ 2 + 1 +11 + 3 + 2	- 14 - 21 - 4 - 13 - 12	
Total, Metropolis	71,865	29,421	101,286	224	+ 2	- 15	
West Ham	5,191	10,575	15,766	217	+ 2	- 28	
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District. Bradford District. Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Sheffield District Sheffield District Hull District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District. Wolverhampton District Biristol District Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea.	2,484 1,186 4,157 2,214 10,566 11,896 2,114 1,293 3,154 1,995 2,305 2,285 1,662 3,590 2,285 2,359 2,281 2,244	4,860 3,479 7,892 5,149 6,863 10,747 1,653 2,654 3,362 2,554 4,379 7,356 6,105 6,134 4,489 4,489 4,489 6,863 6,096 4,178 6,357	7,344 4,665 8,049 7,363 17,359 22,643 3,767 3,947 6,072 3,423 6,533 7,100 7,439 4,541 10,945 12,668 6,990 8,601	157 192 101 172 173 204 102 104 128 117 136 233 188 151 197 161 150 181 201	+2 -11 +4 +2 +1 +2 +1 +2 +1 +1 -1 -1 -1 -1 +1 +2 +1 -1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1	- 9 - 3 - 15 - 14 - 19 - 6 - 5 - 8 - 11 - 2 - 5 - 10 - 7 - 25 - 16 - 14	
Total, "Other Districts"	66,068	99,175	156,243	160	+ 1	- 10	
SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	5,526 808 1,630 784 582 371	17,012 2,681 5,138 2,272 2,581 1,569	22,538 3,489 6,768 3,056 3,163 1,940	238 187 168 153 192 193	+ 2 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2	- 9 - 5 - 7 - 22 - 17 - 13	
Total for the above Scottish Districts	9,701	31,253	40,954	205	+ 2	- 10	
IRELAND.† Dublin District	6,320 3,060 3,485 340	5,208 1,021 4,177 189	11,528 4,081 7,662 529	285 98 309 152	+ 4 + 3 + 3 + 7	- 5 - 12 - 24 - 3	
Districts }	13,205	10,595	23,800	216	+ 4	- 12	

 Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Smallpox 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.

December, 1913. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

THE results of the ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the Table

	Price accordi Aud		Inc. (+) or Dec. (- of last Audit on		
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	
Coal. (Average of all classes of	1913.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
coal at pit s mouth) Ourham	July—Sept.	10 3.75	+ 0 1.26	+1 8.5	
Pig Iron. West of Scotland	Aug.—Oct.	60 7:31	- 6 10.97	+ 10 0.69	
Manufactured Iron. North of England (Rails, plates, bars, and	Sept.—Oct.	146 7:77	- 5 11:39	+7 0.70	
angles.) Midlands (Bars, angles, tees, sheets,	Sept.—Oct.	156 1.64	- 6 10.77	- 1 6:12	
plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	Sept —Oct.	143 4 98	- 9 11.08	+ 0 3.80	

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Durham coal, the Durham Conciliation Board decided that the wages of miners should remain unchanged.

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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England, the

Midlands and the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers have been reduced by 6d. per ton, and those of millmen by 5 per cent., as a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING NOVEMBER, 1913.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*		
Abersychan (Mon.) Banagher (King's Co.) Chatteris (Cambridge) Passage (Cork) Shefford (Bedford) Stoney Stanton (Leicester)	Dr U. J. G. Mulligan, The Hawthorns, Abersvehan. Dr. J. D'Alton, Banagher Dr. R. E. Nix, Market Hill, Chatteris, Cambs. Dr. J. J. Crowley, 13, Victoria Terrace, Passage West. Dr. R. H. Heptinstall, Arlesey, Hitchin, Herts. Dr. W. J. Fletcher, Highfield House, Stoney Stanton.	Surgery, Union Street, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Banagher Dispensary hours, 5, East Park Street, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. and 6-7 p.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.		

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

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING NOVEMBER.

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

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

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered	
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies.	4 18	Friendly Societies ,, (Branches) Building ,,	49 64 —	
8 - 8 7 F 850 F	(2) Diss	solved.		

THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF	Notices received			
Class of Society.	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up. Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.		Registry Cancelled.	
Trade Unions	ż	2 25	5 6	

• Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING NOVEMBER

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

Census of England and Wales, 1911. Vol. IX. Birthplaces enumerated in Administrative Counties, County

Boroughs, &c., and ages and occupations of Foreigners. [Cd. 7017: pp. xxix. + 289: price 2s. 6d.]

Fifth Report to the Home Office of the Explosions in Mines Committee. On the influence of incombustible dusts in preventing the inflammation of coal dust. [Cd. 7132: pp. 35 with

diagrams: price 1s. 11d.]

Report to Home Office upon the Accident at Cadder Colliery,
Lanarkshire, on August 3rd, 1913. By Sir H. Cunynghame,
K.C.B. [Cd. 7133: pp. 12: price 9d.]

Report on the Circumstances attending an Explosion at the

Works of Messrs. J. Laing, Son and Co., Holt Town, Manchester, on March 11th, 1913. By H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories. [Cd. 7101: pp. 11: price 4½d.]

Railway Accidents. Summary of accidents and casualties during the three months ended June 30th, 1913, with reports upon certain accidents which were inquired into. [C. 7144: pp. 110:

—Report by Major J. W. Pringle, R.E., on the Fatal Collision that occurred on September 2nd, 1913, between two Passenger Trains near Ais Gill, on the Midland Railway. [Cd. 7153: pp. 57: price 1s. 2d.]

Merchant Shipping, 1881-1911. Tables showing the progress of Merchant Shipping in the United Kingdom and the principal maritime countries. [Cd. 7033: pp. 100: price 9½d.]

Mercantile Marine. Issue of Certificates of Competency. Return of the number of certificates of competency issued in the Mercantile Marine and the Sea-Fishery Service, 1886-1912.

the Mercantile Marine and the Sea-Fishery Service, 1806-1912.

[Cd. 7136: pp. 6: price 1d.]

Shops Act, 1912. Return of Orders made by Local Authorities under Sections 4 and 6 of the Act during the period from May 1st, 1912, to April 30th, 1913. [Cd. 7032: pp. 29: price 3d.]

Sanatoria. Return of Sanatoria approved by the Local Government Board under the National Insurance Act, 1911, for England

ment Board under the National Insurance Act, 1911, for England and Wales. [H.C. 252: pp. 8: price 1d.]

Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the year 1912. Strength of the Force, rest day for police, pay, new houses built and new streets and squares formed, &c. [Cd. 7108: pp. 75: price 9d.]

Fourth Report of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise, year ended March 31st. 1913. Old age pensions, National Health Insurance, &c. [Cd. 6993: pp. 95: price 9d.]

Supplement to the 47th Report of the Registrar-General of Marriages, Births and Deaths in Ireland. Decennial Summaries for the years 1901-1910. Occupational mortality, emigration, prices of provisions, &c. [Cd. 7121: pp. li. + 74: price 1s.]

Eighty-first Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, year ending March 31st, 1913. Acquisition of small dwellings, housing of the working classes, Labourers' Acts, labour exchanges, &c. [Cd. 6971: pp. 113: price 1s. 5½d.]

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, October, 1913. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in September; legislation affecting labour in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia; wholesale and retail prices. trade disputes and industrial Columbia; wholesale and retail prices. trade disputes and industrial columbia; wholesale and retail prices.

trial accidents during September. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 131.]

—Census and Statistics Monthly. No. 63, October, 1913. field crops in Canada, prices of colonial and foreign produce in British markets, 1913. [pp. 27.]

—Saskatchewan. The Public Service Monthly, November,

1913. [pp. 23.]

—Official Synopsis of the Report of the Agricultural Credit Commission, 1913. [Regina: J. W. Reid, Government Printer:

New South Wales .- Industrial Gazette, September,

New South Wales.—Industrial Gazette, September, 1913.
Proceedings in the Court of Industrial Arbitration, Report of the Director of Labour, Industrial Agreements, Awards, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 194.]
Victoria.—Wages Board Determinations. Straw Hat Board, dated September 11th, 1913. Aerated Water Carters, dated September 15th, 1913. Nailmakers, dated September 15th. Printers, dated September 16th, cancelling that of June 11th, 1912. Milliners, dated October 1st, 1913, cancelling that of July 23rd, 1910. Ice Board, dated October 6th, cancelling that of January 17th, 1913. Waterproof Clothing, dated October 6th, 1913, cancelling that of October 2nd, 1911. Office Cleaners, dated October 6th. Industrial Appeals, Builders' Labourers October 15th, 1913, and Country Printers' Board October 27th, 1913.

Queensland. — Industrial Peace Act. Appeal, July 11th, 1913. Brisbane Men's and Boys' Clothing Board. Determinations, Brisbane Hairdressing Industry Board, dated September 18th, 1913, cancelling that of September 18th, 1911. Shore Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants, South Eastern Division, dated September 18th. 1913, cancelling that of April 13th, 1912.

New 7-ealand.—Journal of the Department of Labour, October, 1913. Condition of trade and employment as at September 30th, 1913; persons assisted to employment, co-operative works, accidents, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer:

South Africa.—Report of the Labour Department, September, 1913. Applications for employment, employment found &c. 1913. Applications for employment, employment found, &c. [pp. 11.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Journal of the International Labour Office (German edition), No. 9, 1913. [Jena: Gustav Fischer.]

United States.—Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910. Vol. VIII. Manufactures. General Report and Analysis [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 845.]
—Bulletins of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1913. No. 120, May 13th. Hygiene of the Painter's Trade. [pp. 68]. No. 121, May 14th. Sugar Prices from Refiner to Consumer. [pp. 42]. No. 122, May 15th. Employment of Women in Power Laundries in Milwaukee. [pp. 92]. No. 123; May 15th. Employers' Welfare Work. [pp. 80]. No. 124, June 16th. Conciliation and Arbitration in the Building Trades of Greater New York. [pp. 95]. No. 125, June 28th. Retail Prices, 1890 to April, 1913. [pp 152]. No. 128, August 14th. Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton, Woollen and Silk Industries, 1890-1912. [pp. 206]. No. 129, August 14th. Wages and Hours of Labour in the Lumber, Millwork, and Furniture Industries, 1890-1912. [pp. 178]. No. 132, August 15th. Retail prices, 1890 to June, 1913. [pp. 134.]

1913. [pp. 134.]

—New York. Department of Labour Bulletin. No. 56,
September, 1913. State of employment; industrial relations in
New York, second quarter of 1913; formation of Industrial
Board; international Trade Union statistics. [Albany: J. B.

Board; international Trade Office Statistics. [Product Lyon Co., State Printers: pp. 128.]

—Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin, No. 96, October 10th, 1913.

Fifth Annual Report on Labour Organisations for the year 1912. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., State Printers:

pp. 127.]

—Thirteenth Annual Report on Strikes and Lock-outs for the year 1912. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 104.]

—California. Labour Laws of the State of California, 1913. [Sacramento: F. W. Richardson: pp. 211.]

—Illinois. 13th Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the Illinois Free Employment Offices. Year ended September 30th, 1911. [Springfield: Illinois State Journal Co.: pp. 122.]

September 30th, 1911. [Springfield: Illinois State Journal Co.: pp. 122.]

—Michigan; 30th Annual Report of the Department of Labour, 1913. Factories and mines inspection, free employment bureaus, accidents, labour laws, &c. [Lansing: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford & Co., State Printers: pp. 518.]

—Tennessee. 21st Annual Report of the Mining Department. Mineral Resources of Tennessee, 1911. [Nashville: Williams Printing Co.: pp. 177.]

—Washington State. Labour Laws of the State of Washington, edition 1913. Bureau of Labour. [Olympia: Frank M. Lamborn, Public Printer: pp. 112.]

Lamborn, Public Printer: pp. 112.]

France. — Journal of the French Ministry of Labour, October, 1913. Inquiry into reduction of hours of labour on Saturday, co-operative workmen's associations for production on January 1st, 1913, the application of labour laws in 1912, employment and labour disputes in September. [Paris: Berger-Levrault: price 2d.]

Levrault: price 2d.]

—Bulletin of the French Statistical Department, October, 1913. Statistics of wholesale and retail prices. [Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan: price 3s. 3d.]

—Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, October, 1913. Prices of wheat in French towns and of bread in Paris in September, 1913. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

Germany. — Journal of the German Labour Department, November, 1913. Employment and work of labour exchanges in November, 1913. Employment and work of labour exchanges in October, labour disputes in third quarter of 1913. [Berlin: C.

October, labour disputes in third quarter of 1913. [Berlin: C. Heymann: price 1d.]

—Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, October 15th.

[Berlin: Behrend & Co.: price 9½d.]

—Statistical Journal of the Grand Ducky of Baden, October, 1913. Labour exchanges and prices in October. [Karlsruhe.]

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Printing, Binding, &c.—Bookwork Printing Contracts, 1914: England—Groups 7 and 8, w. Speaight & Sons, Norwich House, Norwich St., E.C.; Group 9, J. J. Keliher & Co., Ltd., Marshal sea, S.E.; Groups 10, 17, 18 and 20, Darling & Son, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon St., and 11-17, Hare St., E.; Groups 11, 12 and 15, Barcloy & Fry. Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E.; Group 14, J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., Suffolk Lane, E.C.; Groups 15, 16 and 19, Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Scotland—Groups 1 and 3, Neill & Co., Ltd., Bellevue Printing Works, Edinburgh; Group 2, Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Tanfield, Edinburgh; Group 4, J. Keinner & Co., Ltd., 27-35, Thistle St., Edinburgh; Group 6, Medderwick & Sons, Ltd., 22-24, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow. Binding, &c., 10,000 copies "Instructions Relative to Licences."—J. Adams, 76-78, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. Binding 5,000 copies "Text Book of Topographical Surveying," E. Symmons & Sons, Ltd., Belvedere Works, Hernes Hill, N. Binding, &c., 700" "Fortification Drawing Books," printing and binding 6,000 Attendance Books for Indoor Officers, supplying 7,000 Portfolios I5in. by 9½in by 2½in., Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery Ave., E.C. Binding, &c., 5000 copies "Rules for Head Postmasters—Inland Parcel Post," binding, &c., 7500 copies "Regulations for Magazines and Care of War Material, 1915." printing 2,250,000 copies Form 136 (Arrears Notice), Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Binding, &c., 7500 copies "Rules Monthing and binding 1,200 "Army Book 211," ruling, printing and binding 1,200 Money Order Sub-Office Cash Books, printing 1,500,000 copies "Record of Benefits Leaflet," printing and binding 1,200 Money Order Sub-Office Cash Books, ruling, and binding 1,200 Money Order Sub-Office Cash Books, ruling, printing and binding 1,500 Owen, Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. Printing and binding 1,500 Memo. Books, ruling, printing and binding 2,500 books "S.25," ruling, printing and binding 3,000 "Register of Births," ruling printin Ltd., Edmund St. Birmingham. Supplying 32,935 pad.
Limited Service Tickets "Glasgow Numerical Printing Co. 31, Finnieston St., Glasgow. Supplying 50.000 Plates "How to Test for Fire Damp." 1 8 Huth, 29, Huddlestone Rd., CrickleSTORES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—20,000 Glazed Blue Triplex Boards, R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie, N.B. 95,100 White Cards, Tullis, Russell & Co., Auchmuty Mill, Markinch, Fife. 72,000 White Cards, linen centre, Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Old Ford, E. 189,000 White Index Cards, J. Spice & Sons, Ltd., Red Cross Works, Red Cross St., S.E. Foreign Publications, David Nutt, 212, Shaftesbury Ave., W.C. Graphs, Graph Composition, &c., Printers' & Bookbinders' Supply Co., Edgware. Insertion of Advertisements in the Quarterly "Post Office Guide," and in certain local Post Office Guides, Sells, Ltd., 168, Fleet St., E.C. 2,000 Post Quarto Manifold Books, G. & T. Carlyle, Ltd., 116, Duke St., Liverpool. STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS .- 20,000 Glazed Blue Triplex

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Bullding Works.—Hertford House: Fireproofing Works, 3rd Section, Dove Brothers, Ltd.. Cloudesley Place, Islington. N. Home Office Museum: Erection, Davey & Armitage, Elmer Avenue, Southend-on-Sea. Moseley New B.P.O. and T.E.; Erection, Richard Fenwick, Ltd., William Edward St., Birmingham. Science Museum, South Kensington: Erection of Eastern Portion. Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington Sq., W. Wandsworth County Court Extraories Legislet Legislet St. worth County Court: Extension, Lavington, Ltd,. Berners St., Oxford St., W.

Oxford St., W.
ENGINEERING, WORKS.—Glasgow Head P.O.: Heating, Steel & Wilson, 4, Washington St., Glasgow. Houses of Parliament and British Museum: Supply of Engineering Labour in Daywork, Clements, Jeakes & Co., 51, Gt. Russell St., W.C.
MISCELLANEOUS.—Holyrood Park, Edinburgh: Lease of Grazings, William C. Bowe. Thorntonlock, Innerwick, Haddingtonshire. Glasgow Head Post Office: Wood Block Flooring, A. M.
McDougall & Son, Central Chambers, 11, Bothwell St., Glasgow.
Post Office Central Power Station: Supply of Fuel, W. Cory & Son, Ltd., 52, Mark Lane, E.C.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

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AXLEBOXES.—North British Loco. Co., Glasgow; W. Shaw & Co., Wellington Foundry, Middlesbrough.

BISMUTH, CARB.—T. Tyrer & Co., Stratford, E.

BOLLERS.—Nasmyth. Wilson & Co., Patricroft, Manchester;

Morshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough.

BRAKE GEAR.—Vacuum Brake Co., 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

BUFFERS.—Stableford & Co., Coalville.

COMENT (RUNNING CONTRACTS).—Assoc. Portland Cement Mnfrs., Portland House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; British Portland Cement Mnfrs., 4. Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

CHLOROFORM.—Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh.

COUPLINGS.—Metropolitan Rly. Carr., &c., Co., Saltley. Bir-

Couplings .- Metropolitan Rly. Carr., &c., Co., Saltley, Bir-

PINGHAM,
CROSSINGS, &c.—Isca Foundry Co., Newport (Mon.).
DRILL.—A. Stockwell & Co., Chatham St., Manchester:
Behrens & Sons, Portland St., Manchester.
DYNAMOS.—J. Stone & Co., Deptford, S.E.
ELECTRICAL PLANT.—British Thomson Houston Co., 83, Cannon

ENGINES.—F. Pearn & Co., West Gorton, Manchester. FISHBOITS, &C.—C. Richards & Sons, Darlaston. CLYCERINE.—Price's Pat. Candle Co.. Battersea.

GLYCERINE.—Price's Pat. Candle Co.. Battersea.

HANGERS.—R. Stephenson and Co.. Darlington.

HINGES (RUNNING CONTRACTS).—United Hinges Co.. Smethwick, Birmingham; W. W. Doughty, Horseley Heath, Tipton.

HYDRANTS.—Glenfield & Kennedy, Kilmarnock.

IODOFORMUM, &C.—Whiffin & Sons, 31, St. Andrew's Hill, E.C.

IRON, PIG.—N. Lonsdale Iron, &c., Co., Ulverston, I and LATHES.—J. Lang & Sons, Johnstone, nr. Glasgow.

Moron Augustanes Deves Daylor & Co. Trofford Park

OTOR ALTERNATOR .- Lancs. Dyno. &c., Co., Trafford Park, Manchester

Pres.—Stewarts & Lloyds, Oswald St., Glasgow: Oates & Green, Halifax; J. Knowles & Co. (London), Ltd., King's Rd.. Pomps.—W. H. Allen, Son & Co., Bedford.

ROLLERS.—Morshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough.
SALVARSAN.—Meister, Lucius & Brüning, 3, Jewry St., E.C.

Salvarsan.—Meister, Lucius & Brüning, 3, Jewry St., E.C. Sluices,—Ransomes & Rapier, Ipswich.

Steel, Round.—Patent Shaft, &c., Co., Wednesbury.

Steel, Spring.—John Spencer & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Steel, Angle.—Shelton Iron, &c., Co., Stoke-on-Trent.

Tablets.—Parke, Davis & Co., Beak St., W.

Tyres.—Pat. Shaft, &c., Co., Wednesbury.

Wheels and Axles.—Schoen Steel Wheel Co., Newlay, Leeds.

Wire.—R. Johnson & Nephew, Bradford Ironworks, Managham.

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Bogies, Carr. and Wagon.—Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds. Boiler, Loco.—Kitson & Co., Ltd., Airedale Foundry, Leeds. Bridgework, Steel.—Alex. Findlay & Co., Ltd., 9, Victoria St., S.W.; Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay. Shropshire; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., 36, Lime St., E.C. BUOYS AND MOORING CABLE. - Brown, Benox & Co. (London),

Ltd., Millwall, E.

Cement.—Wouldham Cement Co., Ltd., 35, Gt. St. Helens,
E.C.; British Portland Cement Co., Ltd., 4. Lloyd's Avenue,
E.C.; Assoc. Portland Cement Mnfrs., Ltd., 8, Lloyd's Avenue,

CHAIN, STUD LINK.—Brown, Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd.,
Newbridge Works, Pontypridd.
CLOTHING.—George House, Ltd., 31, Lombard St., E.C.; G.
Glonfield & Son, 1/5, Brick Lane, E.
COUPLERS, A.B.C.—A.B.C. Coupler, Ltd., Queen Anne's
Chambers, Tothill St., S.W.

Covers, Wagon. - J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., 7, Victoria St.,

CRANE, 3-TON STEAM PORTABLE. - Grafton & Co., Vulcan Works,

CRANE, 5-TON GANTRY. Thos. Smith & Sons, Old Foundry, Rodley, nr. Leeds.
DRILL, KHAKI.—Tootal Broadhurst, Lee & Co., Ltd., 56,

Oxford St., Manchester.

DRUGS.—F. W. Berk & Co., 1, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
ENGINES, TENDER.—North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Springburn,

FIRE ENGINE, PETROL. Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., Green-

Instruments, Train Tablet.-Tyer & Co., Ltd., 16, Ashwin

IRON BARS.—P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., 129, Trongate, Glasgow.
LAUNCH, MOTOR.—Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Northfield, nr.

LANDAULETTE. -Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Northfield, nr. LEAD, Pig.-Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., 63, Belvedere Rd.,

LIGHTER, IRON HOPPER .- J. S. Watson, Buckingham Yard,

Gainsborough.

Locos., Tank.—Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds.

Lorries, Motor.—Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., South St.,

Scotstoun, Glasgow.

C. Bicharde & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, nr.

MACHINE Tools.-G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, nr.

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OL. TEREBINTH.—F. W. Berk & Co., 1, Fenchurch Avenue,

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PILE POLES, &c.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.
PIPES, CAST IRON.—Cochrane & Co., Ltd. (Middlesbrough),
Middlesbrough.

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Ltd., 66, Cannon St., E.C.

Rods, Stax.—Bullers, Ltd., 6. Laurence Pountney Hill. E.C.
SAFES.—Milner's Safe Co., Ltd., 28, Finsbury Pavement. E.C.
SIGNALLING MATERIAL.—Tyer & Co., Ltd., 16, Ashwin St.,

Dalston, N.E. SPRINGS, LAMINATED BEARING .- J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., New-

burn Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. STATIONERY.—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., 26, Gt. Winchester St.,

STEEL AND IRONWORK.—Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., 5, Victoria St., S.W.

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Tubes, Brass Boiler.-Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.

TURNTABLES.—Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Shropshire.
VANS, BAGGAGE AND MAIL.—Bristol Wagon & Carr. Works Co., Ltd., Lawrence Hill, Bristol.
Weighing Machine, Loco.—W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Soho.

Foundry, Birmingham. WHEELS AND AXLES.—British Griffin Chilled Iron & Steel Co., , Cannon St., E.C.

WIRE, GALVD. LINE.—Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., 17, Lime St.,

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

BEDDING CONTRACT, for 2 years from Jan. 1, 1914.—W. & C. Nightingale, 65, Dean St., W.

BROMLEY (KENT), ERECTION OF A NEW POLICE STATION AT.—
Jas. Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd., Junction Works, South Norwood, S.E.

COTTON GLOVES CONTRACT, for supply due April 1, 1914.—
F. & J. Ellis, Rutland St., Leicester.
VIOLET RD., Bow, Erection of a New Section House at.—
A. E. Symes, Carpenter's Rd., Stratford, E.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

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