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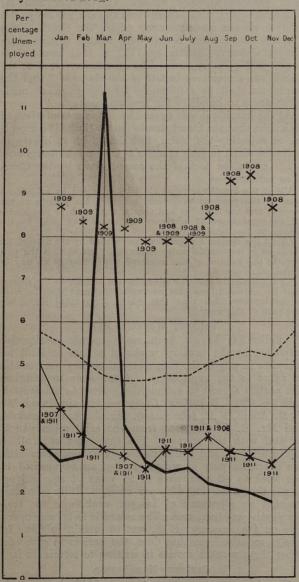
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EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT improved in November, especially in the shipbuilding and printing trades. On the other hand there was a seasonal decline in building and brickmaking. The percentage of trade union members unemployed was the lowest recorded during the past ten years.

the lowest recorded during the past ten years.

It is reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a large demand by employers for workmen of all classes in the shipbuilding trade, and that in the engineering and metal trades there was a scarcity of workers in some districts. In the case of women the demand exceeded the supply in the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, jute, and clothing trades and in laundry work.

The upward movement in wages continued.

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

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

(Based on 3.222 Returns.)

Trade unions, with a net membership of 887,350 reported 16,142 (or 1.8 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of November, 1912, compared with 2.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1912, and 2.6 per cent. at the end of November, 1911.

Trade.	Membership of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a				
10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	reporting.	Nov., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Building	72,148	2.9	- 0.2	- 0:5			
Coal Mining*	164,262	0.4	- 0.2	- 0.5			
Iron and Steel	31,434	1.8	- 0.3	- 3.1			
Engineering	207,559	1.8		- 1.0			
Shipbuilding	71,172	3.5	- 0.5	- 0.5			
Miscellaneous Metal	30,965	1.3		+ 0.1			
Textiles* :-							
Cotton	81,403	1.5	- 0.1	- 1.0			
Woollen and Wor-	7,874	2.9	+ 0.9	- 1.7			
sted			THE REAL PROPERTY.	0000000			
Other	47,173	0.9	- 0.2	- 0.8			
Paper, Printing and	62,509	2.7	- 1.4	- 1.0			
Bookbinding.			W CESTER				
Furnishing and Wood-	45,110	2.7	+ 0.3	- 0.4			
working.				90.30			
Clothing	53,293	2.0	+ 0.3	- 0.6			
Leather	3,088	3.9	+ 0.6	- 0.7			
Glass	973	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.1			
Pottery	6,284	0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1			
Tobacco	2,103	3.4	- 1.6	- 1.7			
Total	887,350	1.8	- 0.2	- 0.8			

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

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS OF WORKPEOPLE EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID.

(Based on 1,989 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 438,494 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd, 1912, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.1 per cent, in the amount of wages naid

	Numbe	r Emplo	yed.	Wa	iges Pai	id.	
Trade.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	23rd Nov., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd Nov., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
		per cent.	per	£	per	per	
Cotton	121,019	+ 0·1	cent. + 1.2	123,882	cent. - 0.7	cent. + 4·1	
Woollen	27,311	+ 0.2	+1.6	26,814	- 1.4	+ 3.6	
TTT	42,654	+ 0.4	+1.4	34,028	+ 0.3	+ 6.0	
	44,823	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	28,123	- 0.7	+ 5.8	
T	14,948	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	11,763	- 0.4	+ 7.6	
TT	18,391	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	15,341	- 0.3	+ 5.0	
	6,223	+ 0.9	+ 0.4	6,319	- 0.6	+ 5.4	
041 11	17,121	+ 0.4	+1.0	13,819	- 0.1	+ 2.8	
Bleaching, Dyeing,	31,185	-0.0	+ 3.5	37,733	+1.6	+ 6.4	
etc.	01,100	-00	TOO	31,133	+10	+ 0.4	
Boot and Shoe	69,721	+ 0.0	+ 3.8	69,131	- 0.3	+ 5.7	
Shirt and Collar	6,313	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	4,071	- 0.7	- 1.9	
Pottery	19,170	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	19,325	- 0.3	+ 4.8	
Glass	8,158	+ 0.8	+ 8.0	10,644	+ 1.0	+ 11.0	
Brick	11,457	- 1.5	+ 0.1	13,375	- 3.9	+ 6.6	
***					-		
Total	438,494	+ 0.2	+ 1.8	414,368	- 0.4	+ 5.1	

* In some cases the comparison with a year ago is affected by increas s in the rate of wazes.

OTHER EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(Based on 868 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 870,978 workpeople in November in the indus-

tries mentioned :—				
Trade.	Workpeople included in the	November,	Inc. (+) o	r Dec. (-)
3 200400	Returns for Nov., 1912.	1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	- Mail 1983	Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	691,726	5.57	- 0.01	+ 0.07
Iron ,,	16,730	5.83	- 0.06	+ 0.05
Shale ,,	3,562	5.71	- 0.10	+ 0.09
Pig Iron	24,300	No. of Furnaces in Blast. 331	No.	No.
rig iron	24,500	331	+ 4	+ 38
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	29,250	Mills Working. 585 Shifts Worked	- 1	+ 11
Iron and Steel	105,410	(One Week). 594,400	Per cent. + 0.5	Per cent. + 7·3

Changes in Rates of Wages .- The changes in rates of wages taking effect in November were, with one exception, all increases, and resulted in a net increase of £17,400 per week in the wages of 347,000 workpeople. The most important changes affected 305,000 coal-miners in Northumberland, Durham and Scotland, 3,500 blastfurnacemen in West Scotland, 3,130 steelmelters, &c., in various parts of England and Scotland, and 20,000 engineers at Manchester.

Trade Disputes .- The number of disputes beginning in November was 67, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 32,289, compared with 36,312 in October, 1912. and 37,076 in November, 1911. The estimated number of working days lost by disputes during the month was 297,400 as compared with 301,000 in the previous month and 409,500 in the corresponding month of last year.

Conciliation and Arbitration. — Cases reported during the month include tinplate workers, South Wales and Gloucestershire; tannery workers, Hull; carters, Manchester Team Owners' Association and other cartract work), Northamptonshire; boot and shoe operatives, Leicester and Kettering; shoe and slipper opera-

tives, Rossendale; pottery workers, Glasgow; and electrical workers, Leeds. Further appointments were made in connection with the revised railway conciliation scheme, and in certain cases awards were issued by chairmen of boards. Supplementary decisions have been given by the chairmen of the Lancashire and Cheshire and the Bristol Joint District Boards under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act.

Work of Labour Exchanges .- The total number of workpeople's applications on the General Register of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges at November 22nd, 1912, for the 251 Exchanges which have been open for a year or more was 79,689, as compared with 78,820 at October 25th, 1912, and with 91,955 at November

The number of vacancies notified to the same Exchanges during the four weeks ended November 22nd, 1912, was 69,543, and the number of vacancies filled was 54,386. The corresponding figures for a month ago and a year ago are in the case of notifications of vacancies 76,064 and 62,601, and in the case of vacancies filled 59,409 and 48,036 respectively.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Tinplate Workers, South Wales and Gloucestershire. THE Court of Arbitration, consisting of Mr. Ernest Moon.

K.C. (chairman), and Messrs. D. Colville and A. Henderson, M.P., appointed from the arbitration panels to deal with a question upon which the South Wales Tinplate Conciliation Board were unable to agree (see LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1912, p. 454), issued their award on November 29th. The question referred to the Board was a claim on behalf of the shearers "that the employers shall be responsible for any payment made by shearers to bundlers for present assistance.

At the hearing it was agreed by the representatives of both sides that the Court should not be limited to accepting or rejecting the claim, but should be at liberty to settle the claim in such manner as they might determine.

The operative part of the award given by the Court is as follows:-

"That the bundler's wages shall be increased by an amount equal to the payment at present made by the shearer to the bundler, and the employer and shearer shall each be responsible for an equal share of whatever amount is now paid by the shearer to the bundler.

"That the shearer's wages shall be reduced by the amount for which he is responsible under this award, but so that the payment to the bundler of the increased wages may in no way be

That the assistance now given by the bundler to the shearer shall be continued, and that no further payment shall be made to the bundler other than that which is provided for in the first part of this award."

Tannery Workers, Hull.

Application having been made by the workpeople employed at the tannery works of a firm at Hull for increases in wages, the firm stated that they were unable to agree to the application. After some negotiations the parties agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, and the Chief Industrial Commissioner appointed Mr. J. R. Atkin, K.C. (chairman), Mr. J. H. C. Crockett, and Mr. E. L. Poulton, from the arbitration panels, to deal with the matter. The Court sat at Hull on December 6th, and issued its award on December 11th, the operative part of which granted an advance of 1s. per week to all operatives of 21 years of age and upwards then receiving 22s. per week. Rully-men were granted an allowance of 1s. per week, and the scale for youths was increased. The award is to become operative on 4th January, 1913, and to remain in force for twelve months from that date, the parties to give each other three months' notice in writing to terminate it.

Carters, Manchester.

The Agreement of 23rd August, 1911, between the Manchester Team Owners' Association and other carriers and the United Carters' Association of England provided inter alia that-

In order to avoid in future excessive hours of labour, the Associations agree that all carters shall cease to load or collect goods for the railway companies or the docks at 6.30 p.m.

Difficulty arose, however, owing to the loading or collecting of goods taking place after 6.30 p.m. for the docks in the case of certain firms who were not actual parties to the agreement, and, at the suggestion of Sir George Askwith, a meeting was arranged to consider the matter. Sir George Askwith presided at this meeting, which took place in Manchester on November 14th, and at which representatives of the team owners and carriers were present; representatives of the Manchester Ship Canal Company and shipowners also attended. As a result of the discussion, all the carriers agreed that they would strictly adhere to the clause, and, in the event of any carrier breaking away from the terms of the clause, would unite in bringing influence to bear on any such carrier, with the object of obtaining uniformity throughout the city.

Boot and Shoe Operatives (Government Contract Work) Northamptonshire.

The Joint Standing Committee in connection with Government boot and shoe contractors having failed to agree on certain points, the matters in dispute were referred to Sir George Askwith, as umpire. Having heard the parties at Kettering on November 18th, Sir George issued his award on November 20th.

The points referred to the umpire were: -

(1) When the award of 29th July, 1912, was to commence,

having regard to the position of existing contracts.

(2) "That the price or prices submitted by the Trade Union for the Admiralty shooting boot be adopted by this Board for for the Admiralty shooting boot be adopted by this Board for any or all the processes for making and finishing if done by hand, but this boot having previously been made on daywork and in conjunction with machinery, it shall be allowed to be so made provided that if made on daywork only the wages of each operative are not to be less than his books show, based on the statement of piece-work prices, or if made on day-work and in conjunction with machinery, not less than the minimum rate of wage for the various operatives engaged."

(3) "That in view of the complications and difficulties which continually arise in trying to arrange piece-work prices for each

(3) "That in view of the complications and difficulties which continually arise in trying to arrange piece-work prices for each individual boot issued by the various Government Departments, and the increased cost of making Government boots over and above the cost of making similar boots for the civil trade, and having further regard to the fact that this Committee, through its umpire, has agreed upon a minimum wage for lasters, finishers, clickers and pressmen engaged on Government work, and that certain operations provided for in the piece-work statement are already carried out by the aid of or in connection with machinery, this Committee sanctions any Government work being made—

(a) By the aid of, or in connection with machinery, so long as it is not contrary to the specifications, and provided that not less than the agreed upon minimum wages be paid to the

operatives engaged thereon.

(b) Or on daywork, provided that the operatives be paid not less than a full minimum in any event, but the wages of each operative are not to be less than his books show, based on the statement of piece-work prices."

The umpire decided (1) that the date is settled by the conditions of the fifth statement, and is November 1st, 1912; (2) that, in view of the importance to the district that contracts for the proposed half boot (shooting pattern) for the seamen of the Fleet should be open to the district on terms similar to the trade, the resolution should be allowed in respect to this particular boot; (3) that although the question might have to be again considered on other boots, and with consideration of the probability of greater uniformity with the rest of the district, the sanction demanded is too wide, and should not be granted, but that operatives engaged on piecework prices should observe such hours of labour and factory discipline as dayworkers.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Leicester and Kettering.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the boot and shoe trade of Leicester being unable to settle or determine disputes concerning piecework prices and a minimum weekly wage for operators of sole sewing machines, referred the questions to a committee of six members, three from the manufacturers' side of the Board and three from the operatives' side, such committee to meet under an independent chairman empowered to decide any question upon which the committee could not agree. In response to an application, dated November 14th, the Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith to act as

In response to an application from the Board of Arbitration (No. 1) for the boot and shoe trade of Kettering and District, Mr. Smith has also been appointed to act as umpire to decide upon claims by the Trade Union in reference to the new Statement for

Shoe and Slipper Operatives, Rossendale.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, the arbitrator appointed to deal with the question of the grades of labour to be adopted in connection with the Press Room Statement for the Rossendale Shoe and Slipper Trade (see Labour GAZETTE, November, 1912, p. 454) presided at a joint conference of the parties on November 15th and 16th. Mr. Smith decided that there should be three grades-(1) and (2) to cover all adult workers (according to classification of material) over the age of 21 years who are engaged in cutting presses, (3) to cover all youths of 16 and under 21, with separate base rates for those under and those over 18 years of age. At the conference agreement was also arrived at with regard to the classification of material for the three grades and on a number of other matters

Pottery Workers, Glasgow.

The Scottish Rockingham-ware Conciliation Board being unable to agree on certain matters, joint application was made on November 9th, in accordance with the rules of the Conciliation Board, for the appointment of an arbiter to decide the matters in dispute.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Professor Richard Lodge to act as arbiter.

The questions in dispute are as follows:-

(1) Are the men entitled to the alterations contained in their notice of July 19th, 1912?

(2) Are the kilnmen at the Caledonian Pottery entitled to the alterations contained in their notice of February 16th, 1912?

Electrical Workers, Leeds.

Differences having arisen between the electrical contractors at Leeds and their employees with regard to an application of the workpeople for an advance of 1d. per hour in the rate of wages, joint application was made for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the matter.

Professor Richard Lodge, the arbitrator appointed, heard the parties at Leeds on December 10th, and issued his award on December 12th, deciding that there should be an advance from 8d. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, payment beginning on 1st January, 1913.

COAL MINES (MINIMUM WAGE) ACT, 1912. Lancashire and Cheshire District.

The following decisions have been given by His Honour Judge Bradbury on matters referred to him by the Joint District Board for Lancashire and Cheshire under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act. A number of other alterations in the District Rules were made by agreement between the parties.

DECISION ON CLAUSE 3.

Decision on Clause 3.

I am of opinion that "adult" in Clause 3 means a person who has attained the age of 21 years. I also am of opinion that person "of the age of 20 years and under" does not include a person who is over 20 and under 21 years of age.

So construed, the clause does not, as it stands, fix the rate of deduction for a drawer between 20 and 21. I have therefore fixed that rate at 5s. 9d., and the following additions should be made to the clause as it now stands:—

"Where the person acting as drawer is over 20 and under 21 years of age the sum deducted shall not exceed 5s. 9d. a day."

"In the above clause and in the addition thereto set out below the word 'adult' denotes a person who has attained the age of 21 years."

years.
The additional Clause 3 will stand as set out and agreed on.
(Signed) J. K. Bradbury. 19th November, 1912.

HOUSE FIRE COAL.

The following addition shall be made to the District Rules:

In all cases in which fire coal is supplied free or at less than the market price to colliers and drawers such allowance shall be forfeited for the period in which any collier or drawer is being paid the minimum wage, but this is not to apply to a man working under the difficult places clause or day wage coaling.

Dated the 19th day of November, 1912.

(Signed) I. K. Dramway.

(Signed) J. K. BRADBURY.

Note.—I think there is some ambiguity about the word "suspended," so have substituted "forfeited."

ALTERATION IN PRICE OF HOUSE FIRE COAL. AWARD.

Whereas at certain collieries in Lancashire it is a term of the whereas at certain collieries in Lancashire it is a term of the contract of employment of colliers and drawers who are householders that they shall receive from their employers fire coal free, or at less than the market price.

And whereas questions have arisen as to the prices to be charged for such fire coal.

And whereas the completers and make the contraction of the coal of the coal.

And whereas the employers and workmen at the aforesaid collieries have, through their respective agents, agreed to refer the said questions to me for decision, and have agreed to observe

and abide by my award.

Now I, having considered the matters referred to me as aforesaid, do hereby award and determine as follows, that is to say:— From and after the date of this award the prices at which

fire coal shall be supplied shall be the prices charged to colliers and drawers on March 29th, 1912, and such prices shall not hereafter be altered in any case except by and with the mutual consent and agreement of the parties affected thereby.

And I further direct that this award shall operate as from the date hereof, and that no claim shall be made in respect of the prices charged between the 29th of March, 1912, and the date of this award.

Dated the 19th day of November, 1912.

(Signed) J. K. BRADBURY.

Bristol District.

SUPPLEMENTARY AWARD.

Whereas I, the undersigned George Pearson, was appointed by the Board of Trade to act as Chairman of the Joint District Board for the District of Bristol, and was duly recognised by the Board of Trade.

the Board of Trade.

And whereas I, the said Chairman, settled the first minimum rates of wages for jiggers, trammers and hitchers in the Kingswood Deep Pit and Speedwell Collieries at the sum of 2s. 9d., and the first minimum rate of wage for jiggers, trammers and hitchers in the Hanham and Parkfield Collieries at 2s. 8d.

And whereas the said award was made under a misapprehension as to the positions occupied by these men at the collieries herein-

after mentioned.

Now I, the said Chairman, in pursuance of the said Act, as an amendment of my award of the 12th day of July last, do hereby settle the special minimum rates.

Firstly:-For the Kingswood Deep Pit and Speedwell

			Course	1160-					
								S.	d.
Jiggers									9
Trammers	3								
Hitchers								2	6
Secondly	:-For	the	Hanhar	n and	Parkf	ield (Collier	ies.	
Jiggers								2	9
Trammers									8
Hitchers								2	6
Dated this	second	day	of Dece	mber,	1912.				
				1000					

(Signed) G. H. PEARSON, Chairman of the Joint District Board for Bristol.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

In accordance with paragraph 41 of the revised conciliation scheme the Board of Trade have made the following appointments of chairmen: -Sir Thomas R. Ratcliffe Ellis for Conciliation Board VII. of the Caledonian Railway; the Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., for the Conciliation Boards of the Cheshire Lines Committee; and His Honour Judge Austin for the Locomotive and Traffic Boards of the Taff Vale Railway, and Board "B" of the Rhymney Valley. In connection with Board "B" of the Rhymney Railway, Judge Austin issued his award on December 6th. The Board of Trade have also intimated that, in accordance with the selection of the parties, they are prepared to appoint as chairmen of Conciliation Boards Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., for the Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway, and His Honour Judge Austin for the Metropolitan District Railway.

During November awards were issued by Sheriff Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., for Board "C" (Traffic Department) of the Highland Railway, and by the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., for Conciliation Boards 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Midland Railway, and on December 10th Sheriff Mackenzie issued awards in connection with Boards II. and VII. of the North British Railway.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1911.

In the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for August statistics were published dealing with the membership of all Trade Unions in the United Kingdom at the end of

The present article deals with the membership, income, expenditure, and funds in 1911 of 100 of the principal Trade Unions only. These 100 unions, with an average membership of about 18,000, accounted for 60 per cent. of the total membership of all unions, the remaining 40 per cent. being distributed among 1,072 unions, with an average membership of a little over 1,000.

The following Table summarises the membership, income, expenditure, and accumulated funds of the 100 principal unions for each of the years 1902-1911:-

i		Member- ship at end of year.	Inco	me.	Expend	liture.	Funds at end of year.		
	Year.		Amount.	Per Mem- ber.*	Amount.	Per Mem- ber.*	Amount.	Per Mem- ber.*	
	1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910	1,217,349 1,206,378 1,202,284 1,219,880 1,305,814 1,468,829 1,448,829 1,434,359 1,459,320 1,816,506	2,090,871 2,105,404 2,119,029 2,222,569 2,356,783 2,509,259 2,758,050 2,575,715 2,704,166 2,936,754	s. d. 34 4¼ 34 10¾ 35 3 36 5¼ 36 1¼ 34 2 38 0¾ 35 11 36 9¾ 32 4	£ 1,804,573 1,921,075 2,051,290 2,075,371 1,968,859 2,065,989 3,223,733 2,698,137 2,634,930 2,502,217	s. d. 29 734 31 104 34 1½ 34 0¼ 30 134 28 1½ 44 6 37 7½ 35 10½ 27 6½	£ 4,424,562 4,608,891 4,676,630 4,823,828 5,211,752 5,655,022 5,655,022 5,189,339 5,066,917 5,136,153 5,570,690	s. d. 72 8½ 76 5 77 9½ 79 1 79 10 77 0 71 7½ 70 7¾ 69 11 61 4	

Owing largely to the general increase in membership which occurred in 1911 the total income for that year was the highest recorded. From the same cause, however, the amount of income per member,* as well as the amounts per member of expenditure and of accumulated funds, was lower than in any other of the ten years 1902-1911. The total amount of funds showed a large increase compared with 1910, and with the exception of 1907 was the highest on record.

During the ten years 1902-1911 £22,946,000 was spent by the 100 principal unions. Of this amount £2,455,000 (or 10.7 per cent. of the total) was spent in dispute pay, £6,140,000 (or 26.8 per cent.) in unemployed benefit, and £9,543,000 (or 41.6 per cent.) on sick and accident, superannuation, and other benefits and grants, while the remaining £4,808,000 (or 20.9 per cent.) was absorbed by working expenses and miscellaneous expenditure.

The following Table gives an analysis of the expenditure for each of the years 1902-1911:-

•	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		Marie College		Carlotte of						
		Dispu Benef		Unemple Benef		Other Be		Working Miscella Expens	neous		
	Year.	Amount.	Fercentage of Total Expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.	Amount.	Fercentage of Total Expenditure.	Amount.	Fercentage of Total Expenditure.		
		£		£		£		£			
	1902 1903	220,774 176,389	12.2	431,006 514,580	23·9 26·8	748,468 791,219	41·5 41·2	404,325 438,887	22.4		
	1904 .	118,670 214,910	5.8	656,675 526,213	32·0 25·3	850,672 902,722	41.5	425,273 431,526	20.7		
	1906	153,726	7.8	426,961	21.7	924,322	46.9	463,850	23.6		
i	1907 1908	137,513 606,171	6.7	465,338 1,019,541	22·5 31·6	978,303 1,065,199	47·3 33·1	484,835 532,822	23.5		
ğ	1909 1910	156,201 352,389	5.8	947,264 698,918	35·1 26·5	1,066,683	39·5 40·3	527,989 522,553	19 6 19 8		
i	1911 :.	318,601	12.7	453,183	18.1	1,154,594	46.2	575,839	23.0		
	Average for 10 years	245,534	10.7	613,968	26.8	954,325	41.6	480,790	20.9		

Exceptionally large amounts of dispute benefit were paid in 1911 by unions in the printing, transport, and textile trades (£94,000, £66,000, and £55,000 respectively), while, on the other hand, there was a considerable reduction in the expenditure under this heading by unions in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, where the cost of this benefit was £39,000, as against £131,000 in 1910, and by unions in the mining and quarrying industry, which expended £38,000 in 1911, compared with £161,000 in 1910. It should be mentioned, however, that the South Wales Miners'

Federation, of which full information relating to the income and expenditure is not available, and which therefore—although one of the largest Trade Unions—cannot be included in the selected 100 unions, paid more than £200,000 in dispute benefit in 1911, as compared with £90,000 in 1910. The expenditure per member* of the 100 unions on this benefit was 3s. 6d., as compared with

December, 1912.

The proportion of the total expenditure accounted for by unemployed benefit (18.1 per cent.) was less than in any year since 1900 (when it was also 18.1 per cent.). In the metal, engineering and shipbuilding, and in the building groups the expenditure in 1911 was £116,000 and £74,000 respectively, as compared with £214,000 and £114,000 in 1910 and £494,000 and £164,000 in 1908; in the textile group the expenditure in 1911 was £71,000, a decrease of £100,000 compared with 1910, and of £98,000 compared with 1908. The remaining groups of trades showed a combined expenditure on this benefit of about £200,000 in each of the three years named. The expenditure per member* of the 100 unions on this benefit in 1911 was 5s., as compared with 9s. 6¹/₄d. in 1910.

In 1911 the expenditure per member* of the 100 unions on sick and accident benefits was 4s. 91d. (a decrease of 103d. compared with the previous year); on superannuation benefit it was 4s. 61d. (a decrease of $11\frac{1}{4}$ d.); on funeral benefit 1s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. (a decrease of $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.); on other benefits and grants to members 43d. (a decrease of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.), and on payments to federations and other societies 1s. 9d. (an increase of 5d.). Combining all these items, the expenditure per member was 12s. 81d. in 1911, as compared with 14s. 51d. in 1910. already explained, the decrease per member is largely due to the abnormal increase in membership during the

LABOUR DISPUTES IN 1911.

THE Annual Report for 1911† on Strikes and Lock-outs, and on the work done by Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom, with comparative statistics for 1902-1910, has recently been published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The year 1911 was marked by widespread stoppages of work in the transport trades, and many industries underwent disorganisation or great inconvenience in consequence. In the latter half of the year, and after the commencement of the series of transport strikes, disputes in other trades became very numerous. Taking the year as a whole, no less than 903 disputes were recorded, involving 961,980 workpeople at the establishments where the disputes occurred. In addition, 27 disputes which began before 1911, involving 26,720 workpeople, were in progress for varying periods during that year. The total number of disputes beginning in 1911 had been exceeded on only two occasions during the period 1893-1910, while the number of workpeople involved was more than 300,000 in excess of that for 1893, which was the highest previously recorded. In the following Table the number of workpeople involved and the aggregate duration in working days of disputes in 1909, 1910 and 1911 are shown, classified by trades:-

Trades.	invol	r of Wor wed in Di ginning i	sputes	Aggregate duration in working days of Disputes in progress in			
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.	
Building Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Clothing Transport Miscellaneous, and Employees of Public Authorities	1,592 272,754 9,724 6,795 2,578 4,874 2,502	880 296,573 55,436 132,276 4,462 20,321 5,217	2,789 140,808 93,783 221,433 9,810 448,618 44,739	19,360 2,229,487 179,689 177,912 19,473 94,697 53,368	35,475 5,524,160 3,147,157 917,558 58.866 70,833 140,782	74,962 4,101,276 1,321,915 1,434,068 94,447 2,729,633 563,290	
Total	300,819	515,165	961,980	2,773,986	9,894,831	10,319,591	

Nearly one-half of the total number of workpeople * Based upon the total membership of the 100 Unions at the end of the year.
† Report on Strikes and Lock-outs and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in 1911. Cd. 6472. Price 10d.

affected in 1911 were transport workers, and over 400,000 of these were involved in a series of great disputes which began in June with a general strike of seamen and firemen, affecting a large number of ports in the United Kingdom. This strike was rapidly followed by a number of disputes involving dock workers, carters, railway servants and other workpeople, the series continuing until the end of August. The large number of workpeople involved in disputes in the textile trades during 1911 was due to the lock-out in the cotton weaving industry of North and North-east Lancashire, which began on December 28th, involving 160,000 operatives.

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Although the aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in 1911 was only slightly in excess of that for 1910, it was more than double the average of that for the period 1902-1910.

In the following Table the workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1911 are classified according to cause and result:-

Principal Cause.	volved i	of Workp n Disputes results of v	beginning	in 1911,	Total Number of Work- people directly*	
Timoipai Vauso.	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Employers	Compromised or Partially successful.	Indefinite	involved in Disputes beginning in 1911.	
Wages:— For Increase	18,953 2,224 11,431	31,515 908 8,940	283,143 13,148 12,917	36	333,647 16,280 33,288	
Total Wages	32,608	41,363	309,208	36	383,215	
Hours of Labour Employment of particular classes or persons	1,212 5,879	4,328 10,086	7,621 16,674		13,161 32,639	
Working arrangements Trade Unionism Other causes	3,441 11,538 27	8,112 7,462 5,565	56,186 308,588 900	270	68,009 327,588 6,492	
Grand Total	54,705	76,916	699,177	306	831,104	

The principal causes of disputes beginning in 1911 were questions of wages and of trade unionism, the former involving 46 per cent. of all the workpeople directly affected and the latter 39 per cent. About two-thirds of the workpeople who ceased work in support of demands for advances in wages were transport workers; while the general strike of railway servants and the lock-out in the cotton industry were mainly responsible for the high proportion of workpeople involved in disputes in which the chief object was the assertion or defence of trade union principles.

Settlements in the nature of a compromise were arranged in the case of 84 per cent. of the total number of workpeople directly affected by all disputes; less than per cent. of the workpeople were wholly successful, and rather more than 9 per cent. were wholly unsuccessful.

Although in 1911, as usual, the great majority of the disputes were settled by direct negotiations between the parties involved, the percentage of the total number of workpeople whose disputes were settled by this method was only 34, as compared with an average of 57 per cent. for 1902-1910.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

During 1911 no less than 70 disputes, directly involving 348,333 workpeople, were settled by methods of conciliation, as compared with an average of 23 disputes and 44,824 workpeople for the period 1902-1910; while 22 disputes, directly involving 7,435 workpeople, were settled by arbitration. The number of disputes involving a stoppage of work which were settled by conciliation or arbitration under the Conciliation Act, 1896, in 1911 (32) was the highest recorded for any year since the Act came into force. Of the 285,749 workpeople directly affected by the 23 disputes settled by conciliation under the Act, 271,000 were involved in settlements effected in connection with disputes in the transport trades.

Of the cases settled outside the Act, 13, directly involving 11,309 workpeople, were settled by boards dealing with particular trades; 4, directly involving 12,743 workpeople, by the General Federation of Trade Unions and a Trades Council; and the remaining 43, directly

Based upon the total membership of the 100 unions e end of the year.

^{*} That is, exclusive of those thrown out of work owing to disputes, but not hemselves parties to the disputes.

involving 41,546 workpeople, by other voluntary con-

ciliation machinery or by individuals.

The number of Voluntary Permanent Conciliation and Arbitration Boards and Standing Joint Committees known to have taken action in 1911 was 126, and the number of cases considered by them was 4,543, as compared with 1,971 cases considered by 109 Boards in 1910 Of the 4,543 cases considered in 1911, 3,259 were settled by the Boards or their Committees, and 289 by umpires or arbitrators appointed by them. Of the total number of cases thus settled by the instrumentality of the Boards, only 13 involved a stoppage of work, of which 6 occurred in the coal mining industry and 3 in the boot, shoe and slipper trade. In 789 cases the questions in dispute were withdrawn, ruled out of order, or settled independently, in 26 cases they were referred to higher Boards, and the remaining 180 cases were still under consideration at the end of the year.

The total number of cases considered and settled in 1911 was considerably in excess of that for any of the preceding nine years. This was almost entirely due to the work done by the Conciliation Board for the South Wales tinplate trade, which settled 2,371 cases during

the year.

REPORT ON PROFIT - SHARING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A SPECIAL inquiry into the subject of Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership in the United Kingdom has recently been carried out by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. A preliminary account of the results of this investigation appeared in the Board of Trade Labour Gazette for July; and a Report upon the subject has now been published.*

Profit-sharing is defined as involving an agreement between an employer and his workpeople under which the latter receive, in addition to their wages, a share, fixed beforehand, in the profits of the business. A grant or bonus therefore made at the absolute discretion of an employer, and not upon any pre-arranged basis, is not regarded as a case of Profit-sharing. Labour Co-partnership is an extension of Profit-sharing, whereby the worker accumulates his share of profits in the capital of the business, and thus becomes a shareholder; while in some schemes a still further stage is reached, the profitsharing employees being represented on the board of directors.

The number of profit-sharing schemes adopted by private firms and companies now known to be in operation is 133, the survivors of a known total of 299.

The following statement classifies the schemes according to the date of adoption, and shows the extent to which schemes started at various periods have survived.

Date	Date of Starting.		Total Number of Schemes.	Schemes abandoned.	Schemes still existing.	Schemes as to which no recent par- ticulars are available.	
Up to 1870				20	17	3 6 20	
1871—1880			04.	18 84 82	12	6	_
1881—1890		150000		84	63	20	1
1891—1900	1000000		100	82	58	23	1
1901—1905				27 55	7	19	1
1906—1910			30	55	6	49	
1911—1912†				13		13	
	Total			299	163	133	3

It will be seen that more than 60 per cent. of the surviving schemes date from after 1900, and an Appendix to the Report shows that 52 of the schemes, or nearly 40 per cent., have been in existence less than five years. With regard to the duration of existing schemes, an analysis shows that 35 have had an existence of 20 years and upwards, 11 having existed for not less than 30 years, and 4 for not less than 40 years; 25 schemes have existed for from 10 to 19 years; and all the remainder for less than 10 years.

As regards the abandoned schemes, it appears that only eleven lasted for as long as 20 years. Their

average duration was about eight years, though more than half of them came to an end before the seventh

An examination of the causes of abandonment of lapsed schemes shows that the number of cases in which Profit-sharing was abandoned on the ground that the system had failed to produce the anticipated results amounted to about two-fifths of the total, the discontinuance in the remaining cases being due to various circumstances, none of which could well be attributed to the operation of the system.

There is a great diversity in the schemes as regards the form of bonus to workers. In about three-fifths of the schemes the bonus is paid in cash; this is especially the case with the older schemes. In a certain number of schemes the whole of the bonus is paid to a provident fund, or it is partly paid in cash and the remainder paid to a provident fund. A more common type of scheme, however, is that in which the whole or part of the bonus is retained for investment in the capital of the undertaking, the other part (where all is not so invested) being paid out in cash or retained on deposit with the employers for provident purposes. This capitalising of the bonus may perhaps be regarded as the characteristic feature of the more recent profit-sharing schemes, and is invariably found in the large and important group of gasworks. Many industrial undertakings are, however, not capable of absorbing considerable annual additions to capital, and in such cases this method of applying the bonus is not practicable.

The following Table gives particulars of the trades in which profit-sharing schemes have been adopted: -

Notions of Dustrian	Total Number	Number		existing at ust, 1912.
Nature of Business.	of Schemes.	Schemes abandoned.	Number of Businesses.	Number of Employees.
Building trades Mining and quarrying Metal, engineering and ship- building trades:—	12 6	9 6	_3	151
Metal Engineering and ship- building.	9 21	8 17	1 4	163 17,336
Textile trades	14 19 3 18	7 12 2 12	7 5 1 6	4,951 1,637 173 737
Paper making Printing, bookbinding, &c. Woodworking and furnishing trades.	5 36 10	1 25 7	4 11 3	794 3,389 169
Chemical, glass, pottery, &c. Food and tobacco Gas works Electricity supply Other businesses	22 31 34 2 57	8 18 1 ————————————————————————————————	14 13 33 2 26	15,649 6,760 28,246 414 25,620
	299	163*	133*	106,189

The bonuses paid in 1911 represented an average addition of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the wages of the participating employees: this was also the average rate of bonus during the period 1901-1911.

The wide variety of profit-sharing schemes is shown in an analysis of the rules of existing schemes. Some of

the most important types of schemes are described in detail in another section of the Report.

Cases of Profit-sharing and Co-partnership in Co-operative Societies are not included in the figures quoted above. It appears that in the Retail Distributive group (the ordinary "co-operative stores"), only 195 societies, or about one in seven, gave any share in profits to employees in the year 1910. Of the Wholesale Societies, the English Society has abandoned profit sharing, after two experiments; but the Scottish Society has had a scheme force since 1870, and has allotted no less than £197,000 to its employees from profits since that time. Three of the Consumers' Productive Societies also allotted profits to employees in the year 1910.

The class of Co-operative Societies, however, in which Profit-sharing is most widely adopted is the group of Productive Associations of Workers, nearly half of which practised profit-sharing in 1910. Moreover, a large proportion of the committee-men of this group of societies are employees.

Another section of the Report deals with the conversion of ordinary businesses into co-operative societies, three instances of such conversion being described in

A series of Appendices contains a list of the firms in which Profit-sharing is now in force, showing the manner in which the bonus is applied (e.g., paid in cash, invested in shares in the undertaking, &c.); a similar statement relating to abandoned schemes, with information as to causes of abandonment; Tables relating to the investments of employees in profit-sharing firms; and a Table showing the number of participants and the ratio of bonus to wages in each of the last eleven years. A model form for a simple profit-sharing scheme is also given, together with a complete reproduction of the rules of several representative schemes.

In an introductory letter prefixed to the Report, it is pointed out that, although an endeavour has been made to make the Report as complete as possible, it does not claim to be exhaustive; and the public are invited to furnish the Department with information as to any other schemes known to them, abandoned or still existing, and to notify any fresh schemes which may hereafter be

NIGHT WORK OF BOYS IN FACTORIES.

A Departmental Committee was appointed in July, 1911, to consider the question of the night employment of male young persons in factories and workshops, and to report whether any or all of the exemptions granted by or under sections 54, 55, and 56 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, should be repealed. This

Committee has now presented its Report.

Night work for boys of 14 years and upwards is at present permitted by certain sections of the Act of 1901 in blast furnaces, iron mills, letter-press printing works, paper mills, and glass works; and for boys of 16 years and upwards in certain newspaper printing works, but only on two nights in the week. It has also been specially authorised for boys of 16 years and upwards by Orders of the Secretary of State, in pursuance of Section 54 of the Act, in ten additional processes or premises, including artificial silk fibre works, certain departments of loaf sugar refining factories, galvanised sheet metal and wire factories, continuous wire-drawing works, china clay works, electrical stations, etc., etc.

The evidence as to the effect of night work on the health of the boys so employed was of a somewhat conflicting nature; but the Committee came to the conclusion, after careful consideration of the evidence, and after viewing numerous works in various parts of the country, that night work was unnatural, and likely to be prejudicial to health, seeing that it deprived the boys of sunlight and of sound, continuous sleep, and involved irregular and probably less wholesome meals. Further, they point out that night work practically prevents boys from attending evening classes, and so continuing their education.

Among other points, the merits and demerits of the different systems of shifts have been carefully weighed by the Committee. They are of opinion that both the 12-hour shift and the 6-hour shift are unsuitable for boy labour, the one because it is too long, and the other because it does not allow even six hours uninterrupted sleep. On the whole, the Committee consider that the system of employing three shifts of 8 hours each is the most favourable as far as boys are concerned, but it is recognised that it would not be practicable at the present time to make this the only legal system of night employment of boys, owing to the various difficulties which the general application of the system would

On the question of the alleged necessity for boys' night work they report : -

"Though persuaded that night work of boys is both unnatural and undesirable in principle, we realise that it is essential in necessarily continuous processes in certain industries at the present time, in order to avoid unreasonable loss from waste of fuel or valuable material, and that . . .

* Cd. 6503, price 21d.

regard must be had to what measure of further prohibition is practicable without imposing any serious disabilities on the industries of the country. We desire, however, to express our opinion that no recommendation now made by us should be regarded as approving of boys being allowed to commence night employment under the age of 18 years in any industry in which it may be found possible, by international agreement, improved methods of manufacture, or in any other way, to dispense with the night employment of boys altogether, or be used as an argument against any future proposal to raise the age for school attendance."

The Committee therefore recommend that, if the night labour of boys is to be permitted, the authorities, before deciding to allow it in any particular process, should be satisfied . —

(1) That the process is necessarily continuous.(2) That the work to be done by the boys is suitable for

them.

(3) That the hours of employment are not too long.

(4) That the intervals for rest and meals are sufficient, and the spell of continuous work reasonable.

(5) That the intervals between the successive periods of employment for each set of workers are sufficient to afford adequate time for the journey to and from home, for sleep, meals, and recreation.

nears, and recreation.

(6) That the nature of the process is such that it is unlikely that any special injury will result from night employment in that process.

The fact is strongly emphasised that special exemptions should be granted in respect of processes, and not of premises, in which some processes, not necessarily continuous, may be carried on side by side with strictly continuous processes. "Continuous processes" considered to be those which "must necessarily be carried on throughout the night, and not processes or operations, whether subsidiary or otherwise, which might equally well be carried on exclusively by day, except for considerations of economy of space or plant.

In accordance with these general principles, the Committee review the various processes in which night work for boys is at present permitted. In several cases where the present exemption is little or not at all used (e.g., lead and zinc concentrating, making of artificial silk fibre, etc.), and also in certain processes which are, in their opinion, not necessarily continuous, they recommend the withdrawal of the present exemption. Similarly, where an exemption is not used to its full extent, they recommend that the present exemption should be withdrawn, special permission being made to cover the existing practice, e.g., that boys of 16 years and upwards should be allowed to be employed in the china clay industry. under certain conditions, between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. in two sets; in weekly newspaper printing between 6 a.m. and 12 midnight, on two days a week, for a specified period of 12 hours; and in electrical stations, also between 6 a.m. and 12 midnight, under special condi-

The Committee recommend that night work for boys under 18 years of age should be prohibited entirely in blast furnaces and in letter-press printing works, that the minimum age should be raised from 14 to 16 in iron mills and in paper mills, and that this permission should only extend to the continuous processes.

In the glass trades it was found that "at the present time a large number of boys are required to carry on the industry in this country, and that a considerable proportion of those now employed are under 16 years of age." In order, therefore, to allow time for the trade to adapt itself to the proposed alterations, the Committee recommend that the minimum age for boys employed at night in glass works should be raised to 15 years at once, and to 16 years in January, 1916. It is also suggested that, in any future amendment of the Factory Act, the actual hours of employment or shifts should be more definitely specified, and that it should be made illegal for boys to work on a night shift for more than a week at a time

The Committee further recommend that there should be a periodical medical examination of boys employed on night work in factories up to the age of 18 years, and that a record should be kept in each factory of any physical defects, etc., discovered; also that no occupier should be permitted to employ boys at night without a special certificate from the Factory Inspector for the

^{*} Report on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership in the United Kingdom. Cd. 6496, price 84d.
† Up to 1st August, 1912.

^{*} No recent particulars are available as regards three schemes, and it is therefore impossible to state whether they are in existence or not.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN MINING STATISTICS.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Home Office have issued the annual Report* on Colonial and Foreign mining statistics. The figures in the Report relate to the year 1910, and, although not complete, are sufficient to give a fair general idea of the relative importance of mining in each country.

Numbers Employed.

The number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying at home and abroad in 1910 exceeded 64 millions. Of this total, nearly one-fifth were employed in the United Kingdom, and more than one-third in the British Empire. It should be noted, however, that no statistics are published by several countries in which mining is carried on, e.g., Bolivia, China, Persia, and Turkey, or for the ore mines and quarries of the United States, and the figure stated above therefore probably falls considerably short of the real total.

More than half of the 61 million workpeople were employed in getting coal alone; Great Britain employing nearly 1,033,000, the United States over 725,000, Germany over 694,000, France nearly 197,000, Russia over 174,000†, Belgium nearly 144,000, Austria over 131,000, and India nearly 116,000.

Output.

The total value of the output of the principal minerals in the world in 1910 is estimated at about 910 million pounds sterling. The output in metric tons of some of the more important is as follows: -Coal, 1,164,019,677; copper, 932,463; iron, 64,055,150; lead, 1,059,610 petroleum 43,455,553; salt, 17,753,115; tin, 116,756 and zinc, 925,222. The output of fine gold was 693,376 kilos. and of fine silver 6,744,158 kilos.

The value of the 1,164 million metric tons of coal produced in 1910 was estimated at nearly 420 million pounds sterling. The quantity and value compared with 1909 show an increase of nearly $50\frac{3}{4}$ million tons in the output, and of 20 million pounds sterling in the value. The following figures show the main sources from which the fuel supply of the world for 1910 was obtained:

	Country.			Quantity.	Value.	
					Metric Tons.	£
Great Britain				 	 268,677,000	108,378,000
United States				 	 455,045,000	129,272,000
Germany				 	 222 375 000	85,261,000
Austria-Hungary					 47,943,000	15,143,000
France				 	 38,350,000	23,050,000
Russia				 	 24,026,000	not stated
Belgium			100	 	 23,917,000	13,955,000

It will be seen that the United States is by far the largest producer of coal, its production being nearly equal to that of the United Kingdom and Germany combined. The number of workpeople employed in the United States, however, is only about 70 per cent. of the number employed in this country.

The total output of iron was 64 million tons; the out-

put of the principal producing countries, as measured by the metallic iron extracted from native ores, was 273 million tons in the United States (which produced 43 per cent. of the world's total output), 8 million tons in Germany, 5 million tons each in the United Kingdom and in France, ‡ and 44 million tons in Spain.

The gold output of the world in 1910 was nearly 700,000 kilograms fine, or about 22½ million ounces troy, valued at nearly £95,000,000. The British Empire supplied nearly 57 per cent. of the total output, South Africa (excluding Rhodesia) producing nearly 34 per cent.; Australia, 12½ per cent.; and Rhodesia, India, Canada and New Zealand, between them, 9½ per cent. The principal foreign producers were the United States, with 43 million ounces; Russia, with 2 million ounces; and Mexico, with 1 million ounces.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.

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

The demand for farm labourers, railway navvies, and mechanics has ceased for this year; the demand for female servants both in towns and on farms continues always. There are strikes of tailors at Toronto, of miners at Porcupine (Ont.), of iron moulders at Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.), and of coalminers on Vancouver

Australia.

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

New South Wales .- In Sydney and suburbs the building (except stonemasons), furniture, printing, iron and clothing trades have been fairly well employed; competent carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, chair-makers, plasterers, tailors (not cutters), and strong railway labourers are in demand. Miners at Broken Hill and at Newcastle are very busy. There is a good demand for female servants and for tailoresses (factory). In country districts there is a good demand for farm labourers and

Victoria.—There is a good opening for farmers, farm labourers, generally useful men, female servants, and female operatives in factories. There has been a good demand for bricklayers, carpenters, and plasterers; but no demand in the engineering trades, or for miners.

South Australia.—The Superintendent of the Government Labour Exchange, in his report for the week ended November 1st, states that the building trades continue active. More carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons (wallers), and especially plasterers are required; brickmakers are fully employed, and competent painters are difficult to obtain. The demand for cabinetmakers and galvanised ironworkers is fairly good, but stonecutters and plumbers are quiet. Carriagemakers are in fair request. In the engineering trades, boilermakers are in very good demand for both Government and private work; several competent tinsmiths can be placed; brassfinishers, coppersmiths, patternmakers, and carriagetrimmers all appear fully employed; and moulders are in slightly better request. A few fitters and turners are out of work, and the demand for shoeing, coach, and agricultural smiths continues quiet. All experienced farm hands have been supplied, but married couples are

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

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

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

New Zealand.

December, 1912.

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

Union of South Africa.

The building trades of Johannesburg continue to be active in most branches, and plumbers, brickmakers, bricklayers and stonemasons are well employed; the engineering trades continue dull; practical miners can get work. There is no demand for more labour at Pretoria. At Cape Town there is no demand except for a few skilled plumbers, plasterers, furniture makers, and tailors (coat hands). At Durban the supply of labour is generally sufficient.

LABOUR ABROAD.

IABOUR 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. 493-494 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 the proportion out of work, which was particularly low in September, rose during October to a level somewhat higher than that of October, 1911. In the metal trades employment continued plentiful, but in the printing trades there was a slight decline, more noticeable at Paris than in the provinces. Compared with September, there was no change in the textile trades, unemployment continuing relatively high in the Nord department. Employment in the skin and leather trades was about the same as in September, and better than in October, 1911. For vineyard workers in the South of France the end of the vintage brought about the usual sharp decline in employment, pruning work being not generally begun before November. A similar slackness was reported for woodmen, who had previously found employment at harvest and threshing while awaiting work in the forests, engagements for which do not begin until November. On the whole, the situation showed little change from September, and was a good deal better than in October, 1911. 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 763 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 206,511. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais Department, 5.2 per cent. of the members were unemployed in October, as compared with 4.5 per cent. in the previous month, and 7.5 per cent. in October, 1911.†

Coal Mining in October .- The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground was 5.99 in October, as compared with 5.97 in the previous month, and 5.94 in October, 1911. Taking surface and underground workers together, 98.5 per cent, worked full time (6 days or over per week) and 1.46 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 83.7 and 11.25, and in October, 1911, 92.40 and 7.59.

Labour Disputes in October.—Seventy-one labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in October, as compared with 76 in the previous month and 88t in October, 1911. In 64 of the

new disputes 8.716 workpeople took part, as compared with 7,611 who took part in 67 disputes in the previous month, and 6,334 who took part in 71 disputes in October, 1911. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were transport (18 disputes), metal (17), textile (13), and building (7). Of 87 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 17 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 37 wholly in favour of the employers, while 33 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in October.—Four cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during October, the initiative being taken in one case by the workpeople, and in 3 by a Justice of the Peace. Committees of conciliation were formed in all 4 cases. In one case no settlement could be arrived at, but in the 3 remaining cases the disputes were terminated, collective agreements being signed.

GERMANY.

Employment in October .- According to the Reichsarbeitsblatt* the state of the labour market in October was, in general, good, and still somewhat better than at the corresponding period of last year, but there were indications of an approaching decline.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 49 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,138,199. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 2,055,903, of whom 34,808, or 1.7 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of October, as against 1.5 per cent. at the end both of the previous month and of October, 1911.† Particulars for each of the principal unions that contributed to make up these

Union.	Member- ship reported on at end of	Percentage of Member- ship returned as un- employed at end of month.†			
	October, 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	
All Unions making Returns	2,055,903	1.7	1.5	1.5	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS: Miners Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Engineers and Metal Workers. (Hirsch-Duncker) Metal Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Christian) Boot and Shoe Makers Transport Workers Transport Workers Bookbinders. Woodworkers Bookbinders. Woodworkers Bakers Brewery and Corn Mill Workers Factory Workers (irrespective of trade) Factory Workers (irrespective of trade) State and Municipal Workers	117,780 553,179 23,090 41,661 140,799 38,694 44,124 221,523 64,180 33,196 28,009 47,680 34,494 186,936 50,249	0·1 1·4 1·4 0·8 0·6 1·4 1·4 1·3 6·2 1·8 3·1 6·0 1·7 0·9 0·4	0·1 1·3·9 0·9 0·9 0·9 0·5 1·4 0·9 7·4 2·3 2.4·6 1·1 2·2 0·9 0·4	0·2 1·3 0·7 0·4 0·7 0·9 1·8 1·1 4·8 2·5 2·1 6·0 1·9 2·4 1·0 0·5	

According to returns furnished from the employers' side, employment during October was, on the whole,

It was good generally in the coal mining industry in the Ruhr district and in Upper and Lower Silesia, but was adversely affected to a considerable extent by the scarcity of wagons. This was also the case with regard to the lignite mining industry in Central Germany and in Niederlausitz (Western Silesia). Blastfurnaces continued busy. Employment, on the whole, was satisfactory in the metal and general engineering trades and the electrical, chemical and potash trades. In the textile trades the situation remained good, although a slight weakening was already noticeable in certain branches. Employment in the paper trades continued good. As regards the building trades, it was comparatively satisfactory in the majority of towns reporting.

Insurance of Private Employees .- In the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for February last, pp. 47-48, a summary was given of a new Imperial law for the compulsory insurance of private employees, in which it was stated that the date upon which the measure should be-

^{*} Mines and Quarries: Pt. IV. Cd. 6460, Price 1s. 6d.

[†] The figure is for 1908.

‡ The production in France is an estimate.

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

^{*} Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 493-494. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

‡ Revised figure.

^{*} The journal of the German Labour Department.
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 493-494. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

come operative would be determined by a decree to be issued later. H.M. Ambassador at Berlin, reporting on November 20th, states that such a decree has now been issued under date of November 8th, providing that the law is to come into force on January 1st, 1913.

HOLLAND.*

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 56,845 members entitled to benefit. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 2.4, as compared with 2.4 also in the preceding month, and 2:1 in October, 1911:† The average number of days lost in the week per member unemployed on one or more days of the week was 5.7 in October and September and also in October, 1911.

	Number of Members	Pe	ercenta	ge ed.†	Average Days lost per Week per Mem- ber unemployed.			
Group of Trades.	entitled to Benefit in Oct., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1912.	Sept., 1912.	Oct., 1911.	
All Unions and Municipal Unem- ployment Funds making returns.	56,845	2:4	2.4	2.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	
PRINCIPAL TRADES :-	Secretary Section				(45/00 kg	F1960		
Diamond Workers	10,473	8.31	9·01	3.41	6 01	6.0t	6.01	
Printing Trades	6,338	0.9	1.0	1.2	6.0	6.0	5.9	
Building Trades :	11,461	2.0	1.8	4.0 -	4.9	4.9	5.3	
Bricklayers and Masons	1,049	1.0	0.7	0.8	4.4	3.7	4.6	
Painters	2,157	4.4	5.0	11.1	5.5	5.3	5.6	
Carpenters	5,514	1.5	1.3	2.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	
Mining (Metal and Coal)	2,180	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
and Peat-getting. Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	6,430	0.4	0.5	0.7	5.5	5.7	5.8	
Textile Trades	-2.684	0.9	0.3	0.8	39	4.8	5.3	
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers.	6,894	0.4	0.4	1.3	5.5	4.7	5.7	

DENMARK.§

Employment in September.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 3.7 per cent. of the 100,100 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 3.6 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 4.3 per cent. at the end of September last year. † The average number of days lost by such persons during September owing to unemployment was 0.8 per member, as compared with 0.9, both in the previous month and in September, 1911.

UNITED STATES.

Threatened Strike of Railway Engine-Drivers: Award of Arbitrators.—In the Board of Trade Labour GAZETTE for June, p. 238, some account was given of a threatened strike for increased wages on the part of engine-drivers on fifty Eastern railways in the United States, which was ultimately referred to arbitration. H.M. Consul-General at New York, in a despatch dated November 26th, 1912, encloses a cutting from the New York Sun, which states that the Board of Arbitration appointed has now issued its award. This does not grant all the men's demands, but establishes minimum wages, which amount to a substantial increase on most

of the lines. The award is binding until May, 1913.

Employment at End of September, 1912. —For the quarter ending September 30th, 1912, complete returns relative to the state of employment were received from 972 labour organisations in Massachusetts, with an aggregate membership of 146,673, or approximately 76 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 3.2 per cent., as compared with 3.6 per cent. at the end of June, 1912, and 4.1 per cent. at the end of September, 1911.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING NOVEMBER.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during November, and was

slightly better than a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,261 pits, employing 691,726 workpeople, showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended November 23rd, 1912, was 5.57, compared with 5.58 a month ago,

and 5.50 a year ago.

Of the 691,726 workpeople covered by the returns 640,237 (or 92.6 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended November 23rd, 1912; while 538,238 (or 77.8 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest averages were in North Wales (5.93 days) and South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.89 days); and the lowest average was in Gloucester and Somerset (5.03

The following Table shows the average number of days worked per week during the fortnight ended November 23rd, 1912, together with the figures for corresponding periods in October, 1912, and November, 1911. Collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppage of work are excluded from the figures:-

The second second second second		0						
Districta.	No. of Work- people employed in Nov., 1912,	Work- people employed in Nov., Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in November, 1912, as compared with a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Lencashire and Lelcester Statfordshire Watwick, Worcester and Salop. Gloucester and Somerset. North Wales South Wales and Mon.	51,316 126,976 7,403 78,733 27,676 59,896 47,101 38,424 30,924 8,479 7,502 11,476 139,191	Days. 5·43 5·50 5·52 6·74 5·39 5·38 5·58 5·30 5·61 5·43 5·93 5·89	Days. 5:50 5:40 5:85 5:84 5:39 5:57 5:28 5:62 5:64 5:30 6:89 5:78	Days. 5:40 5:43 5:43 5:43 5:57 5:55 5:44 5:25 5:49 5:44 5:06 5:89 5:50	Days 0.07 - 0.33 - 0.10 - 0.05 - 0.01 + 0.01 + 0.02 - 0.01 - 0.21 - 0.27 + 0.04 + 0.11	Days. + 0.03 + 0.07 + 0.09 - 0.07 - 0.18 - 0.17 + 0.14 + 0.05 + 0.12 - 0.01 - 0.03 + 0.04 + 0.39		
ENGLAND AND WALES	635,097	5.59	5.60	5.52	- 0.01	+ 0.07		
SCOTLAND.	STATE OF THE PARTY				141969			
West Scotland	23,968 3,477 28,761	5·19 5·46 5·39	5·19 5·48 5·40	5·26 5·41 5·40	- 0·02 - 0·01	- 0.07 + 0.05 - 0.01		
SCOTLAND	56,206	5.31	5.32	5.34	- 0.01	- 0.03		
IRELAND	423	5.69	5.54	5.00	+ 0.15	+ 0.69		
United Kingdom	691,726	5.57	5.58	5.50	- 0.01	+ 0.07		

In Northumberland employment continued good, but showed a slight decline on a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago. In Durham it was also good, and rather better than a year ago. In Cumberland employment was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago. In South Yorkshire there was some decline on both a month ago and a year ago. In West Yorkshire and in Lancashire and Cheshire employment was fair, but not so good as a year ago. In Derbyshire it was good. and better than a year ago. In Staffordshire employment was fairly good in the Cannock Chase district, and good, and better than a month ago, in the Pelsall district. In Nottingham and Leicester there was but little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago. At house coal pits in the Forest of Dean a decline was reported. In North Wales and in South Wales and Monmouthshire employment was very good, and, in the latter district, much better than a year ago. Employment in Scotland was good generally, and showed little change on either a month ago or a year ago.

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

December, 1912.

Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in Nov., 1912, at the	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a	
	Collieries included in the Table.	Nov. 23rd, 1912	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite Coking	6,913 35,685 47,682 86,370 271,782 243,294	Days. 5·35 5·63 5·49 5·35 5·71 5·51	Days. 5:37 5:63 5:41 5:41 5:68 5:56	Days. 5·79 5·37 5·55 5·29 5·53 5·55	Days. - 0.02 + 0.08 - 0.06 + 0.03 - 0.05	Days. - 0.44 + 0.26 - 0.06 + 0.06 + 0.18 - 0.04
All Descriptions	691,726	5.57	5.58	5.50	- 0.01	+ 0.07

Compared with a month ago there was but little change at any class of pit. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement at coking and at steam coal pits, but at anthracite pits there was a marked decline.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during November, 1912, amounted to 6,465,071 tons, or 593,371 tons less than in October, 1912, and 671,840 tons more than in November, 1911.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in iron mines, and was about the same as a month ago. It was fairly good in shale mines, but not so good as a month ago, though better than a year ago. In tin mines employment continued fair, and in lead mines, good. It continued good, on the whole, in and about quarries, but was still slack at slate quarries in North Wales.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended November 23rd the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.83, as compared with 5.89 a month ago, and 5.88 a year ago

The following Table shows the average number of days worked per week during the fortnight ended November 23rd, together with the figures for corresponding periods in October, 1912, and November, 1911:

	Work- people	worke	Number ed per we Fortnigh	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a		
Districts.	employed in Nov., 1912.	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland Cumberland and Lanca-	7,759 5,455	Days. 5.81 5.83	Days. 5.94 5.86	Days. 5.91 5.87	Days. - 0.13 - 0.03	Days. - 0.10 - 0.04
shire Scotland Other Districts	1,026 2,490	5·81 5·90	5.52 5.93	5·82 5·81	+ 0.29	- 0·01 + 0·09
All Districts	16,730	5.83	5.89	5.88	- 0.06	- 0.05

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 95.6 per cent. worked 11 days or more during the fortnight ended November 23rd, 1912, as compared with 99.6 in the fortnight ended October 26th, 1912, and 94.8 per cent. in November, 1911.

Shale Mining .- According to the Returns received, there were 3,562 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended November 23rd, who worked on an average 5.71 days per week, compared with 3,574 workpeople in October, 1912, who worked 5.81 days, and 3,440 workpeople in November, 1911, who worked 5.62 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment continued fair, on the whole, in Cornwall, and about the same as a year ago. It was good in the Camborne district, and showed an improvement in the Liskeard and Marazion districts, but was slack in the Calstock district.

Lead Mining .- Employment continued good in Flintshire, and was much better than a year ago. In the Matlock district it was also good.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment was slack in the Carnarvon and Festiniog districts in North Wales, and showed a decline compared with a year ago. At Delabole (Cornwall) it continued good, and was about the same as a year ago.

Granite.—Employment was fair, but slightly worse than a month ago and a year ago in the Aberdeen district. It was good, and better than a month ago, in Leicestershire. It was fair in Cornwall, the improvement in the Penryn district reported in October being more than maintained during November.

Limestone.—Employment continued fair in the Weardale district, though interrupted somewhat on account of the weather. It continued good in Cumberland and in North Wales, and was moderate in the Plymouth district. Generally, there was but little change compared with a

Other Stone.—Employment continued good in road-material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district, and in chert quarries at Bakewell, where overtime was still It also continued good in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale, and fair in freestone quarries on the Tyne. In sandstone quarries employment in North Wales was fair, but somewhat affected by frost and snow; in Forfarshire employment continued bad.

Settmaking, &c.—Employment generally continued good with settmakers in Scotland, in Leicestershire, and in the Clee Hill district. It was dull, and worse than a month ago, with monumental masons in the Aberdeen

China Clay.—Employment was very good at both clay and stone works in the St. Austell district, and was better than a year ago. In the Lee Moor, Cornwood, Shaugh and Plympton districts employment was also good. It was reported that arrangements were being made for the opening up of new works.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

The returns show that 331 furnaces were in blast at the end of November, compared with 327 at the end of October, 1912, and 293 at the end of November, 1911. During November four furnaces were re-lit (one each in the Cleveland district, Cumberland, Worcestershire, and Lanarkshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the end of November was about 24,300; an increase of 13.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces returned as in blast at the end of November, 1912, together with the increase as compared with a month ago

edition one visits		of Furnaces, in rns, in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov 1912, on		
District.	Nov., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES-					
Cleveland	89	88	78	+ 1 + 1	+ 11
Cumberland & Lancs.	31	30	26	+ 1	+ 5 + 2 + 7
S. and S.W. Yorks	12 40	12 40	10		+ 2
Derby & Nottingham			33		+ 1
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	31	31	28		+ 3
Stafford & Worcester	36	35	34	+ 1	+ 2
S. Wales&Monmouth	12	12	8	T 1	+ 4
Other districts	5	5	6		- i
England & Wales	258	253	223	+ 3	+ 33
Scotland	75	74	70	+ 1	+ 5
Total	331	327	293	+ 4	+ 38

The Imports of iron ore in November, 1912, amounted to 502,859 tons, or 80,378 tons less than in October, 1912, and 67,358 tons more than in November, 1911.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in November, 1912, amounted to 88,006 tons, or 35,954 tons less than in October, 1912, and 15,656 tons less than in November, 1911.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good during November, and showed a slight improvement on a month ago; it was much better than a year ago. According to returns from employers relating to 105,410 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by the number of shifts worked)

^{*} Masndschrift van het Centroal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 493-494. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.
‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.
† Statistiske Eiterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).
¶ Quarterly Report on the State of Employment, September 30th 1912.
Massachusetts Eureau Statistics of Labour Division.

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

during the week ended November 23rd, 1912, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. on a month ago, and of 7.3 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked in the week ended November 23rd, 1912, was about 594,400, or 2,800 more than a month ago, and 40,200 more than a year ago.

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1912 ago.	The formation of the Control	w	orkpeop	le.	Average Number of Shifts worked per man.			
Departments Start	Joint Manual Control of	ended			ended Nov.	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a	
Ron Puddling Forges	een of bone us	23rd,			23rd,		Year ago.	
Puddling Forges 9,229 - 27 + 268 5-29 - 0-010 + 0 Rolling Mills 3,352 + 43 - 62 5-19 - 0-03 + 0 Forging 1,940 - 82 + 183 5-93 0 Other Departments 766 + 64 + 65 5-68 5-00 Mechanics, Labourers 2,008 + 332 5-71 - 0-01 + 0 Total, Iron 17,728 - 6 + 806 5-40 - 0-07 + 0 STEEL: Open Hearth Melting Furnaces 567 22 + 35 5-67 - 0-01 4 Ressemer Converters 1,828 - 11 + 76 5-17 - 0-08 - 0 Rolling Mills 18,070 + 47 + 591 5-60 - 0-02 - 0 Forging and Pressing 3,847 + 33 + 494 5-67 - 0-08 - 0 Mechanics, Labourers 9,084 + 267 + 429 5-99 - 0-03 - 0 Mechanics, Labourers 9,084 + 267 + 429 5-99 - 0-01 + 0 IRON OF STEEL (not distinguished): Rolling Mills 12,308 - 98 + 761 5-33 - 0-01 - 0 IRON OF STEEL (not distinguished): Rolling Mills 12,308 - 98 + 761 5-35 5-91 - 0 Mechanics, Labourers 7,286 + 382 + 1,070 5-81 + 0 Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) Grand Total 105,410 + 791 + 7,152 5-64 - 0-01 Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland 5,832 - 14 - 63 5-83 - 0-05 - 0 Staffordshire 4,829 + 190 + 614 5-55 - 0-06 - 0 Total, England and Wales 85,672 349 + 5,552 5-63 - 0-02 - 0 Total, England and Wales 85,672 349 + 5,552 5-63 - 0-02 - 0 Total, England and Wales 85,672 349 + 5,552 5-63 - 0-02 - 0 Total, England and Wales 85,672 349 + 5,552 5-63 - 0-02 - 0 Total, England and Wales 85,672 349 + 5,552 5-63 - 0-02 - 0 Total, England and Wales 85,672 349 + 5,552 5-63 - 0-02 - 0 Total, England and Wales 85,672 349 + 5,552 5-63 - 0-02 - 0 Total, England and Wales 85,672 349 + 5,552 5-63 - 0-02 - 0 Total, England and Wales 85,672 349 + 5,552 5-63 - 0-02 - 0 Total, England and Wales 85,672 349 + 5,552 5-63 - 0-02 - 0 Total, England and Wales 85,672 349 + 5,552 5-63 - 0-02 - 0 Total, England and								
Rolling Mills	IRON:	9 229	- 27	+ 268	5.29	- 0.10	+ 0.01	
Total, Iron 1,940 - 82 + 183 5-93	Rolling Mills	3,352	+ 43	- 62			+0.02	
Total, Iron 17,728 -6 +66 5-68 +0-06 -0-01 +0 +0 +0 +0 +0 +0 +0				+ 20		- 0.45	+ 0.06	
Mechanics, Labourers		756		+ 65	5.68	+ 0.06	- 0.04	
Stell	Mechanics, Labourers	2,008		+ 332	5.71	- 0.01	+ 0.19	
Open Hearth Melting Furnacess. Crucible Furnaces. Crucible Furnaces. Crucible Furnaces. Sessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Other Departments Stinguished): Rolling Mills Total, Steel Total, Steel 12,308 62,783 Founding Rolling Mills Total, Steel 12,308 Forging and Pressing Solution Forging and Pressing Solution Forging and Pressing Solution Forging and Pressing Solution Forging and Pressing Total, Steel 12,308 Solution Forging and Pressing Formading Total, Steel 12,308 Solution Forging and Pressing Formading Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) Rolling Mills Founding Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) Grand Total 12,094 Solution 13,899 Solution 14,155 Solution 14,155 Solution 15,410 Forging and Pressing Solution 12,094 Solution 12,094 Solution 12,094 Solution 12,094 Solution 13,899 Solution 14,155 Solution 14,155 Solution 15,410 Solution 16,410 Solution 16,410 Solution 16,410 Solution 17,2266 Solution 18,990 Solution 18,990 Solution 19,000 Solution 10,000 Solutio	Total, Iron	17,728	- 6	+ 806	5.40	- 0.07	+ 0.04	
Open Hearth Melting Furnances Crucible Furnaces. 1567 + 22 + 35 5 67 7 - 0.03 - 0.03	STEEL:							
Crucible Furnaces.	Open Hearth Melting Fur-	10,115	+ 108	+ 1,010	5.85	- 0.03	- 0.03	
Ressement Converters 1,828 - 11 + 76 5-17 - 0-08 - 0-02 - 0	Chan . 13-1 - Thomas a a a a	567	+ 22	+ 35			+ 0.26	
Total Total Total Total Total Total Total	Bessemer Converters	1,828	- 11	+ 76			- 0.06	
Total Steel	The state of December of	18,070					- 0·04 + 0·03	
Other Departments 9,260 - 16 + 793 5-79 - 0-03 - 16 + 793 5-79 - 0-01 + 16 + 793 5-79 - 0-01 + 16 + 793 5-79 - 0-01 + 16 + 793 5-79 - 0-01 + 16 + 793 5-79 - 0-01 + 16 + 793 5-79 - 0-01 + 16 + 793 5-79 - 0-01 + 16 + 793 5-79 - 0-01 + 16 + 793 5-79 - 0-01 + 16 + 793 5-79 - 0-01 + 16 + 793 5-79 - 0-01 + 16 + 793 5-79 - 0-01 + 16 + 793 - 16 + 794 + 16 + 794 + 16 + 794 + 16 + 794 + 16 + 794 + 716 + 794 + 716 + 794 + 716 + 794 + 716 + 794 + 716 + 794 + 716 + 794 + 716 + 794 + 716 + 794 + 716 + 794 + 716 + 794 + 716 + 794 + 716 + 794 + 716 + 794 + 716 + 7	The same of the sa	10,012	+ 89	+ 1,124	5.83		- 0.02	
Total, Steel 62,783 + 539 + 4,552 8.72 - 0.01 -	Other Departments	9,260	- 16				- 0.03	
IRON or STEEL (not distinguished):	Mechanics, Labourers	9,084	+ 267	+ 429	2.99	+ 0.01	+ 0.03	
tinguished): Rolling Mills	Total, Steel	62,783	+ 539	+ 4,552	5.72	- 0.01	- 0.02	
tinguished): Rolling Mills	IRON or STREET (not dis-	1		The same				
Forging and Pressing Sign 10 12 5.95 + 0.21 + 1.9 14 + 30 5.84 + 1.9 14 + 30 5.84 + 1.9 14 + 30 5.84 + 1.9 15.84	tinguished):			NATURE.	120 C M			
Staffordshire							- 0·02 + 0·12	
Other Departments 3,963 - 2 - 53 5-91 + Mechanics, Labourers 7,286 + 382 + 1,070 5-81 + Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) 24,899 + 258 + 1,796 5-59 Grand Total 105,410 + 791 + 7,154 5-84 - 0-01 Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland 3,892 - 14 + 53 5-63 + 0-05 5-72 + 0-03 + - 1,000 5-73 - 0-03 - 1,000 - 1,00			- 1	1 + 30			- 0.01	
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) 24,899 + 258 + 1,796 5 *59	Other Departments	3,953		2 - 53		***	+ 0.02	
Cont distinguished Continue	Mechanics, Labourers	7,286	+ 38	+ 1,070	2.81	••	+ 0.03	
Districts		24,899	+ 25	+ 1,796	5.59		-	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Grand Total	105,410	+ 79	+ 7,154	5.64	- 0.01		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Districts			a days				
Sheffield and Rotherham 21,217 + 116 + 1,959 5.73 - 0.03		12,094	- 8				+ 0.05	
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns 4,821 + 65 + 243 5 68 + 7 Yorkshire Towns 10,206 + 2 + 819 5 46 - 0.12 - 0.1		8,892				+ 0.05	- 0.01	
Yorkshire Towns 10,206 2 1819 5.46 -0.12	Leeds Bradford and other	4 821	+ 6				+ 0.11	
Cumberland, Ianca & Ches 10,206 2 + 819 546 - 0-12 Staffordshire . . 9,436 + 64 266 5-56 + 0-01 + Other Midland Counties . 5,307 + 15 + 562 5-67 . . + Wales and Monmouth . 13,699 + 190 + 614 5-56 - 0-06 - Total, England and Wales 85,672 + 349 + 5,252 5-63 - 0-02	Yorkshire Towns		1			A SHIEST		
Other Midland Counties 5.307 + 15 + 562 5.67 + Wales and Monmouth 13,699 + 190 + 614 5.56 - 0.06 - Total, England and Wales 85,672 + 349 + 5,252 5.63 - 0.02							- 0·12 + 0·01	
Wales and Monmouth 13,699 + 190 + 614 5·55 - 0·06 - Total, England and Wales 85,672 + 349 + 5,252 5·63 - 0·02	Other Midland Counties		+ 1	5 + 562	5.67	10.00	+ 0.07	
	Wales and Monmouth				5.55	- 0.06	- 0.04	
Scotland 19738 ± 442 ± 1902 5-67 ± 0-01	Total, England and Wales	85,672	+ 34	+ 5,252	5.63	- 0.02		
DOUBLE ., 15,100 T 442 T 1,002 001 T 001	Scotland	19,738	+ 44	+ 1,902	5.67	+ 0.01	111.00	
Total 105,410 + 791 + 7,154 8-64 - 0.01	Total	105.410	+ 79	+ 7.154	5.64	- 0.01		

Compared with a month ago, the volume of employment showed some improvement in Scotland, and in the Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns district, but in the Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire district there was a slight decline; in the other districts there was little change. As regards the departments there was a decline at iron forges and foundries and at Bessemer converters; while at crucible furnaces and steel forges there was some improvement. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 791 (0.8 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0.01 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago, the volume of employment showed an increase in every district; the increase was greatest in "other Midland Counties," in Scotland, and at Sheffield and Rotherham. The departments chiefly affected by the increase were steel forges and presses, iron and steel foundries, crucible furnaces, and open hearth melting furnaces; at iron rolling mills there was a slight decrease. The total number of workpeople increased by 7,154 (7.3 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked showed no change.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during November, 1912, amounted to 188,866 tons, or 1,566 tons less than in October, 1912, and 27,706 tons more than in November, 1911.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during November, 1912, amounted to 277,235 tons, or 22,813 tens less than in October, 1912, and 7,386 tons more than in November, 1911.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good, and was better than a year ago. There was still a demand for millmen, although at some works it was reported that stocks were accumulating as a result of decreased exports, owing to the war in the Balkans.

At the end of November 508 tinplate mills were in operation, a decrease of 5 on a month ago and an increase of 3 on a year ago. The steel sheet mills working numbered 77 in November, 1912, compared with 73 in the previous month and 69 a year ago.

The works to which these figures relate are situated principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire and

employ about 29,250 workpeople.

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

	Numbe	er of Work	s open	Number of Mills in operation			
190,500,70	At end of		(+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	Nov., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	80 10	- 1	- 1	508 77	- 5 + 4	+ 3 + 8	
Total	90	- 1	- 1	585	- 1	+ 11	
Total Sura		E	xports.				
Name (Treplay)	Nov.,	Inc. (+) o in Nov.,	r Dec. (-) 1912, on a				
de disabilitati	1912.	1912. 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
		:	Tinned Pla	ates and Ti	nned Sheet	8.	
To United States , British East I , Germany , France , Netherlands , Russia , Norway , Belgium , Portugal , Italy , Roumania , China and Ja; , Canada , Argentine , Argentine Total	Indies	Tons. 144 5,870 3,627 2,096 5,065 1,063 3,714 3,801 1,664 1,051 1,468 480 1,548 8,895	Tons. 254 5,330 3,481 2,480 4,201 1,489 2,949 635 827 1,780 2,767 5,246 3,032 1,075 464 9,469	Tons. 321 5,226 3,681 4,083 3,403 1,097 1,367 1,415 1,037 905 4,539 4,190 4,193 1,618 1,984 8,429	Tons 110 + 540 + 146 - 384 + 864 - 426 + 765 - 3,166 + 3,166 + 837 - 729 - 1,896 - 1,070 - 1,564 - 595 - 1 1,084 - 595 + 1 0,84 - 574	Tons 177 + 644 - 54 - 1,987 + 1,662 - 34 + 2,347 + 2,386 + 627 - 14 - 2,725 - 1,138 - 436 + 466 - 1,954	
			Black P	lates for T	inning.		

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. It was very good on the Clyde and at Belfast, but was quiet on the Thames and slack on the Bristol Channel.

Trade unions with a membership of 71,172 reported 3.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 4.0 per cent. a month ago and a year ago.

District.	of Unions	retu	rcenta rned as yed at	Un-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a		
		Nov., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tyne and Blyth Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde East of Seotland Belfast Other Districts United Kingdom		11,061 5,898 5,780 2,915 4,765 5,010 2,856 5,486 17,462 2,106 3,875 3,958	3.8 2.8 4.0 5.8 6.9 2.5 12.7 3.4 1.9 3.9 0.5 1.8	4·2 2·7 4·0 4·3 8·8 1·7 17·2 5·1 2·2 6·0 0·6 1·7	4.9 5.1 4.9 5.4 5.1 3.0 15.0 4.7 1.3 5.8 0.9 2.0	- 0.4 + 0.1 + 1.5 - 1.9 + 0.8 - 4.5 - 1.7 - 0.3 - 2.1 - 0.1 + 0.1	- 1:1 - 2:3 - 0 th + 0 th + 1:1 + 0 th - 2:1 - 1:1 + 0 th - 0 th - 0 th

^{*} Exclusive of superannuated members.

Compared with a month ago the most noticeable changes in the percentages unemployed were a decrease on the Thames, the Bristol Channel and the Mersey—all repairing districts—and an increase on the Humber. In the East of Scotland employment was affected by a dispute at Dundee. Compared with a year ago there was a marked decrease in the percentage unemployed on the North-East Coast, the Bristol Channel and the Mersey; there were increases in the Humber, Thames and Clyde districts.

Employment on the Tyne, Wear and Tees continued good generally, and was better than a year ago. With shipwrights it was very good. On the Humber employment continued fair on the whole.

On the Thames employment was fair on repair work, but on new work no improvement was reported. Employment continued good on the Medway and on the South Coast. On the Bristol Channel it was slack, though better than a month ago and a year ago.

On the Mersey employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Barrow it was good, and a shortage of rivetters was reported.

On the Clyde employment continued very good, with overtime; shipwrights were in great demand. At Leith employment was fair, and better than a month ago; at Aberdeen it was good; at Dundee it was affected by a dispute, but was otherwise good.

At Belfast employment was very good.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued very good, with much overtime, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from trade unions with a net membership of 207,559 show a percentage unemployed at the end of November of 1.8, compared with the same percentage at the end of October, and with 2.8 at the end of November, 1911. Compared with October there was a considerable increase in the percentage unemployed in the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district owing to a dispute involving moulders; in all the other districts there was little change. Compared with November, 1911, all the districts except two showed a decrease, which was most noticeable in the East of Scotland.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of	Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a		
-1415	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
North-East Coast Manchester and Liverpool District	17,026 21,625	1.8	2:3	3·2 2·5	- 0·5 - 0·2	- 1·4 - 1·0	
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,215	6.4	4.0	5.2	+ 2.4	+ 1.2	
West Riding Towns Hull and Lincolnshire District Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	14,142 5,142 9,052	1.6 1.1 1.2	1·4 1·4 1·2	3·2 2·8 1·5	+ 0.2	- 1.6 - 1.7 - 0.3	
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	5,089	1.5	1.4	3.0	+ 0.1	- 15	
London and neighbouring	12,897	1.7	2.0	2.7	- 0.3	- 1.0	
South Coast South Wales and Bristol	5,182 7,434	0.9	1·0 3·6	2.1	- 0·1 - 0·3	- 1·2 + 0·7	
Glasgow and District	19,598 4,310 4,169 6,796	1·8 2·4 2·1 0·9	2·0 2·9 2·0 0·9	2·7 7·4 4·6 1·3	- 0.2 0.5 + 0.1	- 0.9 - 5.0 - 2.5 - 0.4	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	207,559	1.8	1.8	2.8		1.0	

On the North-East Coast employment continued very good, with much overtime, and was better than both a month ago and a year ago. Short time still continued at railway shops at Gateshead.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued good generally, with much overtime. It was better than a year ago. At Oldham, however, a good deal of short time was worked in consequence of a dispute involving moulders. There was a slight decline at Birkenhead and with iron and steel dressers at Liverpool. At Bolton and Wigar employment was fair.

In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment continued good. At Leeds it was very good, especially in locomotive and textile, and agricultural machinery shops. At Bradford, Halifax and Shipley employment was better than in the previous month. At Lincoln some short time was reported.

In the Midland Counties employment generally was very good, with much overtime; it was better than a year ago. In the Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts the motor and cycle trades were unusually busy for the time of year. At Nottingham employment was moderate generally, and with bobbin makers and carriage straighteners it continued slack. In the Eastern Counties employment continued good, with much overtime.

Employment in London continued good; at Erith and on the Medway it was very good, with some overtime. Employment on the South Coast was also very good.

Employment in South Wales and at Bristol was fair on the whole, but at Cardiff and Barry a considerable number of men were unemployed. Employment was good at Bath.

Employment in Scotland was generally very good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. Much overtime was reported in the Glasgow district and at

Employment at Belfast and at Dublin continued good,

especially with brassfounders.

The Imports of machinery in November, 1912, amounted to £560,302, or £89,692 less than in October, 1912, and £87,275 more than in November, 1911.

The Exports of machinery in November, 1912, amounted to £2,916,183, or £529,687 less than in October, 1912, and £34,060 more than in November, 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. Trade unions with 30,965 members reported 1.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, 1912, compared with 1.3 per cent. in the previous month, and 1.2 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—Employment with brassworkers was very good at Birmingham, Manchester, Doneaster, and Exeter; in other districts it was good; considerable overtime was reported. With bedstead workers at Birmingham employment was moderate.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment in these trades continued good; at Blackheath and Halesowen it was very

Wire.—Employment generally continued very good, and was better than both a month ago and a year ago. With wire weavers at Glasgow, however, it was only fair, and with wire drawers at Manchester it continued slack, with short time.

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

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment was fair at Bolton, Wigan and Leicester. At Leeds it was good. At Falkirk employmeent was slack, and short time was general.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.—At Sheffield employment in the cutlery and tool trades continued good with systematic overtime, except with wool shear makers, who again reported short time. Employment at Birmingham and Wednesbury in the edge-tool trade was fairly good. At Walsall employment continued very good in the buckle, motor chain and cart gear trades; it was only moderate in the harness and saddlery furniture trades; in the bit and stirrup trade it remained fair. At Redditch employment in the needle trade was fairly good with some overtime; in the fish hook trade an improvement was reported, as also in the watch trade at Coventry.

Tubes .- In South Staffordshire employment continued

[•] Exclusive of Superannuated Members,

good, and was better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Birmingham it was good with brass and copper tube makers; in the bedstead tube branch it was moderate.

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Chains, Anchors, Springs.—Employment continued very good with chain makers at Cradley, and was fairly good on the Tyne and Wear. With anchorsmiths it was fair generally. Employment continued good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and fairly good with spring makers at West Bromwich.

Sheet Metal Workers .- With ironplate, tinplate and sheet metal workers employment was good generally. It was better than a year ago. With tinplate workers at Oldham employment was only fair, and short time was worked. At Edinburgh and in London employment was fair. With zinc workers in London it continued fair.

Gold, Silver and Britannia Metal.—At Birmingham employment with electroplate workers and with jewellers and silversmiths continued good, but showed a decline on the previous month; with Britannia metal workers it continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago. In London employment with goldsmiths and jewellers was fair, but some short time was worked. At Sheffield it was also fair.

Farriers.-Employment generally was good, and better than a year ago. In London it was fair.

Imports and Exports.

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

ber, 1812, anomoral	Nov.,	Oct	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a		
Description.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:— Cutlery — Hardware	£	£	£	£	£	
	14,397	19,789	11,586	- 5,392	+ 2,811	
	119,725	115,190	104,578	+ 4,535	+ 15,147	
Exports:— Cutlery Hardware Implements and Tools.	79,307	91.735	85,997	- 12.428	- 6,690	
	246.976	281,641	248,388	- 34.665	- 1,412	
	244,309	270,176	220,187	- 25,867	+ 24,122	

COTTON TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 121,019 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd, 1912, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 12 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.1 per cent. in the amount of wages

to be a pour ago.	w	orkpeopl	е.	STOYE I	Carnings.	arnings.		
doals hanvitree t	Week ended (-) on a			Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
detal , doot did W	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	16,023 27,709 52,967 9,794 14,526	Per cent. + 0·3 + 0·5 - 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·2	Per cent. + 1.8 + 2.0 + 0.4 + 1.4 + 2.0	£ 14,908 27,747 53,668 11,584 15,975	Per cent. + 0.7 + 0.3 - 1.6 - 1.1 - 0.4	Per cent. + 2.9 + 2.7 + 5.6 + 1.8 + 4.8		
Total	121,019	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	123,882	- 0.7	+ 4.1		
Ashton Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde Oldham	7,102 6,463 14,482 15,924	- 0·2 + 0·4 + 0·2 + 0·0	- 0·3 + 1·0 + 3·1 + 0·9	7,455 6,489 15,809 15,250	- 1.4 + 1.5 - 0.5 + 0.2	+ 0·3 + 3·7 + 2·4 + 2·6		
Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington, &	9,745 9,745 9,193 10,925 14,539	+ 0·4 - 0·3 + 0·1 - 0·0	+ 3·7 - 0·4 - 0·2 + 0·2	7,813 10,814 15,881	+ 1·0 - 1·4 - 1·0 - 0·5	+ 72 + 21 + 105 + 57		
Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Vorkshire Towns	14,237 5,643 4,875 7,891	+ 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·3 + 1·0	- 0·0 + 3·7 + 3·1 + 2·6	17,706 4,790 5,027 6,822	- 2·3 - 0·2 - 1·2 - 1·9	+ 3·0 + 7·4 + 4·5 + 2·2		
Total	121,019	+ 0.1	+ 1:2	123,882	- 0.7	+ 4.1		

Compared with a month ago there was a slight decrease in the wages paid in the weaving department. Com-

pared with a year ago there was a slight increase in the number of workpeople employed in the preparing and spinning departments.

In the Oldham and Bolton districts employment in all branches continued good, and showed some improvement on a year ago. In the Bury district there was a slight improvement on a month ago, and employment was a good deal better than a year ago. In the Manchester district spinners reported it as very good, and weavers as good, but on the whole there was a slight decline on a month ago. In the Preston and Blackburn districts employment was better than a year ago. Weavers at Burnley, Padiham, and Todmorden reported it as continuing good, but the amount of wages paid showed a decrease of 2.3 per cent. In Yorkshire employment with spinners was fairly good generally, and better than a year ago.

Dalas	0	Dave	Cotton	-4	1 :	I
PPICES	OI	KA.W	Corton	J.K	Liver	поон

oga rest a bus of	New 1010	Increase in Nov., 1912, on a			
ern St worse 34	Nov., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Middling American:	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.		
Monthly average of Daily Quota-	6-86	0.61	1.68		
Highest Price on any one day	7.09	0.59	1.84		
Good Fair Egyptian:*	6.63	0.28	1.55		
Monthly average of Daily Quota- tions	9.74	0.30	0.87		
Highest Price on any one day	9.95	0.32	1.01		
Lowest " " "	9.42	0.11	0.67		

The visible supply of American Cotton for the United Kingdom on December 6th, 1912, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,332,970 bales, as compared with 935,710 bales on December 8th, 1911.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

to gillersdamen the	Nov	October,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a		
Description of Cotton.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American Brazilian	Bales. 304,067 12,118 3,496 40,643 14,815	Bales. 279,966 8,685 6,909 17,124 16,493	Bales. 310,183 11,968 2,264 35,920 11,099	Bales. + 24.101 + 3,433 - 3,413 + 23,519 - 1,678	Bales 6,116 + 150 + 1,232 + 4,723 + 3,716	
Total	375,139	329,177	371,434	+ 45,962	+ 3,705	

Exports of Cotton Goods.

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

and lames will a	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a		
Description.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 14,957 3,068	1,000 lbs. 18,011 4,504	1,000 lbs. 17,771 2,995	1,000 lbs. - 3,054 - 1,436	1,000 lbs. - 2,814 + 73	
Total	18.025	22,515	20,766	- 4,490	- 2,741	
01 - 10 - 10 0	19.4	W. W. C.	And marry	DOM: 1203	N.S. 203010	
Cotton Thread for Sewing	1,872	2,188	1,914	- 316	- 42	
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unblesched Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds. 184,957 170,164 99,737 114,088	1,000 yds. 220,241 202,062 115,405 128,478	1,000 yds. 190,537 162,685 106,987 120,472	1,000 yds. - 35,284 - 31,898 - 15,668 - 14,390	1,000 yds. - 5,580 + 7,479 - 7,250 - 6,384	
Total	568,946	666,186	580,681	- 97,240	- 11,735	

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES. Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 27,311 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 3 6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

* The quotations of Egyptian cotton for November, 1912, are for Cotton sold New Terms, i.e. without discount.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	CONT	orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings	
tha war to milite address. I have	Week ended Nov. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov.	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or (-) on a	
(-) as(0, ya (+) oi(0)	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified Total	635 5,699 11,532 7,724 1,721 27,311	Per cent. + 0·2 - 0·6 + 0·7 - 0·0 - 0·5 + 0·2	Per. cent. - 1·1 + 2·3 + 1·1 + 2·5 - 0·2 + 1·6	£ 698 5,578 10,631 8,186 1,721 26,814	Per. cent. + 0.9 - 1.8 - 1.7 - 1.2 - 0.7	Per cent. + 6.2 + 3.7 + 3.5 + 4.3 + 4.3
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	3,513 2,892 4,844 2,503	- 0.7 + 0.4 - 0.7 + 1.0	+ 0·1 + 2·8 + 1·8 + 4·4	4,044 2,803 5,162 2,541	- 1·4 - 1·7 - 4·4 - 1·2	+ 3·8 + 6·7 + 4·8 + 5·4
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	13,752 7,440 6,119	- 0·2 + 0·2 + 0·9	+ 2·0 + 0·5 + 1·9	14,550 7,296 4,968	- 2·5 + 0·5 - 1·0	+ 50 - 04 + 5·7
Total	27,311	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	26.814	- 1.4	+ 3.6

In the Huddersfield and Leeds districts employment was good, and better than a year ago, but it showed a decline in the weaving branch compared with a month ago. In the heavy woollen district of Dewsbury and Batley all departments showed a decline compared with a month ago, but a general improvement compared with a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.

Employment continued good and was better than a

Returns from firms employing 42,654 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 6.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	v	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	7
801 - B1 - B1 1	Week ended Nov.	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended Nov.	ed Dec. (-) or	
00 + 01 + 104 10	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	5,611 22,332 8,727 4,292 1,692	Per cent. + 1.5 + 0.2 + 0.0 + 0.4 + 1.3	Per cent. + 7.0 - 0.2 + 0.8 + 0.6 + 10.3	£ 6,214 13,513 8,033 4,853 1,415	Per cent. + 0.9 - 0.1 - 0.9 + 1.1 + 5.0	Per cent. + 15·4 + 3·7 + 3·0 + 4·0 + 16·9
Total	42.654	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	34,028	+ 0.3	+ 6.0
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	22,386 6,661 3,855 3,920 2,841	+ 0.6 + 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.2 + 1.1	+ 2·1 - 0·4 + 0·4 + 6·3 - 2·0	18,014 5,473 2,890 3,463 1,927	+ 0.8 - 0.9 + 0.7 + 0.4 - 0.4	+ 77 + 3·1 + 10·0 + 4·5 + 2·3
Total, West Riding Other Districts	39,663 2,991	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	31,767 2,261	+ 0.4	+ 6.4 + 1.0
Total	42 654	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	34 028	+ 0.3	+ 6.0

In the Bradford district employment was good and better than a year ago in every department; compared with a month ago there was a slight decline in spinning and weaving, but an improvement in wool sorting and combing. In the Keighley district employment was good, but every branch showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment continued good, and was better than a year ago, especially in the Halifax district where the spinning branch showed a considerable improvement.

Prices of Raw Wool.

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

wages park, compared with a view	Nov., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Nov., 1911.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops	Pence per lb. 11½ 15½ 28¾	Pence per lb. 11½ 14½ 27½ 27½	Pence per lb. 93/4 13 26
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops	11¼ 15. 16 28, 29½	11, 11¼ 14¾, 15 27¼, 28	93/4 123/4, 131/4

Latatimo king sel	mports	and Ex	ports.	dueo o	10g NO.
- oth the trace has a	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,		or Dec. (-) 1912, on a
	1912. 1912. 1911. Mor				Year ago.
Imports and E	xports of	Raw Woo	l (SHEEP	OR LAMBS).	
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports	46.909 4,067	33,406 4,829	49,131 3,124	+ 13,503 - 762	- 2,222 + 943
Wool 1,000 lbs.	11,489	29,420	11,021	- 17,931	+ 468
Yarn: British	and Irish	Manufact	ures Expo	rted.	
Worsted ", Alpaea and Mohair,	526 4,709 1,359	5,443 1,532	479 5,029 1,329	+ 23 - 734 - 173	+ 47 - 320 + 30
Total, Yarn ,,	6,594	7,478	6,837	- 884	- 243
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted "	7,261 5,535	8,010 5,902	6 865 5,885	- 749 - 367	+ 396 - 350
Total Piece Goods "	12.796	13.912	12,750	- 1.116	+ 46

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 44,823 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	
100 L	Week ended Nov. Inc. (+) or (-) on		or Dec.	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or De (-) on a	
5 25 1 UNE A DEC	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified Total	5,860 10,504 15,844 6,847 5,768 44,823	Per cent. + 0·0 + 0·5 - 0·0 + 1·8 + 0·4	Per cent. + 1·2 - 1·8 + 0·8 + 1·3 + 2·1 + 0·5	£ 3,402 5,431 10,305 5,529 3,456 28,123	Per cent 0·2 - 0·2 - 0·7 - 1·5 - 0·3	Per cent. + 6.4 + 4.5 + 4.6 + 4.9 + 13.3 + 5.8
Districts. Belfast Other Places in Ireland Total, Ireland	17,884 13,237 31,121	+ 0.2 + 0.9 + 0.5	+ 2·1 + 0·8 + 1·6	11.353 7,638 18,991	0.8 - 0.7	+ 8.8 + 4.1
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	6,502 6,334	+ 0·4 + 0·3	- 1.9 - 1.6	4,323 4,265	- 1.4 + 0.6	+ 6·9 + 2·0 + 7·5
Total, Scotland	12,836	+ 0.4	- 1·8 - 4·9	8,588 544	- 0.4	+ 4.7
United Kingdom	44,823	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	28,123	- 0.7	+ 5.8

In the Belfast district employment continued good; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was much better than a year ago. In other parts of Ireland there was also an improvement compared with a Employment in Scotland was good, and showed little change compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago. A scarcity of women workers, principally weavers, was again reported in Scotland and Ireland.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a		
	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or				1000 700	Sitt Street	
Codilla) tons	4,105	2,218	4,052	+ 1,887	+ 53	
Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods	11,692	13,925	13,310	- 2233	- 1,618	
100 yds.	175,326	178,903	152,871	- 3,577	+ 22,455	

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 14,948 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.6 per cent. in the amount of wages

		V	orkpeop	le.	Sua in	Earnings.	
		ended Dec (-) on a		Week ended Nov.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
		Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Month Year ago.		23rd, Mont. 1912. ago.		Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	1::1	3,473 4,139 5,224 2,112	Per cent. + 1·0 - 0·1 + 0·2 - 0·6	Per cent. + 1.5 - 0.7 + 2.3 + 0.8	£ 2,594 2,911 4,113 2,145	Per cent. + 0·2 + 0·6 - 1·1 - 1·2	Per cent. + 9·3 + 8·7 + 7·2 + 5·0
Total _	-	14,948	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	11,763	- 0.4	+ 7.6

Compared with a month ago there was not much change either in the number employed or in the wages paid in any of the departments. Compared with a year ago the wages paid showed an increase of 9.3 per cent. in the preparing department, 8.7 per cent. in the spinning department, and 7.2 per cent. in the weaving department. Of the 14,948 workpeople included in the returns for November, 12,904 (or 86.3 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district. A scarcity of both spinners and weavers was reported.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a		
	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Jute tons	64,562	51,329	55,760	+ 13,233	+ 8,802	
Exports: Jute Yarn . 100 lbs. Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	45,519 143,421	46,961 166,779	49,059 122,685	- 1,442 - 23,358	- 3,540 + 20,736	

SILK TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 8,922 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the amount

Manier langue Herres de	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
oya limon a sidne	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week Inc. (+) ended Dec. (-)			
a direction against to	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches. Throwing —	978 2,556 3,888 703 797	Per cent. + 4.4 + 0.1 - 0.7 - 1.8 - 2.2	Per cent 1.9 - 4.4 + 1.4 + 2.5 - 5.3	£ 472 2,044 2.747 592 621	Per cent. + 6·3 + 0·6 + 0·3 - 4·8 + 2·6	Per cent 3.5 - 1.3 + 4.3 + 7.1 + 6.9	
Total	8,922	- 0.2	- 1.2	6,476	+ 0.5	+ 2.4	
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts. Including Scotland and Leek	3.254 970 2.936 1,762	- 1.6 + 0.5 + 1.1 + 0.1	- 1·8 + 0·3 - 2·9 + 2·0	2,675 753 1,874 1,174	- 1·1 + 4·9 + 0·2 + 2·3	+ 0·3 + 2·0 + 4·5 + 4·1	
Total	8,922	- 0.2	- 1.2	6,476	+ 0.5	+ 2.4	

At Macclesfield employment with silk throwsters and spinners and with hand loom weavers working in factories was good; with power loom weavers, fair; with "outside" hand loom weavers it was bad. At Congleton it was fair with throwsters and spinners, and bad with trimming weavers. At Leek it was fair generally. In the Bradford and Halifax district employment continued fairly good generally, but at Bradford showed some decline on a month ago. In the Eastern Counties it was good, and better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

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

		Nov.,	Oct.	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a		
Description.		1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:— Raw Silk— Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs	91.290	138,948	154,043	- 47,658	- 62,753	
	lbs	36,295	47,794	49,506	- 11,499	- 13,211	
	lbs	49,087	58,270	48,858	- 9,183	+ 229	
	yds	5,651,176	6,878,769	6,164,622	-1,227,593	- 513,446	
Exports:— Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs	8,934	7,285	7,829	+ 1,649	+ '1,105	
	lbs	67,837	66,232	98,879	+ 1,605	- 31,042	
	yds	317,913	431,719	420,992	- 113,806	- 103,079	

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fair generally, and about the same as a month ago. It was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 6,223 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd showed an increase of 0.9 per cent in the number of workpeople employed, and a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.4 per cent. in the amount of wages

	W	orkpeopl	е.		Earnings.	
Litera nati all sam	Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
at algorith of both	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Year ago. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Levers	1,389 2,618 1,543 303 370 6,223	Per cent. + 1·0 + 2·1 - 1·3 - 1·0 + 3·4 + 0·9	Per cent. + 9·1 + 2·4 - 6·5 - 6·2 - 5·9 + 0·4	£ 1,918 2,700 1,195 243 263 6,319	Per cent. + 1·1 + 0·8 - 6·2 - 1·6 + 2·7	Per cent. + 11·1 + 7·3 - 1·1 - 12·6 - 0·8 + 5·4
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland	1,574 1,024 1,819 1,806 6,223	+ 1·3 + 0·5 - 0·5 + 2·4 + 0·9	+ 0·3 + 7·3 - 2·2 - 0·4 + 0·4	1,528 1,439 1,557 1,795 6,319	- 1.5 - 0.3 - 1.6 + 1.0 - 0.6	- 0.5 + 13.5 + 5.6 + 5.4

At Nottingham employment was bad, with short time, in the levers section, about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago; in the curtain section it was good, and in the plain net section, fair. In the Long Eaton district employment continued fairly good, and was much better than a year ago. In the West of England it was fair, and better than a year ago. In the curtain branch in Scotland employment was good, and showed an improvement compared with a year ago.

	Nov.,	Oct ber.	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a		
Description.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	£ 159,021 19,365	£ 174,074 22,697	£ 200,186 7,148	£ - 15,053 - 3,332	£ - 41,165 + 12,217	
Exports: Cotton Lace	315,400 2,106	320,914 2,896	336,965 5,596	- 5,514 - 790	- 21.565 - 3,490	

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 18,391 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of the cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment continued good, and was slightly better than a year ago. At Hinckley employment was fairly good, at Loughborough it was good. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment was fairly good, and better than a

year ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was also fairly good. In Scotland employment showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

December, 1912.

	W	orkpeop	le.	. Earnings.		
District.	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	8,039 2,774 4,794 2,437 347	Per cent. + 0.2 + 0.9 + 0.2 + 1.2 - 2.5	Per cent 0·1 + 3·5 + 3·1 + 4·8 + 4·5	£ 7,058 2,302 3,930 1,838 213	Per cent 0.2 + 0.8 - 0.2 - 2.3 + 2.4	Per cent. + 2·8 + 4·5 + 8·7 + 6·5 + 8·1
Total, United Kingdom	18,391	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	15,341	- 0.3	+ 5.0

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Nov.	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a		
Description.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen ,, Cotton	 £ 44,028 146,771	£ 51,271 178,495	£ 41,206 174,773	£ - 7,243 - 31,724	£ + 2,822 - 28,002	
Exports: Hosiery, Woollen Cotton	 136,830 45,858	182,671 57,095	123,656 48,191	- 45,841 - 11,237	+ 13,174 - 2,333	

CARPET TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 8,199 workpeople, and paying £7,343 in wages, in the week ended November 23rd, 1912, showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 0.6 per cent, in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district power loom weavers reported a further decline in employment, and some short time was worked. In the West Riding of Yorkshire employment was better than a month ago, and in Scotland it was fairly good on the whole.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 31,185 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 6.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

		7	Workpeop	ple.		Earnings	
indiana and ma	Landada			or Dec.	ended		on a
din dende unio		23rd Nov., 1912.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	23rd Nov., 1912.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing, Other Departments Not specified		3,459 807 16,192 10,228 499	Per cent 0.3 - 1.0 + 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.6	Per cent. + 2.7 + 4.6 + 2.4 + 2.5	£ 3.662 1,013 21,490 10,955 613	Per cent. + 0.2 + 1.8 + 2.7 - 0.0	Per cent. + 6.0 + 0.9 + 6.8 + 6.4 + 2.9
Total		31,185	- 0.0	+ 3.5	37,733	+ 1.6	+ 6.4
Districts:— Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts	:::::	14,030 9,883 3,304 780 3,188	+ 0·0 - 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·5 + 0·2	+ 4.6 + 2.4 + 1.9 + 8.5 + 2.3	18,905 11,782 3,058 607 3,381	+ 3·0 + 0·1 + 2·3 + 0·5 - 1·6	+ 8·2 + 4·2 + 5·6 + 5·7 + 4·4
Total _		31,185	- 0.0	+ 3.5	37,733	+ 1.6	+ 6.4

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was moderate and worse than a month ago and a year ago; a good deal of short time was reported. At Basford and Bulwell employment was good and much better than a year ago. At Dundee it was also good.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers in England was fairly good, but not quite so good as a year ago; in Scotland it was reported as bad, and worse engravers to calico printers reported employment as good; in Scotland it was fair.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in the West Riding continued good, and was better than a year ago; about 80 per cent. of the trade union dyers worked overtime and about 13 per cent. worked short time. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment was good, and better than a year ago. Overtime was worked in the cotton warp and hank branches. With *silk* dyers employment was fair at Macclesfield and Leek and bad at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was good.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.-Hosiery trimmers at Hinckley and Loughborough reported employment as good; at Basford and Bulwell it was fair. With calender workers at Dundee it was good, and better than a year

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during November was fairly good generally. It was not quite so good as a month ago, but was rather better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,088 reported 3.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of November compared with 3.3 per cent. a

month ago and 4.6 per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, etc.:—With skinners employment was fair at Leeds and in London; at Birmingham it was quiet and worse than a month ago. With curriers employment was good at Glasgow and Doncaster, at Birmingham it was fairly good and rather better than a year ago; at other centres it was fair generally, and at Leeds and Edinburgh showed an improvement on a month ago. Grounders and skinners reported employment as fairly good and better than a year ago. With general leather workers it was good at Northampton and Manchester; at Leeds, Bolton, Bury and Wigan it was fair, and better than a month

Saddle and Harness Makers.—At Walsall employment with harness makers was fair, but with bridle cutters and horse collar makers it was quiet; with gig saddlers it was bad, and much short time was worked; brown saddlers reported a decline on a month ago. At Birmingham employment was fair with harness makers and bad with brown saddlers; with saddlers at Glasgow it was good, and at Dublin quiet. With brown saddlers and harness makers in London employment was worse than a month ago.

Miscellaneous.—With portmanteau and trunk makers employment was fair in London and at Manchester, and not so good as a month ago; in London it was better than a year ago. With fancy leather workers it was fair generally, rather worse than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago; at Walsall and Birmingham it was reported good.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Nov.,	Cet.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a			
	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Hides, raw, and pleces thereof, dry cwts. Ditto, wet cwts.	62,306 84,730	62,094 88,418	37,246 53,251	+ 212 - 3,688	+ 25,060 + 31,479		
Total Hides, dry and wet cwts.	147,036	150,512	90,497	- 3,476	+ 56,539		
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins ,, (value) £	813.030 290,060	994,512 253,598	717,497 204,422	- 181,482 + 36,462	+ 95,533 + 85,638		
Leather* cwts.	115,348	137,686	125,071	- 22,338	- 9,723		
Exports: Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting . cwts. Saddlery and Harness (value) £ Other Sorts (value) £	21,969 23,942 3,611 48,922 71,780	22,141 25,991 4.000 51,278 81,592	18,224 21,724 3,727 58,118 63,388	- 172 - 2,049 - 389 - 2,356 - 9,812	+ 3.745 + 2,218 - 116 - 9,196 + 8,392		

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

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was better than

Returns from firms employing 69,721 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd showed no change in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

TROVE B. mails - Tellis	W	Vorkpeop	le.	13027	Earnings.	erids
District	Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
Congleton. Wife	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
England & Wales. London Lelcester Lelcester Country District Northampton Country District Kettering	2,837 13,397 3,305 11,309 9,608 3,979	Per cent 0.9 + 0.4 - 1.1 - 0.3 + 0.3 - 1.0 + 1.1	Per cent. + 1·1 + 4·6 + 4·4 + 0·7 + 7·7 + 1·8 + 10·8	3,125 14,527 3,176 11,530 9,449 3,943 2,858	Per cent 2·2 + 1·7 - 1·0 + 0·5 + 0·2 - 4·6 + 0·0	Per cent. + 0.9 + 5.3 + 6.9 + 7.7 + 9.6 + 2.2 + 15.3
Stafford & District Norwich & District Bristol & District Bristol & District Kingswood Leeds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	2,906 4,861 1,431 1,950 2,402 3,259 1,057 3,482	+ 1·1 + 0·3 + 0·7 - 1·5 + 1·8 - 0·4 + 0·9 + 1·1	+ 10·8 + 5·9 + 0·3 + 1·4 + 2·1 - 0·3 + 27·0 + 3·2	2,858 4,277 1,347 1,947 2,302 2,979 877 3,049	+ 0·1 + 0·1 + 1·1 - 2·4 + 1·0 - 5·7 + 0·7 + 2·3	+ 15.3 + 6.4 + 5.0 + 2.7 + 4.9 - 4.0 + 27.1 + 3.7
ENGLAND & WALES _	65,783	+ 0.1	+ 4.0	65,386	- 0.1	+ 6.1
SCOTLAND IRELAND	3, 558 380	+ 0.4 - 7.5	- 0·1 - 5·5	3,500 245	- 3·3 - 7·9	- 0·5 - 6·1
United Kingdom _	69,721	+ 0.0	+ 3.8	69,131	- 0.3	+ 5.7

At Leicester and Northampton employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago; some short time was reported. At Kettering there was a decline compared with a month ago, but a slight improvement compared with a year ago. With army bootmakers in Northamptonshire employment continued good. At Norwich and at Leeds employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago. At Kingswood a good deal of overtime was reported. In Scotland there was a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago, but employment on the whole was fairly good.

Imports and Exports of Boots and Shoes.

CLOSED REFERENCE	Nov.,	October,	Nov	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1912, on a		
	1912.	1912.	8 15,183 9 56,898 4 2,863 0 5,577 9 13,187	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports (less re-exports): Leather doz. pairs value £ Rubber doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	16,334 66,427 5,027 7,016 17,645 14,941	27,188 87,919 7,914 8,890 12,539 12,363	56,898 2,863 5,577 13,187	- 10,854 - 21,492 - 2,887 - 1,874 + 5,106 + 2,578	+ 1,151 + 9,529 + 2,164 + 1,439 + 4,458 + 2,951	
Exports (British & Irish) Leather _ doz. pairs value £ Rubber doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	132,230 368,335 8,078 9,080 5,859 5,377	142,514 407,906 11,685 12,255 10,260 9,377	111,552 321,577 12,126 13,369 10,223 8,308	- 10,284 - 39,571 - 3,607 - 3,175 - 4,401 - 4,000	+ 20,678 + 46,758 - 4,048 - 4,289 - 4,364 - 2,931	

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London. - Employment during November was moderate and not so good as a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £11,889 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended November 23rd showed a decrease of 8.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and an increase of 6.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was, on the whole, fair and slightly better than a month ago; it showed little change compared with a year ago.

Leeds.—Returns from firms employing 9,665 work-

people in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended November 23rd, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 1.2 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment in this branch was fair. The Jewish operatives were fairly well employed, but not so busy as during

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

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in November 1912, were valued at £280,969 as compared with £398,168 in October, 1912, and £240,581 in November, 1911; and the Exports for the same months at £709,586, £762,976, and £641,237 respectively.

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, on the whole, good, but showed a decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of November was 1.3 compared with 0.6 a month ago, and 2.3 a year ago. At Denton and Stockport employment was reported as good, but there was a decline at the end of the month at Denton on account of the close of the ladies' felt season.

Imports and Exports

ALL MANAGEMENT AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF T	II POL CO	WII W MIL	POLUM	A STATE OF THE STA	Carly at 12 at 15 at 15
and of these was l	November	October,	November	Inc. (+) o in Nov., 1	or Dec. (-) 1912, on a
Description.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Linea seque di la la	no prome	deposit v	PETER I	1 1 11 .3	stay god
Imports: Hats, Feltdozens ,, Straw, ,, Other sorts ,,	20,537 5,736 80,835	42,231 13,190 74,135	11,048 6,444 40,793	- 21,694 - 7,454 + 6,700	+ 9,489 - 708 + 40,042
Total "	107,108	129,556	58,285	- 22,448	+ 48,823
Exports: Hats, Felt, Straw ,, Other sorts ,,	46,643 38,367 17,785	62,165 46,593 17,396	31,038 43,719 17,363	- 15,522 - 8,226 + 390	+ 15,605 - 5,352 + 422
Total "	102,795	126,153	92,120	- 23,358	+ 10,675

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was fair with retail firms and moderate with court and private dressmakers; in both branches it showed a decline compared with a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, etc., trades employment was moderate. Employment, generally, was fair in the shirt and collar trade, and in the corset trade.

Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,938 dressmakers in the week ended November 23rd, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,089 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd, showed a decrease of 5.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 9:6 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West End employment

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 2,988 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended November 23rd, showed a decrease of 9.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and an increase of 4.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate and showed the usual seasonal decline

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade showed a decline compared with a month ago and was moderate; it was slightly better than a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades firms employing 2,017 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd showed an increase of 3.8 per cent, in the number employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 1.9 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment was fair.

December, 1912.

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

Shirt and Collar Trade .- Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 6,313 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,277 in wages in the week ended November 23rd, showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,633 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended November 23rd, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 0.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 19,556 workpeople in the last week of the month showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and of 0.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

18 1 37 1 30 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
- Date 64 - CELY 25 +	last week of Nov., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:	100 + OUT	1-	atoli .	
Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland Southern Counties Scotland	5,761 1,340 6,655 5,047	Per cent. + 0.2 - 2.3 + 0.8 + 0.4	Per cent. + 1·1 + 1·1 + 0·5 + 0·3	
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	18,803 753	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	
Total	19,556	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,872 members had 0.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 0.8 per cent. a month ago and 1.0 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 532 members had 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, the same percentage as a month ago and a year ago.

The Imports of paper in November, 1912, were valued at £610,638, as compared with £665,861 in October, 1912, and £582,735 in November, 1911; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £331,283, £336,276, and £294,076 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment was good with letterpress printers and fair with lithographic printers, and was better than both a month ago and a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions	Percent	age Uner at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	at end of Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1912.	Oct 1912.	Nov., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21.522 5,488	3·8 0·9	6.1	6·3 1·2	- 2·3 - 1·4	- 2·5 - 0·3
Lancs. and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	7,385 2,520	3·0 0·5	4·0 2·0	4·0 1·1	- 1.0 - 1.5	- 1·0 - 0·6
West Midlands S. & S.W. Countles and Wales	2,744 4,083	2·0 1·4	3·9 2·1	2·8 1·6	- 1·9 - 0·7	- 0.8
Scotland	5,308 2,563	2·9 5·3	3.7 6.8	2·9 4·8	- 0.8 - 1.5	+ 0.5
United Kingdom	51,613	29	4.5	4.2	- 16	- 1.3

London.—There was an improvement in the state of employment, the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of the month being lower than for any month since November, 1910.

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers was good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With lithographic printers employment was fair; an improvement was reported at Bradford, but at Glasgow and Birmingham employment was worse than a month ago and a year ago.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was good generally, and better than a month ago. In London overtime was worked, but some decline was reported as compared with a year ago. At Dublin employment continued slack

de represente tra	No. of Members of Unions	at end of		Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
20012 200 01 7020 1-44 - 1-94 0 1 1020	at end of Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	3,418 3,074	1.8	2.5	1·5 1·9	- 0·7 - 0·6	+ 0.3
United Kingdom	6,492	2.0	2.6	1.7	- 0.6	+ 0.3

BUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair during November. It showed a slight decline on the whole compared with Octo-

ber, but was better than a year ago.

Returns received from 927 firms, employing 57,467 workpeople at the end of November, show that in the case of skilled tradesmen there was a decrease in the total number employed of 1.9 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.2 per cent. compared with a year ago; while in the case of labourers there was a decrease of 1.9 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 13.5 per cent. compared with a vear ago.

District	No. paid on last	Dec. ((+) or -) on a	No. paid on last	Inc. ((+) or -) on a
James de han mil	pay-day in Nov. 1912.		Year ago.	pay-day in Nov., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
vilaterna Sp	S SION	Skilled Tradesme	n. 915	L	abourers.	spidolik ditan
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties & Wales Other Districts	9,234 2,832 4,728 3,912 4,919 741	- 50 - 61 - 45 - 170 - 40 - 34	+ 138 + 292 + 175 + 364 + 112 - 5	6,926 2,188 4,259 3,441 3,516 555	+ 90 - 112 - 236 - 30 + 85 - 1	+ 617 + 237 + 756 + 790 + 563 + 14
England and Wales	26,416	- 400	+1,076	20,885	- 204	+ 2,977
Scotland	3,179 617	- 141 - 55	- 391 - 35	2,191 466	- 186 - 60	- 79 - 94
United Kingdom	30,212	- 596	+ 650	23,542	- 450	+ 2,804
a break ban kinke	Lac	ls and B	oys.	Sperial	Total.	iog by
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashre and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts	492 423 912 415 580 55	+ 22 + 8 + 2 + 1 - 1	- 16 - 40 - 40 + 17 - 16 - 7	5,443 9,899 7,768 9,015	+ 62 - 165 - 279 - 200 + 46 - 36	+ 739 + 489 + 891 + 1,171 + 659 + 2
England and Wales	2,877	+ 32	- 102	50,178	- 572	+ 3,951
Scotland	736 100	- 16 - 5	- 64 - 19	6,106 1,183	- 343 - 120	- 534 - 148
United Kingdom	3,713	+ , 11,	- 185	57,467	- 1,035	+ 3,269

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of November was 2.5, as compared with 2.8 a month ago, and 3.1 a year ago. The corresponding percentage for plumbers was 4.7 for all three periods. With bricklayers, masons, and painters employment was reported as worse than a month ago, while with plasterers and slaters an improvement was reported; compared with a year ago there was a general improvement.

For London the Trade Union returns show that the percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed was 5.6, the same percentage as a month ago, as compared with 4.8 a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 15.6, 13.1, and 10.1. Employment in London was slack with plumbers, plasterers, and painters.

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

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Employment was slack with plasterers on the Tyne, with painters at North Shields, Stockton, and Manchester, and with bricklayers and painters at Warrington and Bury. With slaters and tilers in the North of England employment was exceptionally good.

Employment was slack with painters and plumbers at Birmingham, with plumbers and carpenters at Burton, with bricklayers at West Bromwich, Nottingham, and Worthampton, with masons at Oxford and Cambridge, and with painters at Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and

Employment was dull with masons and plasterers at Plymouth, and with bricklayers at Brighton, Cheltenham, Bristol, Bridgwater, and Newport. It was slack with masons and painters at Edinburgh, Leith, and Dundee and with plasterers at Aberdeen. Employment was slack with painters at Dublin and Cork.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good in these trades, although there was a slight decline compared with October; it was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 45,110 reported 2.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 2.4 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 3.1 per cent. in November, 1911.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment in these trades was again fair, and about the same as in October; it was rather better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 3.4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 3.2 per cent. a month ago and 4.0 per cent. a year ago. Employment was reported as good at Belfast, Glasgow and Dublin, and moderate at Hull; with cabinetmakers it was good on the Tyne and Tees and at Bristol and Sheffield, slack at Edinburgh, and quiet at Nottingham; with french polishers in London employment was bad; with organ builders good generally.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in November 1912, were valued at £35,370, as compared with £36,480 in October, 1912, and £33,398 in November, 1911; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £137,782, £151,911 and £147,820 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.
Employment continued fairly good, and was better than in November, 1911. Trade Unions reported 2.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 2.4 per cent. a month ago and 3.4 per cent. a year ago. At Hull, Sheffield and Dundee employment was good, while at Nottingham it was quiet

and at Liverpool du	Nov.,	oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (Dec. (Nov., 19	-) in
Description.	1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads. 309,969 457,783	Loads. 426,477 874,517	Loads. 318,080 462,961	Loads. -116,508 -416,734	Loads 8,111 - 5,178
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 12,970	£ 10,826	£ 15,023	+ 2,144	- £,053

Coopers.

Employment continued fairly good, and was about the same as in the previous month. It was good at Edinburgh, Birmingham, Belfast, and Dublin.

Coachbuilding.

Employment was good on the whole in this trade, but showed a decline compared with a month ago. Trade Unions reported 2.4 per cent. of their members unemployed, as compared with 1.7 per cent. in October and 2.9 per cent. in November, 1911. In London and at Leeds, Liverpool and Leicester employment was only moderate. At Belfast it was quiet, at Glasgow, Wolverhampton and Coventry fair, at Dublin bad, and in the motor branches at Manchester and Salford slack.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment was good in this trade during November. Trade Unions reported 2.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 2.0 per cent. a month ago and 2.5 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in November, 1912 were valued at £37,722, as compared with £36,917 in October, 1912, and £39,207 in November, 1911; the Exports for the same months were valued at £21,126,

£23,374, and £22,543 respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment continued moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths; at Liverpool it was good, and in London good for the time of year. Packing case makers were well employed at Glasgow and fairly so at Manchester and in London. Employment was moderate with cane and wicker workers at Basford (Notts), and fair with skip and basket makers at Oldham.

POTTERY TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 19,170 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, but a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a small increase in the number employed, and an increase of 4.8 per cent. in the total earnings.

	W	orkpeopl	е.	I	Earnings.	
To be allowed at	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	ended Dec. (-) on	
+41 700 to 1000 vote	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,172 12,026 3,972	Per cent 0.8 + 0.9 + 0.5	Per cent. + 2.8 - 0.8 + 2.2	£ 3,685 11,920 3,720	Per cent 0.8 + 0.0 - 1.0	Per cent. + 8·7 + 2·4 + 9·0
Total	19,170	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	19,325	- 0.3	+ 4.8
Districts:— Potteries	14,427 4,743	+ 0.6 + 0.4	+ 0.3 + 0.6	14,038 5,287	- 0·2 - 0·7	+ 43 + 6.1
Total	19,170	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	19,325	- 0.3	+ 4.8

In the Potteries employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; packers, however, reported a little short time. In other districts employment was good generally. Clay tobacco pipe makers at Manchester also reported trade as good.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in November, 1912, were valued at £92,056, as compared with £83,235 in October, 1912, and £89,884 in November, 1911; the Exports for the same months were valued at £302,442, £348,018, and £293,169 respectively.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade was fairly good on the whole, but showed a seasonal decline; it was better than a year ago. Employment in the cement trade was very good in the Medway district.

Returns from brick-making firms employing 11,457 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.9 per cent. in the wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 6.6 per cent, in the amount of wages paid

	N	ork	peopl	le.		Earnings.				
Districts	Week		Inc. (ec. (-			Week		inc. (
	Nov. 23rd, 1912.		onth go.		ear go.	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.			ear go.
		ce	er nt.	ce	er ent.	£	ce	nt.	(6	er ent.
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,542	-	0.3	+	4.2	4,478	-	0.8	+	12.9
Midland and Eastern Counties	3,730	-	2.0	-	1.3	4,097	-	4.5	+	4-3
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	2,633	-	5.9		3.1	3,170	-	7.1	+	3.9
Scotland Other Districts	720 832	+	1.6		6.0	823 807	17	2.2	+-	10·8 5·5
Total	11,457	15	1.5	+	0.1	13,375	-	3.9	+	6.6

Employment in the brick trade continued good on the whole in the Northern Counties, in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, and in Scotland; in these districts it was nearly as good as in October, and much better than in November last year. In the remaining districts it was somewhat below that of the previous month, but (except in Nottinghamshire) it still remained fairly good on the whole, and showed a moderate improvement on last year. In Nottinghamshire, however, it was worse than last year, and was described as bad, with much short time, and stocks increasing.

December, 1912.

In the cement trade employment in November was very good in the Medway district, and much overtime was worked. At Cambridge and on the Tees it was

The imports of cement during November, 1912, amounted to 8,322 tons, compared with 10,194 tons in October, 1912, and 6,097 tons in November, 1911. The exports for the same periods were 61,299 tons, 67,054 tons, and 62,621 tons respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 8,158 workpeople in the week ended November 23rd showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 8.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	ole.		Earnings	
ar and a second	Week ended Nov.		(+) or -) on a	Week	ended Dec. (-) on	
	23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Glass Bottle	5,692 1,819	Per cent. + 0.8 + 0.6	Per cent. + 11.4 + 0.6	£ 7,713 2,196	Per cent. + 0.8 + 1.9	Per cent. + 15.2 + 1.1
Other Branches	647	+ 1.9	+ 1.7	735	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Total	8,158	+ 0.8	+ 8.0	10,644	+ 1.0	+ 11.0
Districts North of England	858 4,775 551 960 653 361	+ 0·1 + 1·6 - 1·8 - 0·1 + 0·6 - 0·3	+ 2·9 + 13·7 - 4·2 + 1·5 - 1·1 + 6·2	1,127 6,394 684 1,196 851 392	+ 10·5 - 0·0 - 6·4 - 0·7 + 4·8 + 5·7	- 2·3 + 18·4 - 1·6 + 0·6 + 7·7 + 7·4
Total	8,158	+ 0.8	+ 8.0	10,644	+ 1.0	+ 11.0

Employment with glass bottle makers was good gene rally. In Yorkshire and the North of England it was better than a month ago and a year ago, while at St. Helens and in Scotland no change was reported. At St. Helens employment was fair with sheet glass flatteners and cutters. At Birmingham it was fair with flint glass makers; with flint glass cutters and plate glass bevellers it was good, overtime being worked. At Wordsley and Stourbridge it continued good with flint glass makers, and very good, with overtime, with cutters. Pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear reported it as very fair, and glass blowers in London as good.

Imports and Exports.

Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,		or Dec. (- 1912, on a
1912.	1912.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
cwts.	ewts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
152,470	113,534	104,293	+ 18,936	+ 28,177
28,985	32,097	25,853	- 3.112	+ 3.132
83,755	77,050	84,757	+ 6,705	- 1,002
• 1,027	186	894	+ 841	+ 133
gross. 150,417	gross. 145,030	gross. 143,771	gross. + 5,387	gross. + 6,646
cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts	cwts.
20,334	29,657	18,708	- 9.323	+ 1.626
		8,317	- 169	- 268
		58,798	- 16,529	- 5,574
89,772	110,568	98,985	gross. - 20,796	gross. - 9,213
	ewts. 132,470 28,985 83,756 1,027 gross. 150,417 cwts. 20,334 8,049 53,224 gross.	ewts. 132,470 13,534 28,985 32,097 83,765 77,050 1,027 186 gross. 150,417 145,030 cwts. 20,334 29,657 28,049 8,218 53,224 69,763 gross. gross. gross. 20,352 29,657 29,	ewts. cwts. 132,470 113,534 104,293 104,293 28,985 32,097 84,757 1,027 gross. 150,417 145,030 143,771 cwts. cwts. 20,334 29,667 18,708 8,049 8,218 8,317 55,224 69,753 58,798 gross.	1912 1912 1911 Month ago. 1912 1911 Month ago. 113,534 104,293 +18,936 132,470 113,534 104,293 +18,936 135,755 77,050 84,757 +6,705 1,027 186 894 gross. 150,417 186 gross. 145,030 143,771 +5,387 145,030 143,771 +5,387 145,030 143,771 +5,387 150,417 189,033 143,771 -1,387 150,417 16,529 16,529 16,529 16,529 16,529 16,529 16,529 16,529 16,529 105

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

The weather during November was generally fine until the last week of the month, when some time was lost by labourers outside the regular farm staff through rain and snow. Apart from such interruption, these men were fairly well employed at such work as threshing, raising the root crops, potato-lifting, spreading manure, and repairing hedges. The demand for their services was generally met by the supply, but some scarcity of men was reported in a few districts, more particularly in the Midland Counties.

Northern Counties. -- Extra labourers were in fairly regular employment until the end of the month, when unfavourable weather caused some loss of time. The supply of such men was generally about equal to the demand, though some scarcity was reported in parts of the Longtown (Cumberland) and Settle (Yorkshire) Rural Districts, while there was a surplus in the Patrington and Scarborough (Yorkshire) Rural Districts. An upward tendency in wages was reported at several of the hiring fairs for indoor farm servants which were held during November in Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, and a more pronounced advance in wages took place at the hirings in Cumberland, West-morland, and Lancashire, in which counties a number of increases of from 10s. to £1 for the half-year were re-

Midland Counties.—There was a fair demand for extra labourers in most districts, and an insufficient supply of men was again reported in several districts in these counties. Such districts in November included several parts of Cheshire, and the Tamworth (Staffordshire), Oswestry (Shropshire), Pershore (Worcestershire), Monks Kirby (Warwickshire), Oundle and Wellingborough (Northamptonshire), Banbury (Oxfordshire), and Buntingford (Hertfordshire) Rural Districts; a surplus of men was reported in the Hayfield (Derbyshire) and Upton-on-Severn (Worcestershire) Rural Districts. More men for permanent situations were wanted in the Bucklow (Cheshire), Cannock (Staffordshire), Monks Kirby (Warwickshire), and Daventry, Oundle, and Wellingborough (Northamptonshire) Rural Districts.

Eastern Counties .- Threshing, raising the root crops, and other seasonal work provided a good deal of employment on most days in November for extra labourers in these counties. The supply of such men, while usually sufficient, was not equal to requirements in parts of the Brigg and Welton (Lincolnshire) and Downham and East-and-West-Flegg (Norfolk) Rural Districts, and there was some scarcity of men for permanent situations in the Loddon-and-Clavering (Nor-

Southern and South-Western Counties. - Reports from these counties state that extra labourers were generally employed on such work as threshing, raising and storing roots, lifting potatoes, hedging, ditching, and manure carting. They were in excess of the demand in parts of the Farnham (Surrey), Hartley Wintney and Andover (Hampshire), Cricklade-and-Wootton Bassett (Wiltshire) and Wareham-and-Purbeck (Dorset) Rural Districts, while more could have been employed, if available, in the Bridge and Isle of Thanet (Kent), Rye (Sussex) and Chard (Somerset) Rural Districts. for permanent situations were reported to be somewhat scarce in the Blean (Kent), Petworth (Sussex), Chippenham (Wiltshire), Dursley, Northleach and Stow-on-the-Wold (Gloucestershire), Kingsbridge and Newton Abbot (Devonshire), and West Penwith (Cornwall) Rural Dis-

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair in London, and fairly good on the whole, and about the same as a year ago, at the other principal ports.

London.*—Employment continued fair generally during November. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the five weeks ended November 30th, 1912, was 15,881, an in-

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

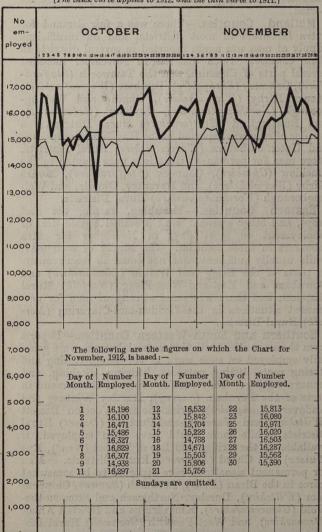
crease of 1.5 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 5.5 per cent, as compared with November 1911

Dinu bud vilar		aily Number of at Princips			
yd Jaol naw cur	DALLOS II	In Docks.	OLD ES	2 24 2593	The Same
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 102 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended Nov. 2nd " " " 9th " 16th " " 23rd " " 30th	5,723 6,143 5,790 5,855 6,286	2,381 2,521 2,481 2,089 2,233	8,104 8,664 8,271 7,944 8,519	7,780 7,396 7,461 7,661 7,603	15,884 16,060 15,732 15,605 16,122
Average for 5 weeks ended Nov. 30th, 1912	} 5,959	2,341	8,300	7,581	15,881
Average for Oct., 1912	5,815	2,593	8,408	7.239	15,647
" Nov. 1911	5,368	2,422	7,790	7,257	15,047

During November, 1912, the maximum number employed was on the 25th (16,971), and the minimum number on the 18th (14,671). During November, 1911, the maximum number occurred on the 23rd (16,654) and the minimum number on the 4th (13,837).

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

[The thick curve applies to 1912, and the thin curve to 1911.]



The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Docks was 1,789 in November, 1912, as compared with 1,582 in the previous month, and 1,086 in November, 1911.

Liverpool.—Employment was good with dock labourers at the North End docks, where much overtime was worked, and fair at the Central and South End docks. It was fairly good, and slightly better than a month ago, with quay and railway carters.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear continued fair with dock and quayside labourers, and good with coal-trimmers and teemers. Dock labourers continued well employed at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. Employment was fair generally at Hull, fairly good at Grimsby, and good at Goole. It was good at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and at Gravesend. Employment was fair, and slightly better than a month ago at Plymouth It also showed some improvement at Bristol, where it was fairly good. Employment was fair at Newport and Cardiff, and good at Swansea. At Glasgow it was fair, but not so good as a month ago; it was slack, and worse than a month ago, at Greenock. At Grangemouth and Dundee employment was good, and at Dundee it was better than in October. Employment was fair at Belfast and bad at Londonderry.

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 44,181 seamen,* of whom 4,247 (9.6 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign going vessels. Compared with November, 1911, there was a net increase of 158 in the total number shipped. The most marked increases were at Cardiff and at Glasgow.

During the eleven months ended November, 1912, the total number of seamen* shipped was 497,641, an increase of 10,585 on the total for the corresponding period of 1911. There were large increases at Southampton, Liverpool, London, and Cardiff; at the Tyne Ports, Newport (Mon.), and Swansea there were decreases.

Lascars are not included in the figures.

	20(3)	Numb	er of Sea	men* shi	pped in		
Principa! Ports.	1	Novemb	er,		n months ended November,		
dien Zing A	1911.	1912	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in 1912.	1911.	1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1912.	
ENGLAND & WALES			100		40.00	God San	
Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough	2,578 467 289	2,520 293 233	- 58 - 174 - 56	30,355 4,117 4,290	28.140 4,525 4,305	- 2,215 + 408 + 15	
Hull	1,503 128	1,318	- 185 - 85	14,192 1,366	14,843	+ 651 - 208	
Bristol Channel Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardiff† Swansea	1,131 1,210 3,810 327	975 1,025 4,806 332	- 156 - 185 + 996 + 5	13,615 10,161 41,499 4,788	13,776 9,429 42,841 4,088	+ 161 - 732 + 1,342 - 700	
Other Ports. Liverpool	16,082 7,945 4,136	15,821 7,752 4,117	- 261 - 193 - 19	178,668 84,448 44,323	183,066 86,817 49,884	+ 4,398 + 2,369 + 5,561	
SCOTLAND.	275	293	+ 18	4,153	4.110	47	
Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	120	264	+ 18 + 144	2,666	2,772	- 43 + 106	
Hasgow	3 688	4,215	+ 527	45,735	45,469	- 266	
IRELAND. Oublin Selfast	171 163	48 126	- 123 - 37	728 1,952	780 1,638	+ 52 - 314	
Total	44,023	44,181	+ 158	487,056	497,641	+10,585	

* 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.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

THE fish landed in November, 1912, showed a decrease both in quantity and value compared with November,

The following Table shows the quality and value of the fish landed in November, 1912 and 1911:—

	Qua	antity.	Value.		
1 10,7 2 10,7 7 1	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	
Scotland	Cwts. 1,409,510 227,999 64,309	Cwts. 2,095,467 293,117 33,701	£ 892,974 142,584 22,129	£ 898,491 152,259 15,789	
Total _	1,701,818	2,422,285	1,057,687 34,187	1,066,539 31,986	
Total Value	2 2000		1,091,874	1,098,525	

Employment at the principal ports during November was fairly good.

At Grimsby employment was good with fishermen and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers; it was, on the whole, better than in November, 1911. At Hull it was bad with fishermen and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers. Employment at Yarmouth and Lowestoft was good with all classes; at the latter port it was better than a year ago. At Aberdeen employment was good with fishermen and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Peterhead it was good with fishermen and fish curers and fair with fish dock labourers. Employment at Fraserburgh was moderate with fishermen, bad with fish dock labourers, and good with fish curers. At Macduff employment was moderate generally. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations, being greatly hindered by stormy weather, were but moderately successful

The Exports of herrings, cured or salted, during November, 1912, were valued at £991,665, as compared with £692,696 in October, 1912, and £708,908 in November, 1911.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.-Unemployment. APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.*

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

229. Workmen engaged in the making and finishing, either on or off the site, of carton pierre and artificial stone for buildings, and the fixing of the same. (Reconsideration of Decision, 641.)

230. Sheet iron workers engaged in making ships' ranges.
231. Workmen making sheet steel stoves used for enamelling,

japanning, &c.
232. Toolsetters for small general brasswork on capstan lathes,

202. 1001setters for small general brasswork on capstan lathes, and on hand presses and power presses.

233. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron shackles, thimbles, and other small wrought-iron articles used by collieries, shipbuilders, &c.

by collieries, shipbuilders, &c. 234. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of wind screens

for motor cars.

235. Workmen engaged in the making of metal window frames.
(Reconsideration of Decision 416.)

236. Workmen engaged in the casting and finishing of

DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

1183. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture or repair of mechanical tools or machinery for forming the mouths of glass bottles.

1184. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the construction or repair of lime washing, disinfecting and fruit-tree spraying

machines.

1187. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in testing scale beams and weighing machines, such as are not commonly used in retail trade, and employed in connection with the manufacture or repair of these machines.

1193. Workmen engaged in attending on the valves for sinking and raising pontoons in connection with the repair or decoration of ships.

1194. An iron turner engaged wholly or mainly in turning

spindles for churns.

1195. A workman employed in a railway wagon repairing shop, and engaged in screwing bolts for use in the repair of railway

wagons.

1196. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the construction and repair of floating pontoons.

1198. Estate carpenters, masons and slaters described as working at general estate repairs to farm buildings and cottages or rebuilding same in the Mostyn District, North Wales, when not occupied in their small holdings, at hay and corn harvest, and attending local cattle sales or fairs.

Applications Nos. 1-228 were published in the Labour Gazettes for April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November.

In the opinion of the Umpire, workmen as above described cannot be regarded as employed in an insured trade "occa-

sionally only."

1203. Workmen engaged in making gun-sighting gear (other

1203. Workmen engaged in making gun-sighting gear (other than optical instruments).

This Decision and No. 1202 below supersede Decision No. 1020. (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for October.)

1205. Workmen employed in an airship factory, and engaged wholly or mainly in driving an engine used in electrically compressing hydrogen gas for airships.

1207. Workmen described as lift ropers employed in the mechanical engineering department of the Underground Railways, and engaged wholly or mainly in removing and replacing ropes, sheaves and shafts in connection with the repair of passenger lifts.

1208. Workmen employed by a firm of cartridge case makers,

1208. Workmen employed by a firm of cartridge case makers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture or repair of machinery or machine tools.

1209. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the making, fitting up and finishing of sword blades and bayonets, including the browning and testing and the fitting of the same to hilts. (Application 228.)

This decision is substituted for Decision No. 1093. (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for October.)

1211. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in fixing in or round dwelling houses, shops and other buildings, gates and railings, the fixing of which commonly forms part of a building contract.

This decision modifies Decision No. 682. (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for August.)

LABOUR GAZETTE for August.)
1212. "Workmen" engaged wholly or mainly in connection with insured trades, and employed as sketchers and progress men.

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

1181. Tinsmiths and labourers employed at railway works, and engaged wholly or mainly in repairs to foot-warmers, lamps, oil

and water cans.

1182. Workmen employed in quarries and mines, and engaged wholly or mainly in cutting and sharpening detachable rods of steel which require frequent renewal or constant sharpening, and are used for drilling holes in rock.

This decision modifies Decision No. 937. (Board of Trade Labour Gazette for September.)

1185. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of steel and wood revolving shutters, small lifts worked by hand power, and collapsible gates.

lapsible gates.

1186. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in testing scale beams and weighing machines which are in use, to see if they are correct and of sufficient strength.

1189. A workman employed in connection with the manufacture of iron and steel tubes, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of a tube springer.

in the work of a tube springer.

1190. Workmen employed by manufacturers of motor car accessories, and engaged in the making of cape cart hoods for motors.

1191. Workmen employed by a firm of auctioneer notice board contractors, and engaged wholly or mainly in making or fixing up temporarily on premises boards stating that the premises are

1192. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making and fitting together wrought iron parts of small forges for heating

1197. Workmen employed in a separate forging establishment, and described as fettlers engaged in chipping tyre and axle blooms.

blooms.

1200. Workmen employed by a firm of calico printers' engravers, and engaged in turning off copper rollers, dies and mills, in lathe by motive power.

This Decision reverses Decision No. 897. (BOARD OF TRADE

This Decision reverses Decision No. 897. (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for September.)

1201. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of small welded kitchen boilers for domestic hot water supply, not being of a kind usually made in mechanical engineering (including boiler making) shop or establishment, and not being covered by Decisions relating to ironfounding. (Application 225.)

1202. Workmen engaged in making the optical portion of gunsichting gear

sighting gear.

This Decision and No. 1203 above supersede Decision No. 1020.

(Board of Trade Labour Gazette for October.)

1204. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making shuttles, bobbins and skewers for use in connection with cotton and wool

machinery.

1206. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in making agricultural cattle cribs not fixed to buildings.

1210. Workmen employed by a railway company, and engaged wholly or mainly in the upkeep, including the painting, of existing signal rodding and outside signal apparatus.

1213. A workman described as a rigger, and employed in keeping in repair all rigging on the masts of a wireless telegraph station.

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

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

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF, AND IN THE COURSE OF, THE EMPLOY-MENT: SEAMAN RETURNING TO SHIP: BURDEN OF PROOF.

Where a workman is injured by accident, compensation under the Workman's Compensation Act, 1906, is only payable where the accident was one arising out of, and in the course of, the employment. It is established that in the case of a fatal accident the burden is upon the dependants who claim compensation to prove that the accident was one arising out of, and also in the course of, the employment.

also in the course of, the employment.

A seaman was employed upon a steam-lighter. While the lighter was lying in harbour a tug lay between her and the quay, the vessels being connected, and the tug being connected with the quay, by planks. The man went ashore with leave, and appears to have set out in the dark to return to the ship. The next morning his cap was found lying on the belting of the tug, and several weeks afterwards his body was found in the harbour. His dependants claimed compensation, but the Sheriff-Substitute. that there was no evidence sufficient to support the inference that the man had met his death by accident arising out of his

employment. The dependants appealed.

The Court of Session dismissed the appeal, holding that they were unable to say that the decision was wrong on the facts as proved. Walker v. Ross and Marshall, Limited—Court of Session—November 27th, 1912.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT: CLAIM: REASONABLE CAUSE FOR FAILURE TO GIVE NOTICE.

Proceedings to recover compensation under the Act are not maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident.

jured, and unless the claim for compensation has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident. The want of any such notice, however, is not to be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found in the proceedings that the employer is not, or would not if a notice were then given, be prejudiced in his defence by the want, or that such want was occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause. The failure to make a claim within six months is not to be a bar to the maintenance of proceedings if it is found that such failure was occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause.

A workman, employed as a shipwright, for some time up to August 5th, 1911, suffered from pain in his neck and shoulder. On August 5th his complaint was diagnosed as muscular rheumatism. He got worse; and on November 11th left his employment, and was treated for a severe strain of the neck. On December 13th, as the result of further medical enquiry, he was said to be suffering from a partial dislocation of the head from the spine, and he was removed to an hospital in a dangerous condition. His employers provided an ambulance for his removal. In January, 1912, he gave his employers notice of an accident which he alleged had happened to him in the course of his work on June 1st, 1911, and which was the cause of his injury. He accordingly made a claim for compensation in respect of the injuries so caused.

When the claim came before the Sheriff Substitute the employer than the course of the injuries are came before the Sheriff Substitute the employer than the course of the injuries so caused.

When the claim came before the Sheriff Substitute, the em-When the claim came before the Sheriff Substitute, the employers contended that the required notice of the accident had not been given, nor had the claim been made within the prescribed period. The Sheriff Substitute found that it was practicable for the workman to have given notice of the accident immediately after it happened, and before he left his employment; that the respondents were prejudiced by the want of such notice; and that although the workman might possibly have been under a mistake as to his condition, after August 5th he was, in fact, under no such mistake, as he himself attributed that condition to the alleged accident. The Sheriff-Substitute accordingly refused to hear any evidence as to the happening of the alleged accident, and dismissed the claim for compensation. The workman appealed.

The Court of Session held that there was a reasonable cause for the man not having sooner given notice of the accident and brought his claim, and that the Sheriff was wrong in his conclusion. The case was sent back to the Sheriff-Substitute, with instructions to him to hear the evidence and determine whether the alleged accident had happened, and whether the man's condition was due to that accident. Ellis v. Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, Limited—Court of Session—November 27th, 1912.

(2) Coal Mines Acts.

MINERS IN PIT REFUSING TO WORK: USE OF CAGE FOR PURPOSE OF ASCENDING REFUSED: UNLAWFUL DETENTION IN PIT.

of Ascending Refused: Unlawful Detention in Pit.

Under the powers of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, special rules, which are subject to approval by the Home Secretary, must be made for every coal mine in order to secure the safety, convenience, and proper discipline of the persons employed in or about the mine. To act in contravention of, or fail to comply with, any of such special rules is an offence punishable summarily.

A miner descended the pit on a morning in May, 1911, in a shift which, in the ordinary course, would have ended at 4 p.m. He was ordered to do certain work, which he refused to do, contending that the work would have involved a breach of certain agreements made between his union and the colliery

manager. He then, accompanied by other miners who sympathised with him, asked to be allowed to return to the surface. Permission to ascend was refused, and he was detained at the bottom of the shaft for two hours. Subsequently proceedings were taken against the man for breach of contract, and he was ordered to pay a fire of 5s. He then brought an action against

were taken against the man for breach of contract, and he was ordered to pay a fine of 5s. He then brought an action against the colliery owners for damages for wrongful imprisonment.

For the defence it was contended that by the special rules the plaintiff was bound to remain in the pit until relieved by the next shift, and to obey lawful orders; and that the employers were not bound to provide a cage for ascent until the end of the

were not bound to provide a cage for ascent until the end of the shift.

The Judge held that there had been a bond fide dispute in the pit as to whether the plaintiff was bound to do the work he was ordered to do, though the magistrates had decided that, in fact, he was in the wrong. A miner is not entitled to leave the mine, or to demand the use of the cage, at any time he pleases. Here, however, the cage was there in circumstances in which the plaintiff might have used it; but the defendants claimed the right to detain him in the mine till the end of the shift, as he had contracted to work for the whole shift. The employers, therefore, claimed to be entitled to enforce their contract with their workman by confining him in the mine. That claim could not be upheld. Even if a miner wrongfully refused to do the work he had contracted to do, the employers were not entitled to detain him in the pit against his will, when the cage was ascending, and in ordinary circumstances he might have used it.

Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff for nominal damages. Herd v. Weardale Steel, Coal and Coke Co., Ltd.—King's Bench Division—November 8th and 30th, 1912.

King's Bench Division-November 8th and 30th, 1912.

EIGHT HOURS ACT: WORKMAN REMAINING IN PIT BEYOND TIME: 'CONNIVANCE' OF MANAGER.

By the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, it is provided that, subject to exceptions, a workman shall not be below ground in a mine for purposes of his work for more than eight hours during any consecutive twenty-four hours. In the case of a fireman or an "onsetter" the period is extended to nine and a half hours. It is the duty of the owner, agent, or manager of every mine to make regulations for securing compliance with the provisions of the Act, and any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of the Act, or connives at any such contravention or failure on the part of any other person, is guilty of an offence purishable on supports any conviction.

punishable on summary conviction.

It was urged that certain men working in a pit had from time It was urged that certain men working in a pit had from time to time been late in coming up. In particular, one man, who was an onsetter, was said to have come up late on 43 days, frequently having been in the pit for 15 minutes over the time allowed. Proceedings were then taken against the manager of the mine for conniving at this man's contravention of the Act. The alleged connivance consisted in the fact that the manager took no sufficiently drastic steps to prevent the man from failing to comply with the Act. The magistrates convicted the manager, and the manager appealed to Quarter Sessions. The Court of Quarter Sessions held that there was no connivance, and quashed the conviction, but stated a case for appeal to the High Court. On the hearing of this appeal, it was argued that the manager should have prosecuted the man, or in some way obtained his punishment for his contraventions of the Act, and that the manager's failure so to do amounted to connivance. The Court. however, upheld the decision of Quarter Sessions, and dismissed the appeal, holding that mere failure to prosecute could not amount to connivance within the meaning of the Act. Gregory v. Walker—King's Bench Division—December 1st, 1912.

Eight Hours Act: Remaining in Pit Beyond Time: Measure-

EIGHT HOURS ACT: REMAINING IN PIT BEYOND TIME: MEASURE-MENT OF TIME.

The same Act further provides that, in the case of a workman working in a shift, if the period between the times at which the last workman in the shift leaves the surface and the first workhast workman in the shift leaves the surface and the first workman of the shift returns to the surface does not exceed eight hours, no contravention of the provision limiting the hours of work below ground shall be deemed to have taken place, provided that in the case of a fireman, examiner or deputy, onsetter, pump winder, fanman or furnace man the maximum period for which he may be below ground under this Act shall be nine hours and a half. Any number of workmen whose hours for beginning and terminating work in the wines are presented. be nine hours and a half. Any number of workmen whose hours for beginning and terminating work in the mines are approximately the same are to be deemed to be a "shift" of workmen. A register must be kept containing particulars with respect to the times at which men are lowered into, or raised from, the mine; and the case in which any man is below ground for more than the time fixed for the Act, and the cause thereof, have to be entered on the register, which is to be open to inspection by

the inspector.

It was alleged that on a certain day four miners were below ground in a pit for nine hours and twenty minutes, and that on another day two firemen were below ground for fifteen and a quarter hours; and that in neither case was the cause of their detention below ground entered in the register. Proceedings were accordingly taken against the manager of the mine for an offence against the Act in failing to keep the register as prescribed. The manager was convicted and fined. He appealed to the Court of Session against his conviction. It appeared, in regard to the four miners, that they formed part of a shift, the last man of which left the surface at 6.5 a.m., and the first man was recorded as having returned to the surface at 8.30 a.m. With regard to the two firemen, the lower Court found, as a fact, that they were members of a shift consisting of four firemen; that the last fireman of this shift left the surface at 4.14 a.m., and that the first fireman of the shift to return to the surface returned at 1.5 p.m. Therefore, in the first case the

period between the two times was only two hours twenty-five minutes, while in the second case it amounted to eight hours and fifty-one minutes. Each of these periods was less than the period limited by the Act for miners and for firemen respectively to be underground. The Court, therefore, quashed the conviction, holding that in the circumstances there had been no contravention of the provisions of the Act. Roger v. Court of Session—November 24th, 1912.

(3) Trade Union Acts.

MISUSE OF TRADE UNION FUNDS: PAYMENTS FOR COSTS OF LITIGATION BY OFFICERS: MAINTENANCE.

By the Common Law of England it is illegal for one person to assist another in the conduct of legal proceedings unless such person has a common interest with that other in the matter of the proceedings. Such forbidden assistance is known as 'maintenance

A man who had once been a member of a certain trade union of miners, duly registered under the Trade Union Acts, at various public meetings made violent attacks against certain officers of the union, accusing them of embezzling the funds of the union and making other serious charges against them. Two of these officers then brought actions against this man for slander. Each of the actions was successful; but the defendant was unable to off the actions was successful; but the defendant was unable to pay the costs or damages awarded to the plaintiffs. The union accordingly paid their costs to the amount of over £900. A member of the union then brought an action against the executive committee and trustees for a declaration that these payments were illegal, and contrary to their powers, and for an order that repayment should be made to the funds of the union. The defendants, by their defence, alleged that the slanders were directed not merely against the plaintiffs in the two actions, but against the responsible officers of the union; that the union had passed resolutions that proceedings should be taken on behalf of the union, its secretary and executive committee, on behalf of the union or in their own names; that it had been duly determined to take proceedings in the names of the two individual officers, and that the union were justified in the circumstances in the resolution they had passed to indemnify those officers from their costs. The judge held that to justify interference by the union in the litigation there must have been a common interest must have been a legal interest as distinguished from a merely must have been a legal interest as distinguished from a merely sentimental interest. In those actions, if damages had beer recovered, such damages would have belonged to the plaintiffs and they would have not held the money in trust for the union Here there was not sufficient common interest in law to justify the payments made out of the union's funds to cover the costs of the actions. Therefore such payments were beyond the powers of the officers and of the union, and the amounts must be repaid. Oram v. Hutt—Chancery Division—November 26th, 1912.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT: LIABILITY OF TRADE UNION IN ACTION FO. LIBEL OR OTHER TORT.

It is provided by the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, that an action against a trade union, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and of other members of the trade union, in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union shall not be entertained by any court.

tained by any court.

An action was brought against a trade union for conspiracy and libel. It was alleged in the statement of claim that the defendants had conspired to represent, and had, in fact, untruly represented, the plaintiffs as a firm that dealt unfairly by their workmen. Without delivering any defence to this claim, the defendants took proceedings for an order that they should be dismissed from the action on the ground that the Act forbade the court to entertain any such action against a trade union. Such order was made and upheld by the Court of Appeal. The plaintiffs appealed to the House of Lords. It was contended, on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the provisions of the Act in question only applied where the alleged tortious act was committed in only applied where the alleged tortious act was committed in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute.

The House of Lords held, however, that the provisions are

not limited as suggested, but are comprehensive in their effect; and that no action against a trade union can be entertained for any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the union, whether such act be alleged to have been committed in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, or otherwise. The appeal was therefore dismissed. Vacher and Sons (Ltd.) v. The London Society of Compositors—House of Lords—November 18th, 1912.

ACT DONE IN FURTHERANCE OF TRADE DISPUTE: WHAT IS A TRADE DISPUTE: MALICIOUS ACT.

It is provided by the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, that an act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills. The expression "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected

workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of any person.

A bandmaster had arranged to give a concert, and had engaged 58 performers for the occasion for payments varying from 8s. to 10s. 6d. About 40 of the performers were members of a musicians' trade union. Two of the officers of this trade union were alleged to have induced some of the men engaged to refuse

to perform for the payment they had agreed to accept. It was also alleged that these men had been threatened that they would be expelled from the union if they kept their agreements, and that they had been falsely told that the pay they had agreed to accept was less than the minimum fixed by the union. The bandmaster was obliged to give the musicians engaged increased sums to avoid the abandonment of the concert. He then brought an action against the two actions officers of the union for brought an action against the two acting officers of the union for damages and for an injunction, for inducing persons in his employment to break their contracts with him, and for conspiracy to injure him by preventing him from obtaining fit persons to enter his employment.

to injure him by preventing him from obtaining fit persons to enter his employment.

At the trial it was argued for the defendants that they were protected by the Trade Disputes Act. The plaintiff, however, contended that there was no trade dispute within the meaning of the Act, and that, therefore, the defendants were not protected by the Act. The judge directed the jury that, in order that there should have been a trade dispute there must have been a dispute between the employer and his own workmen, or between the workmen. The jury found that the defendants had procured and induced the plaintiff's workmen to break their contracts, and had interfered with the plaintiff's business without justification, and with intent to injure the plaintiff; that there was, in fact, no trade dispute, and that the defendants' acts were committed, not in contemplation or in furtherance of any trade dispute, but out of spite. The defendants applied to the Court of Appeal to order a new trial. The Court of Appeal held that the judge's direction as to what amounted to a trade any trade dispute, but out of spite. The defendants appeal to the Court of Appeal to order a new trial. The Court of Appeal held that the judge's direction as to what amounted to a trade dispute was not in accordance with the definition of such dispute in the Act; also that if a defendant acts in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, it is not necessary to show that his mind was altogether free from malice. The court, therefore, ordered a new trial of the action. Dallimore v. Williams and Jesson—Court of Appeal—November 12th, 1912.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

Names of Societies	Sales* in t	Percentage Increase compared with			
Nature of Business.	1912.	1911.	1907.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
	£	£	£		
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:-					
Distributive Departments Productive	7,737,884† 2,059,927†	7,412,013† 1,779,156†	6,400,460† 1,433,985†	4·4 15·8	20·9 43·7
Productive " ·-	2,005,5211	1,113,1001	1,400,0001	100	40 1
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE					
SOCIETY:- Distributive Departments	2,079,527	1,948,723	1,858,218	6.7	11.9
Productive "	666,814	600,479	571,606	11.0	16.7
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH		The same			
WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:		or star.			
Productive Departments	61,576†	46,228†	29,076†	33.2	111.8
IRISH AGRICULTURAL					
WHOLESALE SOCIETY :-				200	
Distributive Departments ‡	20,371	15,638	5,097	30.3	299.7
Total—Distributive Depts	9,837,782	9,376,374	8,263,775	4.9	19.0
" Productive "	2,788,317	2,425,863	2,034,667	14.9	37.0
Grand Total	12,626,099	11,802,237	10,298,442	7.0	22.

* The figures given for the productive departments represent sales an

† 14 weeks. † This Society has no productive departments.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.

THE results of the ascertainments of the selling prices of pig and manufactured iron in various districts are given in the Table below:-

	Price accordi Audi		Increase 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	1912.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Durham	July-Sept.	8 7.18	0 6.53	1 1.27		
Pig Iron. West of Scotland	Aug.—Oct.	70 8	9 4	17 11.78		
Manufactured Iron. North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars and angles.)		139 7.03	2 10 31	14 3.78		
Midlands :-		157 7.76	7 3.93	27 2.84		
(Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	Sept.—Oct.	143 1 18	5 9.71	22		

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Durham coal, it was decided by the Durham Conciliation Board that the wages of miners should be advanced by $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the

selling price of pig iron, the wages of blast furnacemen in the West of Scotland were increased by 10 per cent.

Manufactured Iron.-In the North of England the wages of puddlers have been increased by 3d. per ton, and those of millmen by 21 per cent., whilst in the Midlands and in the West of Scotland similar bodies of workpeople have had increases of 6d. per ton and 5 per cent. respectively as a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

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

RETURNS have been received from the principal Co-operative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on December 2nd, 1912.

The figures in the following Table are based on Returns from 224 Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, and 131 in Scotland.

District.	pric	domir ee per ec. 2nd		price	edomin per 4 l t. 2nd,	lbs. on	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Dec. 1st, 1911.		
- Wasserfeld A	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.
ENGLAND AND WALES. N. Counties and	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Yorkshire	71/4	51/2	6.41	71/4	51/2	6.43	71/4	5½	6.35
Lancs. & Cheshire N. Mid, Counties W. do. do. S. do. do. Eastern Counties London S. E. Counties S. W. Counties, Wales & Mon.	63/4 66 66 66 66 61/2 6	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5.90 5.43 5.89 5.50 5.85 5.88 6.04 5.79	6½ 6 6 6 6½ 6½ 6½ 6	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5.94 5.43 5.67 5.51 5.89 5.94 6.04 5.77	7 5½ 6 5½ 6 6 6 6½ 6	4½ 5 5 4½ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5.69 5.20 5.48 5.17 5.84 5.50 5.92 5.61
England and Wales	71/4	5	5*80	71/4	5	5.81	71/4	41/2	5*58
SCOTLAND. Northern Counties Eastern Counties Lanarkshire Other Southern	7 7 6½	5½ 5 6	6·24 6·35 6·03	7 7 6½	5½ 5 6	6°28 6°48 6°03	6½ 7 6½	5 5 6	5*96 6*20 6*03
Counties	6½	6	6.42	7	6	6.43	61/2	5½	6.26
Scotland	7	5	6*31	.7	5	6•38	7	5	6*15
Great Britain	71/4	5	5.99	71/4	5	6.02	71/4	41/2	5.79

As compared with September 2nd, 1912, the mean of the prices shows little change. As compared with December 1st, 1911, an increase of '2d. per 4 lbs. is

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on December 2nd, 1912, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district:-

ment &	410			1912.	Nov	. 1st,	1912.	Dec. 1st, 1911.		
District.		High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.
N. & N.W. E. & N.E. S.E. S.W. N. Counties & Y Lancs. & Chesh Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counti	es	d. 6 6 5½ 6 6 6½ 6 6 7	d. 5 5½ 5 5½ 6 5½ 5 5½ 5 5½ 5 5½	d. 5·5 5·6 5·4 5·8 6·0 6·1 5·5 6·0 5·8	d. 6 6 5½ 6 6 6½ 6 6 7	d. 5½ 5½ 5½ 55½ 55½ 55½ 55½ 55½ 55½ 55½ 5	d. 5·6 5·7 5·4 5·8 6·0 6·1 5·5 5·6 6·0 5·8	d. 5½ 5½ 5½ 6 6 6 6 6 6	d. 4½ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·2 5·3 5·1 5·5 5·7 5·3 6·4 5·8 5·6 6·2
Great Britain		7	5 -	5.8	7	5	5.8	7	41/2	5.6

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

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

to amod det	Predominant Price per 4 lbs.	Dec.	+) or (-) npared h a	Last Change.		
tion staller again the special state of the special	on Dec. 2nd, 1912.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs.	
London -	d. 5½ & 6	d.	d. + 1/4	Feb. '12	d. + 1/4	
Birmingham Bolton Bristol Cardiff Derby Hull Leeds, Leicester Liverpool Manehester Middlesbrough Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Portsmouth. Potteries Southampton Wolverhampton Aberdeen	5½ & 6 6 6 6 5½ 6 5½ 6 6 6 5½ 6 5½ 6 5½ 6 5½		+ ½½ + ½½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ +	May '12 April '12 Feb. '12 1st Apl.'12 April '12 June '10 May '10 April '12 Oct. '11 July '12 Nov. '09 June '10 Oct. '10 April '12 June '10 Oct. '10 April '12 June '10 May '12 May '12 May '12 May '12 May '12 May '12 May '12 May '12	-+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	
Dundee	5½ 6½ 6	- 1/2	Sign of the	Sept. '12 Nov '12 Oct. '11	+ 1/2 - 1/2 + 1/2	
Belfast Dublin	6½	S Mon	+ 1 + ½	June '12 April '12	+ ½ + ½	

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

As compared with November 1st, 1912, only one change is reported, a fall of ½d. per 4 lbs. in Edinburgh. As compared with December 1st, 1911, the price is higher in 15 of the towns, generally by ½d. per 4 lbs.; in the remaining 12 towns no change is shown.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

mot more de la	Mean London Gazette Price (England	Im	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for	
	and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	Cash).
	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.
1911. November	8. d. 7 83/4	8. d. 8 4	s. d. 10 7½	8. d. 10 43/4
October	7 63/4	8 8 8 7 1/3	10 111/4	11 41/4

The imports of wheat during September-November, 1912, amounted to 30,455,000 cwts., or 5,202,651 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1911. The imports of wheatmeal and flour during September-November, 1912, amounted to 2,685,289 cwts., or 460,922 cwts. less than during September-November,

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

The Home Secretary gives notice that he has approved the following Institutions for the purpose of granting certificates under his Order, dated February 27th, 1912, prescribing the qualifications of surveyors for the purposes of Sections 20 and 21 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911:—

City and Guilds of London Insti-	Date of Approval. 6th June, 1912.
Royal School of Mines Wigan and District Mining and	26th June, 1912.
Technical College	18th July, 1912.
University of Birmingham University College, Nottingham	13th August, 1912. 22nd November, 1912.

Only certificates granted subsequently to the date of approval can be considered as qualifying for the purposes of the Order.

Examinations for surveyors' certificates are also held by the Board for Mining Examinations in May and November in each year at the following centres:—Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

All applications for information should be addressed to the approved Institutions, or, in the case of the Board for Mining Examinations, to the Secretary of the Board, Home Office, London, S.W.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

December, 1912.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office during November, 1912, was 56, of which 51 were due to lead poisoning, and 5 to anthrax; 5 deaths, 4 due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax, were also reported. In addition, 23 cases of lead poisoning (5 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the eleven months ended November, 1912, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 586, as compared with 678 in the corresponding period of 1911. The number of deaths was 44 in 1912, as compared with 43 in 1911. In addition, there were 234 cases of lead poisoning (including 42 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first eleven months of 1912, as compared with 242 cases (including 41 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1911.

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

mong Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Literical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works	Month of Nov. 1912.	ended	months Nov., 1911. ad Poise 46 8 11 134 32 17 11	M'nth of Nov., 1912.	mor	even of the last o
Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	3 1 6 5 1 - 2	51 5 6 31 33 12 14	46 8 11 34 32 17	1912.	5 —	1
Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	1 6 5 1 -	51 5 6 31 33 12	46 8 11 34 32 17	11	_	3 1
Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	1 6 5 1 -	5 6 31 33 12 14	11 34 32 17	1 -	_	3 1
Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	1 6 5 1 -	5 6 31 33 12 14	11 34 32 17	1111	_	1
Plumbing and Soldering Frinting File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	6 5 1 - 2 -	31 33 12 14	34 32 17	=	-7	THE RESERVE
Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	2	33 12 14	32 17	1		2
White Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Vitreous Enamelling Works	2	14	17	The Real Property lies	-	2 1
White Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Vitreous Enamelling Works	-	23		-	-	1
Red Lead Works China and Earthenware Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	-		36	77.00	1	-
Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	7*	3	11	-	1	2
Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	2 30 330	69	86	-	13	6
Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works		1 1 5	1 4		1	-
Electrical Accumulator Works	1	5	18	_	-	1
	3 1	33 15	20	1	1	-
Coach and Car Painting	9	78	20 94	1	6	4
Shipbuilding	2 1	30	31	1	2	6
Paint used in other Industries Other Industries	1 9	45 65	47 79	100	3	-
			19	1	2	4
otal in Factories & Workshops	51	520	606	4	38	33
ouse Painting and Plumbing	23	234	242	5	42	41
ercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making	-	3	2	1000 m	-	-
Furriers and Felt Hat Works	Martin S	7	3 7	- 10	-	1
Other Industries	-01-10	7	7	-6	-	-
Total	10 to 10	17	12	- 81	- 1	-
rsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction	200	1	6	3.3	14 1	
of Arsenic Other Industries	disance	4	2	100 20		
						1
Total	1 2 3 3 3	4	8	-	-	1
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	10-	21	20	000	4-1	1
	0.200		Anthra	ax.		
	7	1 00	1	1	7	1
ool	3	29	29	1	6	8
andling and Sorting of Hides and	2	8	16	General .	1	1
Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	1000		1000000	123000		
her Industries	200	1	1	S. Total	-	_
Total Anthrax	5	45	52	1	6	9
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	56	586	678	5	44	43
Frand Total	79	820	920	10	86	84

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

throughout the country.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN NOVEMBER.

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.)

Exclusive of seamen the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during November, 1912, was 269, a decrease of 15 as compared with October 1912, and of 47 as compared with November, 1911. The mean number for November during the five years 1907-1911 was 266, the maximum year being 1911 with 316 deaths, and the minimum year 1909 with 222 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines in November, 1912, was 91, a decrease of 21 on a month ago and of 16 on a year ago. The fatal accidents at quarries numbered 5 during November, 1912, an increase of 2 on October, 1912, and a decrease of 1 on November, 1911. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in November, 1912, was 129, the same number as in October, 1912, but 31 less than in November, 1911.

During the 11 months ended November, 1912, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 2,726, as compared with 2,691 in the corresponding period of 1911. The number of seamen killed in the same period was 1,910 in 1912 and 1,079 in 1911.

Trads.	Numb	er of Worl	epeople	Inc. (+) (-) in 1912,	Nov., on a
entities no erers to	Nov., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	Month ago.	Yea
Railway Service—		18.	7 ,510	labup	togo
Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers	2	2	5 7	100.00	-0.3
Firemen.	2	sacemai	3 2	+ 2	Sov.
Guards (Passenger)	***		480 2000	119. Z	1
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	10	8	7	+ 2	+
Porters	5 3	8 2	3 2	- 3 + 1	+ :
Shunters Mechanics	3	2 3	2	+ 1	+
Labourers	5	4	5	+ 1	+-
Miscellaneous	11	12	12	- 1	-
Contractors' Servants	5 00 10 10 10	****	2	20000	-
Total, Railway Service	42	40	42	+ 2	turs
Mines-	\$ RG0 3	100 Mg 100	Magos	12.00007	
Underground	75 16	95 17	98	- 20	- 2
Surface		-00	9	- 1	+ '
Total, Mines	91	112	107	- 21	- 10
Quarries over 20 feet deep	5	3	6	+ 2	-
Factories and Workshops— Textile—				1	
Cotton	8		7	+ 8	+ :
Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	3	3	2	+ 3	+ +
Non-Textile—	3	3	1	-200	+
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion	4 20	10 20	3 13	- 6	+ 1
of Metals	9	6	4	13.75	
Marine and Locomotive Engineering				+ 3	+ 5
Ship and Boat Building Gas	19 2	16 2	17	+ 3	+ 2
Wood	7	2 5	2	+ 1	+ =
Clay, Stone, &c	2	5	2	- 3	
Chemicals	2	2	42		- 40
Food	4	6	6	- 2	+ :
Drink	3	2	1	+ 1	+ 2
Paper, Printing, &c. Other Non - Textile In-	11	25	25	- 14	- 1
dustries		20	20	- 14	- 1
Total, Factories and Workshops.	95	101	130	- 6	- 38
Accidents reported under					STORE OF
Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	7.0	35			
Warehouses	14	15 1	17 2	- 1 - 1	- 3
Buildings to which Act applies	20	12	11	+ 8	+ 5
Total under Factory Act,	34	28	30	+ 6	+ 4
Ss. 104-5.				F 0	+ 4
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	2		1	+ 2	+ 1
Total, excluding Seamen	269	284	316	- 15	- 4
Seamen-					
On Trading Vessels—				Na Property	
Sailing	6	13	16	- 7	- 10
Steam On Fishing Vessels—	61	72	78	- 11	- 17
Sailing	2	2	1		+ 1
Steam	10	4	9	+ 6	+ 1
Total, Seamen	79	91	104	- 12	- 2
Total, including Seamen	348	375	420	- 27	- 7

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning in November was 67, as compared with 72 in the previous month, and 60 in November, 1911. In these new disputes 13,094 workpeople were directly, and 5,309 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 begin-

ning of the month, give a total of 32,289 workpeople involved in trade disputes in November, 1912, as compared with 36,312 in October, 1912, and 37,076 in November,

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

Groups of Trades.				No. of	No. of V	Vorkpeople involved.		
				Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
Building Coal Mining Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport Other Trades				3 16 7 6 5 16 4 4	64 4,431 1,666 3,218 527 1,692 749 432 315	2,835 125 1,127 476 138 — 260 348	64 7,266 1,791 4,345 1,003 1,830 749 692 663	
Total, Nove	mber, 1912	-		67	13,094	5,309	18,403	
Total, Octob	er, 1912	-		72	15,498	5,250	20,748	
Total, Noven	nber, 1911	_		60	6,109	3,942	10,051	

Causes. —Of the new disputes, 46 arose on various wages questions, viz., 22, directly involving 3,412 workpeople, on demands for advances in wages; 9, directly involving 2,608 workpeople, against reductions in wages, and 15, directly involving 2,102 workpeople, on other wages questions. Of the remaining disputes 9, directly involving 2,434 workpeople, arose on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 807 workpeople, on questions of hours of labour; 4, directly involving 357 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 3, directly involving 1,334 workpeople, on questions relating to trade union

principles; and 1, directly involving 40 workpeople, was a sympathetic strike.

Results. - Settlements were effected in the case of 45 new disputes, directly involving 8,251 workpeople, and of 22 old disputes, directly involving 4,799 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 23, directly involving 6,434 persons, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 20. directly involving 2,384 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 24, directly involving 4,232 persons, were compromised. In the case of 5 other disputes, directly involving 1,908 persons, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.-The number of working days lost in November by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 161,100. In addition, 136,300 working days were lost during November owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in November of all disputes, new and old, was 297,400 working days, as compared with 301,000 in the previous month, and 409,500 in the corresponding month

Summary for the First Eleven Months of 1911 and 1912 †:-

		JanNov.,	1911.	JanNov., 1912.			
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	25	2,722	73,300	56	5,656	107,600	
Coal Mining	151	130,250	3,983,100	129	1,096,947	31,567,000	
Other Mining and	9	1,596	34,300	1	754	37,400	
Quarrying Engineering and Ship-	172	77,079	1,117,200	152	62,232	1,093,000	
building Other Metal	51	10,471	104,400	48	10,825	134,900	
Textile	115	56,102	894,300	116	53,632	3,655,000	
Clothing	41	9,746	97,300	51	24,711	507,800	
Transport	75	408,074	2,601,800	67	129,735	2,558,500	
Other Trades	142	41,480	571,200	111	23,774	478,200	
Total	781	737,520	9,476,900	737	1,408,266	40,139,400	

Principal Disputes that began or ended in November.

		1 27			- 1		and the contract of the same
Occupations.	Locality.	Work	ber of people lived.	Date when Dispute	Dura- tion in Work-	Alleged Cause or Object. ‡	Result.‡
Company of the second of the s		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly‡	began.	ing Days.		
Engineering— Safe makers, &c	Liverpool	437	-	1912. 9 Sept.	69	For advance in wages to standard rates.	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Scale and weighing machine makers	Birmingham	1,000	-	25 Nov.	12	For re-instatement of a trade union official alleged to have been victimised, demand for advance in wages of 2s. per week on time rates and 5 per cent on piece rates, a minimum wage of 23s. per week for adult male workers, and concessions as to payment for overtime.	Minimum wage of 21s. per week agreed to, trade union official to be re-instated upon a vacancy occurring and other demands to be considered sympathetically.
Shipbuilding— Electricians	Clyde	578	-	18 Nov.	20	Strike of men in shipyards for advance in waves from 8½d. to 9d. per hour, followed by lock-out of Trade Union men by members of the Glasgow Electrical Contractors' Association.	Work resumed; question of wages to be considered by joint con- ference.
Platers, rivetters, caulkers, &c., and labourers.	Barrow	1,200	800	21 Nov.	1	Against employment of engineers on work claimed by platers.	Platers to do the work in question.
Other Metal Trades— Galvanised hollow-ware workers	South Staffordshire	1,	300	14 Oct.	42	For adoption of uniform piece and time rates for men and youths, involving advances in wages, a min- imum wage of 10s. per week for women, and a uniform working	Demands conceded, with modifi- cations as regards time rates for youths.
Spelter workers	Swansea	400	·	11 Nov.	•	week of 54 hours. Lock-cut of men who had absented themselves from work on previous day (Sunday) to attend a meeting against Sunday labour, followed by strike of other men.	No settlement reported.
Textile— Flax roughers and sorters, and other workpeople.	Beith (near)	72	600	12 Oct.	43	For advance in wages of 3s. per week,	Advance of 1s. 6d. per week granted.
Cotton spinners, cardroom-workers, reelers, winders, and packers.	Oldham	230	72	14 Nov.		Alleged bad material	No settlement reported.

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

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

† The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes 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 reresult of all the changes taking effect in November, 1912, was an increase of £17,410 per week, as compared with one of £24,874 per week in October, 1912, and one of £1,528 per week in November, 1911. The number of workpeople affected was 347,448, of whom 346,694 received increases amounting to £17,416 per week and 754 sustained decreases amounting to £6 per week. The total number affected in October, 1912, was 525,206, and in November, 1911, 23,300.

Three changes, affecting 980 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; five changes, affecting 286,300 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards; and seven changes, affecting 8,269 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 51,899 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In thirteen cases, affecting 2,463 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the eleven completed months of 1912.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the eleven months ended November 30th, 1912, was 1,684,610, as compared with 796,612 in the corresponding period of 1911. The changes arranged gave 1,672,803 workpeople a net increase of £125,484 per week and 57 a net decrease of £6 per week; whilst the remaining 11,750 workpeople had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £125,478 per week, as compared with one of £23,608 per week in the corresponding period of 1911.

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

Charma of The last	January-November.								
Groups of Trades.	19	11.	1912.						
Building	No. 14,032	£ + 1,315	No. 86,477	£ + 8,049					
Coal Mining	390,209	- 9,666	927,310	+ 75,233					
Iron, &c., Mining	10,309	- 392	18,894	+ 1,819					
Quarrying	3,914	- 26	3,416	+ 299					
Pig Iron Manufacture	15,921	- 508	18,007	+ 2,457					
Iron and Steel Manu- facture	40,053	+ 1,390	52,222	+ 5,561					
Engineering and Shipbuilding	188,276	+ 14,981	169,944	+ 9,561					
Other Metal Trades	3,647	+ 413	12,559	+ 1,789					
Textile Trades	15,125	+ 861	330,488	+ 14,776					
Clothing Trades	3,033	+ 230	3,692	+ 328					
Transport Trades	72,540	+ 11,879	21,260	+ 2,560					
Printing, &c., Trades	2,141	+ 248	4,781	+ 313					
Glass, &c., Trades	10,299	+ 967	12,911	+ 860					
Other Trades	12,560	+ 1,075	10,663	+ 995					
Employees of Local Authorities	14,553	+ 841	11,986	+ 878					
Total	796,612	+ 23,608	1,684,610	+125,478					

Hours.

The only change in hours of labour taking effect in November, 1912, affected 2,100 bricklayers, whose working time was reduced by 7,056 hours per week. In the eleven months ended November 30th, 1912, the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 56,624, and the aggregate amount of the reduction was 128,581 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN NOVEMBER, 1912.

Trade.	change took		Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in statics.)						
		effect.	1 280	In- crease.	De- crease.	Test Test Test Test Test Test Test Test					
	I.—RATES OF WAGES.										
Building Trades	Leeds Bolton and District Manchester North Staffs	1 Nov. 6 Nov. 1 Nov.	Builders' labourers Carpenters and joiners Bricklayers† Bricklayers Masons Carpenters and joiners	800 500 2,100 98 100 480		Increase of ¼d. per hour. (6¼d. to 6¾d). Increase of ½d. per hour (9¼d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.). Increase of ¼d. per hour (9d. to 9¼d.). Increase of ¼d. per hour (8¾d. to 9d.). Increase of ¼d. per hour (8¾d. to 9d.).					
	Northumberland	25 Nov.	Underground workers and banks- men (except deputies, mechanics, enginemen, and firemen) Other surface workers	45,000	{	Increase of 3/d per hour (83/d. to 9d.). Increase of 3/d per cent., making wages 383/ per cent. above the standard of November, 1879. Increase of 3 per cent., making wages 31 per cent. above					
Coal Mining	Durham	11 Nov. {	Underground workers and banks- men (including deputies, engine- men, boilerminders, mechanics, and cokemen) Other surface workers	130,000	- {	the standard of November, 1879. Increase of 334 per cent, making wages 4644 per cent above the standard of 1879. Increase of 334 per cent., making wages 4344 per cent. above the standard of 1879.					
Total Secret Co	Scotland	13 Nov. {	Underground workers	110,000 18,000 2,000		Increase of 6½ per cent., making wages 68¾ per cent. above the standard of 1888. Increase of 1d. per shift.					
Pig Iron and Iron & Steel	England and Scotland Derbyshire and Notts	3 Nov.	Steel melters, pitmen, &c	2,400 730 978	:	Increase of 3d. per shift to winding enginemen, and of varying amounts to others. Increase, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages					
Manufacture	West of Scotland	1 Nov.	Blastfurnacemen and labourers	3,500	•••	12½ per cent. above the standard of 1905. Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent., making wages 37½ per cent. above the standard of 1st January, 1899.					
Engineering & Shipbuilding	Manchester and District	1st pay Nov.	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, brass moulders and finishers, patternmakers, strikers, &c.	20,000		Increase on piece rates of 2½ per cent., and on time rates of 1s. per week.					
(Liverpool and Birkenhead	8 Nov. 29 Nov.	Whitesmiths	300 500		Increase of 2s. per week (36s. to 38s.). Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.).					
Textile Trades	Macclesfield	1 Nov.	Hard silk workers	1,200	6.0	Increase of 1s. per week to men and of 6d. per week to women.					
	THE COURT STATE		II HOUDS OF	T		and the second of the second s					
	E con unit	8) (4) (8)	II.—HOURS OF	LABO	UR.	From sight interests the title commence of the design					
Building Trades	Manchester	1 Nov.	Bricklayers ‡	-	2,100	Re-arrangement of hours resulting in an average decrease for the year of about 3\frac{1}{4} hours per week.					

Note.—Full particulars will appear in the January GAZETTE of the following important changes arranged to take effect in December:—

Coal Mining.—Increase of 3½ per cent. in the wages of miners in Cumberland.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Increase of 3d. per ton and 2½ per cent, in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen respectively in the North of England, and of 6d. per ton to puddlers and 5 per cent. to millmen in the Midlands and in the West of Scotland.

* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants.

† See also under hours of labour.

‡ See also under rates of wages. ‡ See also under rates of wages.

WORK OF BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN NOVEMBER.

Summary.—The total number of workpeople's applications on both the General and Casual Registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges at November 22nd, 1912, was 98,624 compared with 96,643 a month previously, and 93,514 a year ago. The number of Exchanges open at November 22nd was 412 compared with 404 a month ago and 252 a year ago. Comparisons with a year ago are affected by the coming into operation on July 15th of Part II. of the National Insurance Act.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Applications Received.—The number of applications received during the period† was 187,943 (men 121,431, women 40,133, boys 14,245, and girls 12,134), a daily average of 7,831 compared with 8,001 in October, 1912. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 280,209 (men 184,423, women 58,994, boys 19,648, and girls 17,144). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the exchanges during the period, which numbered 11,955 in November, and represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the period the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Building 21.2 (labourers 5.3, other 15.9); Metals, machines, implements and conveyances 20.8; general labourers 16.2; and conveyances

of men, goods and messages, 13.5.

Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in domestic (outdoor) service 48.0; food, tobacco, drink, and lodging, 9.2; textiles 8.6; and dress 6.9. The total number of applications remaining on the register at November 22nd, 1912, was 94,707 (men 66,519, women 18,054, boys 5,237, and girls 4,897), as compared with 92,266 (men 62,992, women 18,861, boys 5,403, and girls 5,010), at October 25th, 1912, and with 91,955 at November 24th, 1911. The following table shows the number of applicants on the register at the end of each week during November 1912, October 1912, and November 1911:

Month.		Nov., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Nov., 1911.
1st week		 91,384	88,306	87,449
2nd week		94,732	94,090	91,249
3rd week	_	 93,985	94,600	91,758
4th week		 94,707	92,266	91,955

Vacancies Notified. - The number of vacancies notified during the period was 86,185 (men 50,431, women 17,493, boys 10,872, and girls 7,389), a daily average of 3,591, compared with 3,898 in October, 1912, and with 2,608 in November, 1911.

Of the men's vacancies notified during the period the largest percentages occur in metals, machines, implements and conveyances 34.4, building 17.4 (labourers 4.6, others 12.8), general labourers 11.3, and conveyance of men, goods and messages 7.2. Of the women's vacancies notified, the largest percentages occur in domestic (out-door) service 41'9, textiles 15'4, food, tobacco, drink, and lodging 9.3, and dress 6.3.

Vacancies Filled.—The number of vacancies filled during the period was 67,063, (men 41,077, women 13,389, boys 7,196, and girls 5,401), a daily average of 2,794, compared with 3,039 in October, and with 2,002 in November, 1911.

Of the vacancies filled during the period 11,501 (men 9,654, women 1,335, boys 333, and girls 179), were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

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

'The period covered is the four weeks ended 22ud November, 1912 and includes (working days,

The vacancies filled during the period include 8,955 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered. Of the total number of such transferences, 2,796 were in London, 1,788 in Scotland and the North of England, 1,671 in the North Western Division, 947 in the Yorkshire and East Midlands Division, and 620 in the West Midlands Division, representing respectively 25.2, 14.6, 14.9, 8.4, and 12.1 per cent. of the vacancies filled in these areas.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 77.8 per cent. (men 81.5, women 76.5, boys 66.2, and girls 73.1), as compared with 77.9 per cent. during October.

Of the men's vacancies filled during the period, the largest percentages occur in metals, machines, implements and conveyances 36.0, building 17.4 (labourers 4.8, others 12.6), general labourers 12.3, and conveyance of men, goods and messages 7.2.

Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in domestic (outdoor) service 40.0; textiles 15:3; food, tobacco, drink and lodging, 10:4; and dress

Of the 12,579 vacancies for boys and girls filled durmg the period 3,198 (boys 1,560, and girls 1,638) were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school, representing 25.4 per cent. (boys 21.7 and girls 30.3) of the vacancies filled by juveniles.

The following table gives the figures for the 251 exchanges which have been opened for a year or more:-

ore the address - the transfer to the	Nov., 1912.*	Oct., 1912.*	Nov., 1911.
Applications received Total Number	168,260	175,323	172,304
during period Daily Average	7,011	7,305	7,179
Vacancies notified dur- Total Number	69,543	76,064	62,601
ing period Daily Average	2,898	3,169	2,608
Vacancies filled during Total Number	54,386	59,409	48,036
period - Daily Average	168,260 175,323 7,011 7,305 69,543 76,064 2,898 3,169	2,002	
Applications on register at beginning }	78,820	79,043	85,813
Applications remaining on register at end of period	79,689	78,820	91,955

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of applicants given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 4,487 (men 4,248, women 239). The total number of separate jobs jobs given in such employments was 32,262 (men 31,836, women 426), a daily average of 1,344, as compared with a daily average of 1,330 a month ago, and with 403 in November, 1911.

During the period from October 26th to November 22nd inclusive there were 4,082 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House System now in operation for dock labourers at Liverpool.

UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

During the period covered by the Returns, there was a large demand for workmen of all classes in the Shipbuilding Trade, and in the Engineering and Metal Trades there was a scarcity of workers in some districts. In the case of women, the demand exceeded the supply in the Cotton, Woollen, and Worsted, Linen, Jute and Clothing Trades, and in Laundry work.

NEW EXCHANGES.

The following Exchanges were opened during the period, and their returns are incorporated in the tables: -Cleator Moor, High Street; Consett, Middle Street; Crewe, 1 & 2, Market Square; Middlesbrough (South Bank), 88A-90, Normanby Road, South Bank, Middlesbrough; Middleton Junction, Mills Hill Road; Monkwearmouth, 10, North Bridge Street; Romford, 73, South Street; West Houghton, 64, Church Street, (Temporary Premises).

ADULTS-DISTRICT TABLE.*

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

		The same	APPROXIMATION OF THE PERSON OF	ICATION						(Gone	orar IV	egister	r.)				
Districts.	On I	live Regi	1000	1	ceived du		1						VACA	NCIES.			
The numbers in brackets refer to the number of	Begin	nning of	Period.		Period.		E	Live Regi	riod.	No	Period	iring		Filled	during	Period.	
Exchanges.)	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Tem- porary	Other.	Men.	Women.	. Tota
(67)	23,250	6,532	29,782	38,767	14,605	53,372	25,538	6,195	31,733	7,661	4,776	12,437	795	9,355	6,168	3,982	10,18
outh-Western (27)	6,136	1,012	7,148	9,996	2,171	12,167	6,264	1,034	7,298	3,621	756	4,377	280	3,469	3,185	564	3,74
Vest Midlands (43)	5,114	1,572	6,686	9,537	3,131	12,668	5,092	1,389	6,481	3,937	1,403	5,340	333	3,470	2,853	950	3,80
orkshire and East Mid- lands (70) orth-Western (77) ‡	7,102 7,315	2,475 3,247	9,577	17,664	5,284	22,948	7,311	2,351	9,662	8,489	2,663	11,152	1,130	7,943	7,134	1,939	9,07
otland and North of	6,398	2,360	10,562 8,758	19,579 18,774	8,067 5,575	27,646	7,778	3,259	11,037	8,359	4,309	12,668	1,698	7,968	6,410	3,256	9,66
England (72) ales (including Mon.) (35)	3,843	762	4,605	9,724	1,540	24,349	6,294 3,926	2,146	8,440	9,943	2,478	12,421	1,804	8,540	8,400	1,944	10,3
eland (20)	3,834	901	4,735	6,399	1,747	8,146	4,316	783 897	4,709 5,213	7,197 1,224	565	7,762	4,798	1,756	6,139	415	6,5
Total (411);	62,992	18,861	81,853	130,440	42,120	172,560	66,519	18,054	84,573	50,431	543 17,493	1,767 67,924	151	976	783	339	1,13
otal a month ago (403)‡	60,155	20,112	80,267	134,868	44,193	179,061	62,992	18,861	81,853	55,181	18,966	74,147	10,989	43,477	41,077	13,389	54,4
tal a year ago (252)‡	60,611	15,739	76,350	111,330	36,278	147,608	66,594	16,108	82,702	33,688	13,848	47,536	6,122	31,027	45,273	14,946	60,21
Towns.																10,628	37,1
	17,859	4,819	22,678	28,954	11,754	40.702	10.050	4517	07.505								
rerpool and Bootle (5)	1,187	307 740	1,494	4,240 2.622	1,144 1,331	40,703 5,384 3,953	19,250 1,181 1,047	4,513 322 834	23,763	5,056	3,891 456	8,947 2,373	511 390	6,758 1,681	3,937 1,688	3,332 383	7,26
nchester (4) ‡ mingham (6)	1,178 1,655	364 417	1,542 2,072	2,916 3,038	979	3,895 4,052	1,047 1,402 1,692	834 290 364	1,503 1,881 1,692	708 661 932	380 463	1,088 1,124 1,470	390 172 90	764 687	602 426	383 334 351	93
op. 250.000 and over.)	510	274				1,002	1,032	304	2,056	932	538	1,470	78	936	678	351 336	1,01
ds (4)	518 784 887	134 247 432	1,031	1,431	345 557	1,776 2,522 2,098	514 946	120 219	634 1,165	536 692	161 260	697	55	447	394	108	50
fast ·	444 939	. 432 112 278	1,319 556 1,217	1,241	857 251	1.623	793 674	329 153	1,122	392 164	427 41	952 819 205	37 136 24 41 28 64	725 632 110	567 356	195 412	50 76 76 13 45
dford	1,985	274	2,259 490	1,723 2,355 908	601 577	2,324 2,932	1,030	287 274	1,317 2,432	350 280	230	580 380	41	413	101 272 194	33 182 75 83 67	13
vcastle-on-Tyne (2)	374 424	221 200	595 624	766	215 365 433	1,123	374 375	176	451 551	277 178	104 119	381 297	16	253 199	234	83	26
tingham ord and Eccles (2)	489 399	216 114	705 513	896 1,037 945	455 468 479	1,329 1,505 1,424	451 537 448	156 163	607 700	196 308	204 194	400 502 361	34 41	380	148 104 277	152 144	21 25
op. 100,000 and over.)	740	010			110	1,724	445	142	590	214	147	361	46	234	277 151	129	28
smouth	340 1,195 430	219 61	559 1,256	654 1,560	436 180	1,090 1,740	352 1,086	175 78	527 1,164	233 700	231	464	19	310	161	168	32
	1,105	170 192 89	1,297	1,051 2,368	180 332 418	1,383 2,786	389 1,639	139 178	528 1,817	428 1,642	39 243	739 671	53 39	651 525	676 393	168 28 171	32 70 56
dee	261 187	112 113	435 373	684 864	231	915	321 290	85 83	406	256 353	114 120 90	1,756	1,072	188 193	1,147	113	1.26
erland	212	90 84	300 302 277	402 343	317 203	719 546	217	136	353 189	122 143	85 96	376 443 207	233	164	334 120	83 63 57 74	25 39 17 16
kburn hton	169 471	43 209	212 680	552 459	275 165	827 624	232 147	92	324 193	190	158 101	239 348 247	49	148 203	94 135	117	16 25 19
enhead (2) ham, Rochester and	197 746	168	365 861	556 611 1,276	407 314	963 925	367 223 836	182 177	549 400	84 303	141 145	225 448	20 49 11 18 35	183 147 228	116 59	78 106	16
llingham.	301	83	384	610	207	1,483		119	955	516	58	574	7	558	163 513	100 52	26 56
wich	398	174 59 99	572 279 341	703 807	197 197 113	807 900 920	264 327 295	111	375 474 353	280 216	87 64	367 280	18 68	284 185	235 201	67	302
shead	242 193	112	305	553 363	275 206	828 569	295 259 178	58 102	361	347	40 147	387 260	15	343 195	317 90	52 35 120	25 35 21
nouth & Devonport (3)	535	100 99 47	635 1,289	971 1,554	251 291	1,222	376 1,133	87 82	265 458	34 868 687	118	986	775	65	31 822	40	7 90
h Shields (3)	171 279 203	65	1,289 218 344 252	511	175 155	686	209	116 46 58	1,249 255 317	196	86 79 80	773	47 70	718 148	714	51	76 21
ntry	370 153	65 49 43 50	413	739 609	146 127	885	209 259 233 332	58 40 36	317 273 368	451 321	104	275 531 425 282	292	206	430 288 170	85 51 67 68 82 50	49
lesbrough (2)	358 132	143 70	203 501 202	983 739 609 706 854 441	240 189	736 946 1,043	169 392	63 115	368 232 507	219 394 451	205	599	292 63 10 81 47 36	210	170 342 465	50 153 107	370 220 495
op. 50.000 and over.)		10	202	441	125	566	167	85	252	164	105 76	556 240	36	525 170	465 141	107 65	498 572 206
rerhampton	88 293 106	25 141	113 434	262 626	81 220	343	77	22	99	220	25	245	12	145	140		
dale	178	27 70	133 248	342 597	124	846 466	322 102	121 25 58	443	230 148	25 64 49	294	65	126 159	140 155 115	17 36 45	157
hampton	276	27 70 139 44 55 69	415	492 340	251 213 179	848 705 519	193 262	136	251 398	362 226 80	180 128	542 354	91 34	326	277 201	140	160
port (Mon.)(2)	367	55 69	125 172 436 318	1,009	94	304	141 92 276 330	62 55 68 57	203	81	63 47	143 128	1 5	125 70 113	71	55	126
nyr Tydvil	275 89	43	108	596 189 452	153 38 204	1,173 749 227	330	57	344 387 99	795 212	51 61	846	673	209	743	43	786
ing	311 546 76	126 116	437 662	452 748 255	211	656 959	80 296 602	19 104 112	400	129 66	63 47 51 61 18 81 76 35 70 47 58 43 14 63 63 20 54 54 58 50 20 70 18	273 147 147	21 28	108	94 48	14	237 108 103
sby	76 267 161	28 99	104 366	766	82 249	337	89 194	23 110	714 112 304	92 93	76 35	168	Q	134	94 48 89 77	73	162
ington	121 293	117 111 54	278 232	522 328 344	150 154	672	196 111	99	304 295 219 346	519 150	70 47	589 197	238 42 21	323 131 117 121	508	53	561
Bromwich	194	46	232 347 240	257	116 84 92	482 460 341	306 152	40	346 190	106 117 114	43	164 160	9	117	98	40	138
erham	74 66 88	81	195 155 96	380 203	105	472	146	32 83	178	277	63	128 340 207	4	92	79 184	17 35	96 219
oln	88 211	54 46 67 81 30 24 69 37 11 37 45 21 22 54 60	96 112 280	299 302 349	39 67	338 369 440 362 304	68 82 236	40 38 32 83 22 20 55 33 14 36 28 22 25 51	90 102	282	20	302 219	28 34	133	93	40 19	133
bury		37	280 89 78 120 127	349 266 257	91 96	440 362	55	55	291	282 174 206 131	54	260	34	145 224	154 192	25 3 6	179 228
ton and Thornaby	52 67 83 82 58 66	37 45	120 127	437	104	541	46 89	14 36	88 60 125	126	30	189 155 372 226	47	224 132 95 334	105 120	32 22	137 142
eley	58 66	21 22	79	307 163 157	70 51	377 214	86 63	28 22	114	322 199 56	27	226	12	199	309 185	35 26	344 211
cester	191 130	54 60	245 190	260 251	35 84 102	192 344	53 165	25 51	85 78 216	56 133 96 74	14 49 30	74 147 145	4 5 47 10 12 7 8 12 11	55 82 103	49 78 82 58	955 529 43 46 14 73 33 32 53 40 30 71 35 40 36 32 36 32 36 32 36 32 36 32 36 36 31 31 32 32 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	62 90
Pop. under 50,000.)	707				102	353	94	46	140	74	30	104	11	69	58	. 33	115 80
on-on-Trent	301 216	32 84 49 85 34 15	333 300	540 359	95 95 110	635 454	268 207	35	303	230	32	262	6	206	181	31	210
The state of the s	121 204 94	85	170 289	333 457	110 209	443	113	35 75 38 69	282 151	133 158 204	32 28 53	161 211	27 22 54 14	206 106 172 183	116 155	31 17 39 80	212
ing con			128	278	116	666	201	60	270	One	115	319	-		157		194

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

^{*} Four weeks' period,

JUVENILES-DISTRICT TABLE.

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended November 22nd, 1912.

			Iou			ATIONS				r.				VACAI	NCIES.		
Districts.			On Li	ve Regi	ster at	Rece	eived du		On Li	ve Reg	ister at	Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
(The numbers in brackets refer to the of Exchanges.)	numbe	er		1	Period.	1	Period.*	Total .	Boys.	d of Per	Total.	Boys.		Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Doys.	GIL18.				1	0.005	1,816	4,441
London and South Eastern (67)			1,927	1,295	3,222	5,450	4,090	9,540	469	1,303	3,134	3,813	2,383	6,196	2,625	196	597
South Western (27)			514	257	771	1,449	1,359	1,358 2,808	471	545	1,016	1,065	956	2,021	693	621	1,314
West Midlands (43)		••	491	565	1,056	2,030	2,076	4,106	619	844	1,463	1,784	1,438	3,222	1,166	1,042	2,208
Yorkshire and East Midlands (70)		•	610 540	705	1,245	1,829	1,423	3,252	502	668	1,170	1,629	884	2,513	987	560	1,547
North Western (77)† Scotland and North of England (72)			659	947	1,606	1,979	2,341	4,320	683	940	1,623	1,402	1,205	2,607	905	970	1,875
Wales (including Mon.) (35)			222	219	441	431	471	902	203	227	430	268	158	426	201	127	328
Ireland (20)			440	138	578	817	235	1,052	459	152	611	293	90	383	218	69	287
Total (411)†			5,403	5,010	10,413	14,855	12,483	27,338	5,237	4,897	10,134	10,872		18,261	7,196	5,383	12,708
Total a month ago (403)†			5,580	5,385	10,965	15,723	12,657	28,380	5,403	5,010	10,413	11,712	7,702	19,414	6,749	4,138	10,887
Total a year ago (252)†	-		5,318	4,145	9,463	14,608	10,088	24,696	5,283	3,970	9,253	9,714	0,001	10,000	5,1.0	100000	
TOWNS																1 505	7.047
Population 500,000 and over:— London (35) Postab (6)	-	-	1,423	994	2,417 159	4,511 579	3,401 708	7,912 1,287	1,310	985 121	2,295	3,340 363 353	1,979	5,319	2,322 237 299	1,525 370 103	3,847 607 402
Glasgow, Govan, Partick (6) Liverpool and Bootle (5)	=	=	78 137 43	229	366 65	517 257	451 91	968	96 54	199	295 71	296	120 107 374	473 403 762	148 250	43	191 455
Manchester (4)† · · · Birmingham (6) - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-		172	88	260	514	340	854	168	93	261	388	136	311	71	106	177
Sheffield (3) · ·		=	30 34	41 50	71 84 704	152 250	169 224 96	321 474 229	29 42 212	43	85 383 144	239 76	184 66	423 142	158	145	303 112
Edinburgh and Leith (3) Belfast	-	-	200 99 107	194 38 79	394 137 186	133 179 224	14 148	193 372	102	42 56	142	52	104		108		46 181 83
Bristol (4)		-	77 20	21	98	204	73 12	277	76	26	102	88 79 64 74	8 15 73		77 50 64	9	83 59 142
Bradford Hull :: Type (2)		-	60	210 81	270 91	152 75	288 210	285 285	11	178 66 14	232 77 68	74 201	86	160	50	73	123 255
Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) Nottingham Salford and Eccles (2)	:	=	31 22	21	52 31	171 55	152 67	323 122			26				24	37	61
Population 100,000 and over:— Stoke-on-Trent (4)			39		102	149	193 21	342 154			121 143	81 35	13	48	31	85	43
Portsmouth		-	125	8	29	95	25 142	120	9 38	58	16	104	37	121 141 65	93	39 10	132
Cardiff (3)	-		16	3	19	32 23	18	50	11 9	12	21	21	17	38	3 11 4	1 14	18 62
Dundee		-	22	17	39	85 63	62 91	154	1 12	36	44 48 21	45	34 34 31	79	3	1 29	60 30
Sunderland	-		8	9	14 9	29	15 12 80	4:	1 8	3 3	11	35	5 7	7 4	2 1	4 52	96
Brighton		***	38	21 73 3 73	59 96	48	99	14'	7 32	62 48	247	37	7 95 2 58 7 16 7 4:	100	3 2	2 14	46 36 20 25 26 21 107 26 33 27 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1
Chatham, Rochester and Gillingha	-		1 2	7 20	239 47 74	7 73	58	13	1 30	7 30	45	7 5	7 4.	1 11 10 10	3 11 4	0 36 2 16 7 36 4 36 9 9	80
Norwich Southampton (2)			4	7 20 4 30 2 25 1 7	67	7 86	53	1 6	0 1		68	3 20	6 1 2 2 4	2 5 6 4 0 6	$\begin{vmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1$	4 1 3	5 20
Preston			1	3 33) 50	35	6	18 7 10 6 24	2 8	8 24	31	8 9	8 1	5 3	3 1	1 3	5 26
Swansea (2) Plymouth and Devonport (3) Stockport			1 7	1 5	16	5 52	15	6	7 18		50 50	9 4	3 1 2	9 5	7 2 2	5 2	6 5
South Shields (3)	**		1	1 4	1 18	5 74	19	9 9	3	9 4	2	2 1	4 9 2		7 5	8 1 3 1 6 1	3 20
Coventry	••	::		8 2	10	35	10	5 5	1 1 3	7 39		6 4	9 2	7 8	8 3	34 4	5 79
Middlesbrough (2)				8 2		0 29	11	8 4			7 2					1	2 5
Population 50,000 and over :— St. Helens			3	6 17	9 113	2 98	11	2 21	0 1	2 10 6 6 4 1	9 8	5 7	3 4	9 12	54 1	18 2	0 8 8 4 7 1
Walsall				0 0	1 1	4 1	1	0 2	1 1	8 -	1 2	8 2	26 1	16	22	34 2	7 6 6 6 1 6 1 6 3
Northampton Paisley			. 2	8 1	5 2 3 2 7 3	3 73 5 49	3 3	4 10	7 2 2	0 1	1 3	6 3	34]	19	53	19	4 3
Wigan Newport (Mon.) (2)		-	. 2	7 1	0 3	7 6	5 4	7 11 17 5 13	38 7	4 2	7 10	1 6	33 8	59 12	22	45 4	5 9
York				3 2	5 10	4 8	2 4	2 12			0 1 9	9 3	38 2	23	61	29 2	23 5
Reading				1 1	9 3	5 4	7 4	3	08 1 90 1 65 4	3 1	4 2	99 33 66 33 27 26 26 33 27 26 33 27	36 22 40 35 32 35 33 35	23 58	45 98 68	39	21 4 49 8 21 4
Grimsby				17 1 182 2 13 1	9 6	6 4	4 4	3	58	8 8	4 9 0 9	26	35 32	58 33 24 22 21 26	68 56	31	18 2
Warrington · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				15 8 14 1 13 2	0 2	4	2 2	6 1	68	19 7	6	35	35	22 21	54	23	20
West Bromwich West Hartlepool (2)				13 3	5 4	18 5	9 3	18 1	02 78	10 2 37 3 22 2 3	33	35 3 34 4 70 1	46 13 54	25 12	56 57 64 72 38 66 43 53	9 52 15	23 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Barrow				4	1	18 7 5 1	9 3	5	15 2 24 70	3	4	7 11	40 31 24	25 12 3 22 35 14	43 53	27	20
Lincoln				2	9]	11 2	0 3	36	56	4 2	4 3	8 5	24 30	35	59 44 71	16	17 10 26
Dewsbury Stockton and Thornaby	: :			7 1			3 3	59 1	12 56	9	3 19 9	32 18 27	30 42 36 16	16	52	21	9 7
Wakefield Dudley				8 2	26	34 3	6	44 68	60 84	5 4	40	44	14	8 22 12	24 36 48	11	21 7
			1000			27 25 1	2	14	56 56	21 :	7 14	28 16	5	16		5	
Population under 50,000:—					5	22 3	52		58	2 31	2 41	4 72	41 56	21 35	62 91	28 46	20 22 37
Burton-on-Trent					11	68 8 25 3 25 3	75	48]	23	17	13	30 25 3	28	46 20	91 74 59 25 45	26	22 37 12 10
Ashton-under-Lyne Accrington	: :	•		3	4	7	18	9	27	3	26	3 40	17 32	8 13	45	32	11
Coatbridge				11		,			4								

^{*} Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

† These figures do not include the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange, which deals only with Casual employment.

ADULTS-TRADE TABLE.*

Table III.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended November 22nd, 1912. [General Register.]

STEEL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA			APPL	ICATION	s For	EMPLOY	MENT.						VAÇA	NCIES.			
Trades.		ive Regis		Receive	ed during	Period.†		ive Regis		No	tified du Period.	ring		Filled	during 1	Period.	
Tuend or apr	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Building:	0.053												1				
Carpenters and Joiners Bricklayers	2.051 954	-	2,051 954	5,096 3,138		5,096 3,138	1,913		1,913	2,460		2,460	84	1,979 1,071	2,063		2,063
Painters, Decorators, &c Other skilled men	4,136 2,089	841	4,136 2,089	8,349 4,938	-	8,349 4,938	5 596 2,248		5,596 2,248	846 1,733		846	39 30 83	711	741	-	1,110
Labourers Other Works of Construction	3,159 1,263		3,159 1,263	7,164 4,272	-	7,164	3,552		3,552	2,315 2,871	-:	1,733 2,315	117	1,193 1,862	1,276	••	1,276 1,979
and Roads. Mining and Quarrying	610	-			-	4,272	1,315	18.	1,315			2,871	188	2,320	2,508	-	2,508
Metals, Machines, Implements	610		610	1,416	2	1,418	506	1	507	686	11	697	96	413	506	3	509
and Conveyances— Engineering and Machine							i i										
Making— Labourers	1.521	1	1	4,506	1	,	1,971		,	0.407	La Maria						
Others	1,521 5,530 2,403	381	12,021	12,020 7,758	1	00 450	5,295	1		2,427 5,533					2,185	1	
Vehicles (Makers)	1,248	361	12,021	1,997	940	29,479	2,314	343	12,035	7,537	675	18,039	5,698	9,680	6,900	> 574	15,378
Other Metal Trades Textiles:—	938	,	,	2,258)	1	922)	(1,185	J			-	831	1	
Cotton Wool and Worsted	591 253	705 114	1,296	2,011	2,646	4,657 1,179	558 274	678 125	1,236	1,399	1,923	3,322	612	1,851	1,032	1,431	2,463
Other Textiles	375	315	690	797	934	1,731	390	337	399 727	247 230	288 480	535	42 16	392 544	203	231 392	434 560
Boot and Shoe Makers	627 282	101	728	1,224	256	1,480	637	94	731	445	133	578	44	336	281	99	
Conveyance of Men. Goods	282	1,018	1,300	756	2,833	3,589	369	1,171	1,540	254	133 962	1,216	45	831	119	757	380 876
and Messages : On Railways	447	1	(791	1	(475	,	,	010							
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, Canals, &c.	9,747	98	10,292	15,204	} 193	16,188		109	10,715	819	} 38	3,692	545	2,428	696	} 21	2,973
Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books and	1,242	171	1,413	2,484 1,070	543	3,027	10,131 1,281	101	1,382 930	2,835	570	1,588	203	896	2,256 663	436	1,099
Stationery.	655	340	995		907	1,977	629	301	930	442	674	1,116	65	796	295	566	861
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations.	979	72	1,051	1,979	236	2,215	980	68	1,048	1,033	155	1,188	46	743	674	115	789
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.	217	81	298	536	166	702	204	60	264	432	109	541	57	441	405	93	498
Brick, Cement, Pottery and	323	155	478	578	363	941	318	119	437	317	200	517	28	318	198	148	346
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging—															100	140	340
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.,	404	40	444	716	80	796	425	31	456	185	80	265	15	170			
Makers. Others	1,191	1,714	2,905	1,683	3,755	5,438	1,086						15	132	94	53	147
Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers.	188	69	257	365	230	595	190	1,691	2,777 261	404 87	1,551 75	1,955	299	1,323	283	1,339 58	1,622
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and	134	47	181	322	177	499	147	40	187	165	161	326	14	206	93	127	
Games.												OLO		200	30	121	220
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	453	••	453	1,089	1	1,090	475	1	476	935		935	151	673	824		824
Domestic (Outdoor)—	2,413	1,159	3,572	4,125	1,450	5,575	2,851	1,057	3,908	1,225	583	1,808	158	1,173	874	457	1,331
Laundry and Washing Ser-	1.969	f 720	11.014	0.757	(1,937	100 700	. (734)		(920)		119		(693)	1,001
Others	1,862	8,632	}11,214	2,373	18,009	}22,319	1,942 {	8,148	10,824	369	6,406	7,695	559	5,049	248	}	5,608
Dealers	10,261 1,695 2,751	1,602	10,261 3,297	21,059 2,882	2,929	21,059 5,811	10,577	DE PORTO DE LA CONTRACTION DEL CONTRACTION DE LA	10,577	5,694	903	5,694	1,142	3,895	5,037	4,667	5,037
All Others	2,751	1,327	4,078	4,822	3,016	7,838	2,841	1,576 1,198	3,377 4,039	622 1,597	596	1,525 2,193	87 524	870 1,251	321 1,282	636 493	957 1,775
Total	62,992	18,861	81,853	130,440	42,120	172,560	66,519	18,054	84,573	50,431	17,493	67,924	10,989	43,477	41,077		54,466
The second second			the said												,	10,000	ox, 200

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

JUVENILES-TRADE TABLE.

December, 1912.

Table IV.—Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the four weeks ended November 22nd, 1912.

		V	acancies f	or Juve	niles.	100
Trades.	Notifie	ed during	g Period.	Filled	during	Period.
s.kill to he had nother	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Building and Works of Con- struction.	300	-	300	169	-	169
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, etc.:	57	-	57	19	-	19
Engineering and Machine- making.	944)	1	779	1	
Ships and Boats Vehicles (Makers) Other Metal Trades	135 98 416	380	1,973	115 77 293	320	1,584
Textiles Dress Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	407 258 4,043	738 768 320	1,145 1,026 4,363	241 141 2,483	563 534 178	804 675 2,661
Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books, etc. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, etc. Chemicals, Oil, Gresse, etc.	116 306 416 47	83 603 98 166	199 909 514 213	67 174 301 48	66 469 83 124	133 643 384 172
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, etc Cood, Tobacco, Drink & Lodging kins, Leather, Hair, etc. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	150 303 63 132	105 500 97 130	255 803 160 262	123 199 38 80	73 433 88 70	196 632 126 150
sas, Water, and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	63	5	68	46	5	51
commercial comestic (Outdoor) ceneral Labourers cealers ll Others	895- 241- 164- 553 765	278 2,158 — 525 435	1,173 2,399 164 1,078 1,200	621 143 126 259 654	229 1,417 375 374	850 1,560 126 634 1,028
Total	10,872	7,389	18,261	7,196	5,401	12,597

CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

Table V.—Applicants registered and Work given in the four weeks ended November 22nd, 1912.

Employment.	Applicants on Register at some time or other during the period.	Applicants given work.	Number of Jobs Given.	Estimated number of days on which work was given.	Estimated average number of days on which work was given per applicant given work.
Men.					
Cotton Porters (Liverpool, Oldhall Street).	593	237	287	-	
Cloth Porters (Manchester)	378	284	5,130	3,925	13.8
Dock Labourers	3,668	3,125	25,492	24,985	8.0
Sandwichmen	332	217	272	438	2.0
Other men	529	385	655	1,736	4.5
Total men	5,500	4,248	31,836	_	
Women, Charwomen	110	7.07			
	446	183	370	408	2.2
Other women	56	56	56	56	1.0
Total women	502	239	426	464	1.9
Grand Total	6,002	4,487	32,262		

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER, 1912.

(NOTE. -These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) DURING November 745 fresh applications (422 from domestic servants, etc.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 780 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 210 persons, of whom 139 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 210 situations found for applicants, 150 were of a more or less permanent character, while 60 were temporary only.

	Applic by W	ations	Situa		Numi	Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.					
	peo	ple	Empl	oyers	Perinen		Te				
	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1911.			
			Sumn	nary k	y Bur	eaux.					
Central Bureau: 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	82	115	87	94	27	34	9	14			
Y.W.C.A.:— 26, George Street, (1) Hanover Sq. (2)	317 90	333 115	505 51	443 56	54 13	65 21	36 7	32			
Dublin:— 30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Bir-	24	22	7	24	3	1					
mingham, Leeds, Edin- burgh, and Glasgow)	232	238	130	125	53	57	8	10			
Total of 10 Bureaux.	745	823	780	742	150	178	60	59			
			Summa	ary by	Occup	ation	5.				
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	41 15 49 78 16 422 124	81 12 73 87 20 426 124	25 9 27 37 24 593 65	33 4 32 53 24 530 66	7 3 4 13 13 97 13	7 3 12 22 16 104 14	6 10 42 2	2 2 11 41 3			
Total of 10 Bureaux	745	823	780	742	150	178	60	the			

In addition to the above registered application returns show that 45 persons in London and 39 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 301 persons in London and 68 in the provinces were given advice as to training, etc., but were not registered.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.*

EUROPE.*

British.—During October 47,858 British subjects left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 12,711 entered the United Kingdom, the balance outward being 35,147, compared with a walance of 29,412 in October, 1911. Compared with a year ago there was a considerable increase in the passengers outward, especially to Australia and British North America, and a slight decrease in the passengers inward. In the ten months January—October, 1912, the number of British subjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 420,276, while the number entering the United Kingdom was 161,979, the balance outward being 258,297, compared with a balance outward of 247,554 in the corresponding period of 1911. Compared with a year ago the most noticeable feature is the large increase in the number of passengers to Australia. Particulars of the movement of British subjects to and from places out of Europe are given in the following table:—

		October.		Ten	months e	
	1911.	1912.	Inc, (+) or Dec.(-) in 1912.	1911.	1912.	Inc. (+) Oec (-) in 1912.
Outward: Total	42,578	47,858	+5,280	408,424	420,276	+ 11,852
To British N. America — To Australia To United States	11,304 6,324 13,618	13,696 10,056 13,184	+2,392 +3,732 - 434	177,254 55,436 112,092	176,411 71,201 106,725	- 843 + 15,765 - 5,367
Inward: Total	13,166	12,711	- 455	160,870	161,979	+ 1,109
From British N. America From Australia From United States	4,020 480 5,001	4,209 557 4,845	+ 189 + 77 - 156	37,896 11,432 59,250	38,521 13.016 56,530	+ 625 + 1,584 - 2,720
Balance Outward:	29,412	35,147	+ 5,735	247,554	258,297	+10,743
To British N. America To Australia To United States	7,284 5,844 8,617	9,487 9,499 8,339	+2,203 +3,655 - 278	139,358 44,004 52,842	137,890 58.185 50.195	- 1,46 +14,18 - 2,64

Aliens.—For aliens the balance outward in October, 1912, was 9,628, and for the ten months ended October, 55,608, compared with 5,841 and 24,903 respectively.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for November, 1912, and for the Eleven Months ended November, 1912.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

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

	No	vember, 1	912.	Eleven Mo	onths ended	Nov.,1912.	
-	Amount.	mount. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with			Increase as compared with		
	1911 1910.		1911.	1910.			
120	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	
IFood, Drink, and	25,727	- 886	+ 3,025	254,858	15,794	20,404	
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly	29,096	+ 4,673	+ 1,378	243,763	21,082	14,404	
Unmanufactured* III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu-		+ 1,748	+ 2,435	169,605	18,150	26,400	
factured† IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)		+ 66	+ 67	2,658	410	355	
Total value of Imports	70,995	+ 5,601	+ 6,905	670,884	55,436	61,563	

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NOTE.—The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship and are known as the "free on board" values.

		Nov., 1912.		Eleven Mo	nths ended	Nov., 1912
-	Amount.	Inc.(+) of as compa	r Dec.(-)	Amount.	Incr as compa	ease red with
		1911.	1910		1911.	1910.
	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	3,537	+ 183	+ 699	30,211	3,793	6,303
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured ‡	5,663	+ 853	+ 1,232	54,053	5,241	5,234
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured§	33,206	+ 1,370	+ 4,480	352,893	20,392	39,682
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	952	- 34	+ 50	8,818	838	1,590
Total value of Exports of British Produce	43,358	+ 2,372	+ 6,461	445,975	30,264	52,809

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to $\pounds 9,631,000$ during November, 1912, an increase of £1,797,000 compared with November, 1911, and of £2,173,000 compared with November, 1910. During the eleven months ended November, 1912, they amounted to £102,596,000, an increase of £8,555,000 and of £8,697,000 on the amounts for the corresponding periods of 1911 and 1910 respectively

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

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 four weeks ended November 30th, 1912, amounted to £5,132,158, an increase of £91,520 (or 1.8 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1911. During the 48 weeks ended November 30th, 1912, the receipts amounted to £54,312,944, a decrease of £233,293 (or 0.4 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1911.

100		s ended 30th, 1912.	48 weeks ended November 30th, 1912.			
100	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1911.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1911.		
English Lines:—	£	£	£	£		
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs	1,635,323	+ 17,387	17,448,087	+ 111,132		
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern	839,600	+ 8,900	8,802,796	- 57,163		
Lancs. and Yorks, and N. Eastern	943,299	+ 35,757	9,843,087	- 71,634		
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western	785,500	+ 23,800	8,389,900	+ 53,200		
L. B. & S. C., and S. E.& C.	180,436	+ 597	1,924,582	- 29,616		
Scottish Lines:— Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian	610,300	+ 14,900	6,362,500	- 265,341		
Irish Lines:— Gt. Southern and Western, Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	137,700	- 9,821	1,541,992	+ 26,129		
Total	5,132,158	+ 91,520	54,312,944	- 233,293		

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN NOVEMBER.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of November, 1912, was 63, as compared with 60 at the end of October, 1912, and 69 at the end of November, 1911. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of November, 1912, 35 were in London and "Outer London," 22 in other places in England and Wales, 5 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

Registration was resumed during the month at Bark-

ing, Brighton, and Portsmouth.

December, 1912.

The total number who received employment relief during November was 956, of whom 535 were in London and "Outer London," 160 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 261 in Scotland. The average duration of employment relief was 16.6 days per person employed, and the wages paid amounted to about 37s. 6d. per head, or about 2s. 3d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of November (after deduction where practicable* of persons disqualified, those who had found work, etc.) was 16,174, of whom 10,074 were in London and "Outer London," 4,697 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 304 in Scotland, and 1,099 in Ire-

The following table summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in November, 1912, together with the corresponding statistics for the previous month, and for November, 1911. It should be noted that the figures do not necessarily relate to the same Committees in the three periods:-

Districts.		No. of Empl	Applican oyment I	ts given Relief.	Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.			
		Nov., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	
London:— County Outer	::	424 111	366 90	497 158	Days. 7,549 1,723	Days. 8,101 1,390	Days. 8,489 2,137	
Total, London		535	456	655	9,272	9,491	10,626	
Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire — — Midlands Eastern Counties		 24 136	23	17 88 32 190	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		311 624 piecewrk	
Wales and Monmouth				190	1,217	55	1,550	
Scotland	-	695 261	491 234	982 313 68	10,489 4,986	9,546 4,904	13,111 5,919 piecewrk	
United Kingdom .		956	725	1,363	15,475	14,450	19,030	

Districts.	Total A	Amount of Paid.	of Wages	Net No.* of Applicants Remaining on the Register at end of			
	Nov., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1912.	Oct., 1912.	Nov., 1911.	
London :— County Outer	£ 894 201	£ 965 166	£ 1,010 281	7,769 2,305	3,587 1,897	9,970 2,585	
Total, London	1,095	1,131	1,291	10,074	5,484	12,555	
Northern Counties Lancs, and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth	42	 8	19 113 27 301	21 31 1,107 727 435 1,770 606	20 30 850 728 197 590 309	344 424 2,163 1,230 786 2,332 554	
England and Wales Scotland	1,271 518	1,182 463	1,751 628 26	14,771 304 1,099	8,208 268 2,062	20,388 642 1,753	
United Kingdom	1,789	1,645	2,405	16,174	10,538	22,783	

In addition, there were certain cases in which men and women were given employment by arrangement with local authorities, or with contractors, or were engaged on piecework.

Of the 16,174 applicants remaining on the registers at the end of November, 1912, 7,879 were stated to be labourers, porters, etc., 4,488 were connected with the building trades, 1,191 were carters, etc., 472 were clerks, shop assistants, etc.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

PAUPERISM IN NOVEMBER.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in November, 1912, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 199 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with October, 1912, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 6,278 (or 1.8 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 3. The number of outdoor paupers relieved increased by 2,763 (or 1.5 per cent.) and the number of indoor paupers increased by 3,515 (or 2.1 per cent.). There were increases in 30 districts, the highest being 18 per 10,000 in the Leicester district, and 9 per 10,000 both in the Central District of the Metropolis and in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district. In 3 districts there were decreases, while 2 districts showed no change.

Compared with November, 1911, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 4. The number of outdoor paupers increased by 825 (or 0.5 per cent.), while the number of indoor paupers decreased by 1,648 (or 0.9 per cent.). There were increases in 8 districts, the most marked being in the West Ham district (17 per 10,000), and in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (11 per 10,000). In 26 districts there were decreases, the highest being in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (31 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (23 per 10,000), in the Leicester district (22 per 10,000), and in the Cardiff and Swansea district (17 per 10,000). In the Dublin district no change was indicated.

]]	Paupers o	on one day	in	l Tra	(1)
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population a compared wit	
				Popula- tion.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	12,081 16,329 6,284 14,971 25,991	2,242 8,796 1,402 5,501 14,419	25,125 7,686 20,472	179 246 449 801 218	+ 2 + 5 + 9 + 5 + 5	- 1 + 4 - 1 + 9 - 3
Total, Metropolis	75,656	32,360	108,016	239	+ 5	+ 1
West Ham	5,500	11,958	17,458	245	+ 3	+ 17
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District Bradford District Barnsley District Barnsley District Hull District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Wolverhampton District Bristol District Bristol District Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea Total, "Other Districts"	2,636 1,294 4,534 2,464 11,284 11,282 2,107 1,330 952 3,250 2,026 2,318 2,276 1,724 3,598 6,643 3,048 2,340	5,043 3,385 4,690 5,457 7,817 10,558 1,828 2,901 3,665 2,482 3,447 5,273 5,350 4,448 4,343 6,677 4,526 6,711		166 195 116 186 192 210 107 112 139 119 141 243 195 151 222 177 188 197 215	- 1 + 4 + 2 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	- 7 - 23 - 9 - 6 - 9 - 14 - 13 - 14 - 14 - 4 - 22 - 16 - 5 - 17
SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	5,718 860 1,718 917 681 384	17,603 2,694 5,305 2,564 2,750 1,673	23,321 3,554 7,023 3,481 3,431 2,057	247 192 175 175 209 206	+ 5 + 1 + 1 - 2 + 1 + 1	- 4 + 3 - 2 - 7 - 3 - 31
Scottish Districts	10,278	32,589	42,867	215	+ 2	- 4
IRELAND. Dublin District Belfast District Oork, Waterford and Limerick District Alway District District District District District IRELAND. Alway Alway District IRELAND. Alway District IRELAND. IRELAND.	6,525 3,327 3,755 317	5,162 1,198 4,504 224	11,687 4,525 8,259 541	290 110 333 155	+ 3 + 3 + 9	+ · · 7 + 11 - 13
Discrices j	13,924	11,088	25,012	228	+ 4	+ 8
otal for above 35 Dis- tricts in Nov., 1912}	174,564	183,927	358,491	199	+ 3	- 4

^{*} Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.
† The comparison with a year ago is affected by a change in the area covered.
Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.

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

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS DURING NOVEMBER, 1912.

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District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Bicester (Oxford)	Dr. H. B. Long, St. John's, Bicester	9-30-10.30 a.m. Wednesday
Blyth (N'thumberland)	Dr. W. T. B. Fox, 12, Stanley Street, Blyth	Surgery, Waterloo House Waterloo Road, Blyth. 9-10 a.m. Wednesday.
Borris (Carlow)	Dr. E. Dundon, Borris	9-10 a.m. Wednesday.
Corris (Merioneth)	Dr. M. Greer, London House, Corris	9 10 a.m. Wednesday.
March (Cambridge)	Dr. F. A. Evison, Broad Street, March	9-10 a.m. weekdays.

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

* Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES.

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING NOVEMBER.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions (2).—England and Wales.—Nil. Scotland.—1, viz.: Scotch Power Loom Carpet Trades' Protective and Provident Assoc., 9, Landressy St., Bridgeton, Glasgow. Ireland.—1, viz.: Prudential Assurance Agents Assoc. of Ireland, 32, East

Industrial & Provident Societies (18),—England and Wales, 15, viz.:—Working Men's Clubs (8): Haughton-le-Skerne Club and Inst., Ltd., Club House, Haughton-le-Skerne, Darlington; West Southwark Reform Club and Inst., Ltd., 163, Blackfriars Rd., S.E.; Clacton Unionist Club., Ltd., Club Premises, Old Rd., Clacton-on-Sea; Linton Unionist Club, Ltd., Club Premises, Linton, Cambridge; Custom House Constitutional W.M. Club, Ltd., 62, Coolfin Rd., Custom House, E.; Borough of Woolwich Conservative Club, Ltd., 1, New Rd., stitutional W.M. Club, Ltd., 62, Coolfin Rd., Custom House Constitutional W.M. Club, Ltd., 62, Coolfin Rd., Custom House, E.; Borough of Woolwich Conservative Club, Ltd., 1, New Rd., Woolwich; Golcar Socialist Club and Inst., Ltd., 28, Cliffe Ash, Golcar, Huddersfield; St. Andrew's Conservative Club, Wigan, Ltd., Club Premises, Park Rd., Wigan. Small Holdings (4): Gilfach Goch Small Holdings and Allotments Assoc., Ltd., 37, High St., Gilfach Goch, Bridgend; Lillington Allotments Assoc., Ltd., 5, Farm Rd., Lillington, Leamington Spa; Walmsley and District Allotments and Small Holdings Assoc., Ltd., Birch Holme, Walmsley Rd., Walmsley, Birmingham; Marshfield Small Holdings and Allotments Soc., Ltd., Cheyne House, Marshfield, Chippenham. Miscellaneous (3). Scotland.—Nil. Ireland (3). Agricultural Productive (2): Drombanna Co-op. Creamery Ltd., Drombanna, co. Limerick; Kilmallock Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Kilmallock, co. Limerick. Co-operative Distributive (1): Whealt Co-op. Store, Ltd., Roscor, Carrigola, Belbeck, co. Fermanagh.

Kilmallock, co. Limerick. *Co-operative Distributive* (1)) : Whealt Co-op. Store, Ltd., Roscor, Carrigola, Belbeck, co. Fermanagh.

Friendly Societies (39).—England and Wales, viz.—Sale Excelsior W.M. Club and Inst., Sale, Manchester; Ryton W.M. Social Club and Inst., Sale, Manchester; Ryton W.M. Social Club and Inst., Ryton Village Ext. on Purham; East Kent and Canterbury; Beckenham Liberal W.M. Club and Inst., Extended Canterbury; Beckenham Liberal W.M. Club and Inst., Hayropol Amagi. Musicians Union W.M. Club and Inst., Hoplan; Liverpool; Manchester; Rose and Thistle. Neutral Lodge, No. 127 G.U.O.O.F., W.M. Social Club ard Inst., See and Thistle. Neutral Lodge, No. 127 G.U.O.O.F., W.M. Social Club Amal Inst., Burnley; Radcliffe and Dist. Trades Hall Club, Radcliffe, Manchester; Blacko Cycling Club Inst., Blacko, Neles; S. London Socialist Club and Inst., Newington Causeway, S.E.; Market House W.M. Club and Inst., Newington Causeway, S.E.; Market House W.M. Club and Inst., Poplar, E.; Worksop W.M. Non-Political Club and Inst., Poplar, E.; Worksop W.M. Non-Political Club and Inst., Poplar, E.; Worksop W.M. Non-Political Club and Inst., Prorchy, Bhondda, Glam; Mid-Rhondda W.M. Misical Inst., Treorchy, Bhonded, Glam; Mid-Rhondda W.M. Misical Inst., Treorchy, Bhonded, Glam; Sid-Help Money Soc., Chesterfield; Boisover Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Contester Club and Nottingham; Wolverbampton and Dist. Trendly Soc.s. Batteresa, S.W.; Belle Vue E.; Urswick Sociable Loan Soc., Estimated Program, Sept. Proceeding Self-Help Money Soc., Batteresa, S.W.; Belle Vue E.; Urswick Sociable Loan Soc., Batteresa, S.W.; Belle Vue E.; Urswick Sociable Loan Soc., Batteresa, S.W.; Belle Vue E.; U

Friendly Soc., Tunbridge Wells; Whitford Friendly Soc., Whitford, Holywell; South Wales Nursing Assoc., Swansea. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

makemak die dieja die 181	Notices receiv			
Class of Society.	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled.	
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies Friendly Societies Building "Branches	:: :: :2	4 18 37 32 6	2 8* 13 3†	

* Including 5 Societies removed from the Register on account of having failed to submit an Annual Return for 1911.

† Ceased to exist.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING NOVEMBER.

UNITED KINGDOM.

All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 28, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin, direct, or through any bookseller.)

Census, 1911. England and Wales. Families or Separate Occupiers and Population. Vol. IV. Ecclesiastical Areas. [Cd. 6360: pp. viii. + 532: price 4s. 3d.] Scotland. Vol. 1. Part 22. County of Kirross. [Cd. 6097—xxi.: pp. 30: price 3d.] Part 23. County of Kirkcudbright. [Cd. 6097—xxii.: pp. 52: price 54d.]

Mines and Quarries. 1910. Part. IV. Colonial and Foreign Statistics. Statistics relating to persons employed, output and accidents at Mines and Quarries in the British Colonies and in Foreign Countries. Home Office. [Cd. 6460: pp. 191: price

accidents at Mines and Quarries in the British Colonies and in Foreign Countries. Home Office. [Cd. 6460: pp. 191: price 1s. 6d.]

Mercantile Marine (Seamen Employed). Return of the number, ages, ratings and nationalities of the seamen employed on April 3rd, 1911, on vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act in the British Islands. Fifth Quinquennial Census. Board of Trade. [Cd. 6442: pp. xviii. + 30: price 5d.]

Railway Accidents. Summary of accidents and casualties during the three months ending June 30th, 1912, with reports to the Board of Trade by inspecting officers upon certain accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 6474: pp. 120: price 11½d.]

Report of an Inquiry on Dupuytren's Contraction as a Disease of Occupation, with special reference to its occurrence among Minders of Lace Machines. By P. L. Collis and R. Eatock. Home Office. [S.O. publication: pp. 15, with plates: price 6d.]

Report of Conferences between Employers, Operatives and Inspectors concerning Fencing of Machinery, Prevention of Accidents, and Temperature in Cotton Spinning Mills. By Gerald Bellhouse. Home Office. [S.O. publication: pp. 15: price 3d.]

Housing and Town Planning. Further Memorandum of the Local Government Board relative to the operation of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act., 1909, and the earlier Housing Acts as amended by that Act. [Cd. 6494: pp. 13: price 2d.]

Ohief Registrar of Friendly Societies. Part A. Appendix (N). (H.C. 123). List of Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act at December 3tst, 1910, with Summary of Annual Returns received for the year ending that date. Introductory Memorandum. [pp. 32: price 3d.] (i). Bedford to Dorset. [pp. 99: price 10½d.] (ii). Durham to Kent. [pp. 100: price 10½d.] (iii.) Lancashire to Leicestershire. [pp. 98: price 10½d.] (iv.) Stafford to Wiltshire. [pp. 104: price 11d.] (vii.) Worcester to Yorkshire. [pp. 102: price 9d.] (iv.) Stafford to Wiltshire. [pp. 104: price 11d.] (vii.) Worcester to Yorkshire. [pp. 102: price 9d.] (iv.) Stafford to Wiltshir

December, 1912.

National Insurance Act, 1911. Index to the Health Provisions of the Act. [Cd. 6468: pp. 68: price 3½d.]

Part II. Unemployment Insurance. Decisions given by the Umpire. Vol. II. August 22nd to September 12th, 1912. [S.O. publication: pp. 42: price 3d.]

Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1911. Vessels, men and boys employed, loans for fishing craft, &c. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 6473: pp. xl. + 117: price 9d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

Statistics of British India. Part I. Industrial. Including Statistics relating to Factories, Mills, Mines, &c. [Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing: pp. 125.]

Superintendent Government Printing: pp. 125.]

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, October, 1912. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during September; Trades and Labour Congress in Canada; wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes and accidents during September, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 128.]

—Report of the Department of Labour for the Year ending March 31st, 1912. Strikes and lockouts in 1911, industrial accidents, fair wages proceedings, Combines Investigation Act, labour organisations, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 95.]

pp. 95.]

-Fifth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation for the year ending March 31st, 1912. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 142.]

-Census and Statistics Monthly, October, 1912. Field crops

Victoria.— Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1911. Friendly, Building and Provident Societies and Trade Unions; judicial decisions. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Acting Government Printer: pp. 9.]

—Determinations of Wages Boards. Boilermakers' Board, decision of Industrial Appeals Court, dated September 13th, 1912. Country Shop Assistants' Board, dated September 3rd, 1912. Condage Board, dated August 1st, 1912, cancelling that of June 24th, 1912. Lift Board, dated September 18th, 1912, cancelling that of July 13th, 1911. Country Wood Workers' Board, dated September 27th, 1912. Furniture (Bedding) Board, dated September 27th, 1912. Furniture (Bedding) Board, dated September 27th, 1912. Fellmongers' Board, dated October 2nd, 1912.

Queensland.—Determinations of Wages Boards. Brisbane

Mongers' Board, dated October 2nd, 1912.

Queensland. — Determinations of Wages Boards. Brisbane Meat Industry, dated September 10th, 1912, cancelling that of May 5th, 1911. Meat Industry Board for the Northern Division, dated August 28th, 1912, cancelling that of June 30th, 1910. Brisbane Shop Assistants, dated September 19th, 1912, cancelling that of August 2nd, 1909.

—Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories for the year ended June 30th, 1912. Inspectors' reports, Wages Boards proceedings, average wages paid, &c. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer: pp. 85.]

Western Australia. -Fourteenth Annual Report of the Super-intendent, State Labour Bureau, for year ended June 30th, 1912. Condition of the labour market, wages, &c. [Perth: F. W. Simp-son, Government Printer: pp. 27.]

South Australia.—Report of the Registrar of Trades Unions for the year ending May 31st, 1912. [pp. 2.]

New Zealand.*—Twenty-first Annual Report of the Department of Labour, 1912. Reports of inspectors of factories and awards; overtime worked, permits to young persons; Shearers' Accommodation Act, &c. [pp. 104.]
—Journal of the Department of Labour, October, 1912. Condition of trade and employment as at September 31st, persons assisted to employment, co-operative works, accidents, &c. [pp. 102.]

[pp. 102.]

—Workers' Dwellings. Report for the year ending March 31st, 1912, by the Minister of Labour. [pp. 4.]

—Awards, &c., under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Summary of awards, &c., made under the Act from its inception to April 30th, 1912, showing (1) Trades in which Wages and Hours have remained stationary. (2) Trades in which Wages have been increased or Hours shortened. (3) Trades in which Wages have decreased or Hours lengthened. (4) Trades in which there is one Award of Agreement only. (5) Other Trades not shown in Summary owing to difficulty in making satisfactory comparison. [pp. 20.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International. — Bulletin of the International Labour Office. German edition. No. 10, 1912. [Jena: Gustav Fischer.] English edition. Nos. 5 and 6, 1912. [London: Pioneer Press.] —Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence, August and September, 1912. Agricultural co-operation, insurance, &c. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: price

-International Co-operative Bulletin, November, 1912. [London: International Co-operative Alliance.]

-Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, November, 1912. Crops in 1910-11 and 1911-12. International Institute of Agriculture.

United States.—Report on Condition of Women and Child Wage-Earners in the United States. Vol. xvii. Hookworm Disease among Cotton-Mill Operatives. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 45.]

* All the New Zealand Reports are printed by John Mackay, Government inter, Wellington.

-Mortality Statistics, 1909. Tenth Annual Report with revised rates for the intercensal years 1901 to 1909 based upon the Census of 1910. [Washington: Government Printing Office:

pp. 510.]

-Wisconsin. Bulletin of the Industrial Commission. Vol. I.

No. 5, October 20th, 1912. Compulsory School Attendance.

France.—Statistics of Families in 1906. Birth-rate, &c., in families of State employees. French Statistical Department.

1912. [Paris: pp. 205.]

-Journal of the French Labour Department, October, 1912.

Workpeople's co-operative associations for productions.

Workpeople's co-operative associations for production on January 1st, 1912; factory inspection in 1911; municipal and departmental subventions to unemployment funds in 1910-1912; employment and labour disputes in September. [Paris: Berger-

Levrault: price 2d.]

—Journal of the French Statistical Department, October, 1912.
Unemployment, prices, &c. [Paris: Félix Alcan: pp. 112: price 3s. 2d.]

3s. 2d.]

—Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, October, 1912. Report on agricultural credit banks for 1911; prices in September. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

—Higher Council of Labour, Session 1912. The regulation of labour of employees. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: pp. xi. + 291.]

Germany.—Statistics of Frankfort-on-Main, Part 10. Prices of Necessaries in Frankfort and their Influence on Household Expenditure. Municipal Statistical Office. 1912. [Frankfort-on-Main: pp. 63 + tables.]

—Bavarian State Railways, Report for 1911. [Munich: pp. 267.]

—Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, October 15th, 1912.
[Berlin: Behrend and Co.: price 8d.]
—Census of Unemployed in Munich, February 11th, 1912.
Municipal Statistical Office. [Munich: F. Lindauer'sche Buch-

handlung.]
—Central Federation of German Co-operative Societies for Distribution (Stores), Year-book for 1912. [Hamburg: Heinrich Kaufmann and Co.: pp. viii. + 1079 + xxiii. + 1015: price

10s.]

—Journal of the German Labour Department, November, 1912. Employment in October; wages in Baden; strikes and lock-outs in the third quarter of 1912. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d.]

—Frankfort Institute for Social Service, Report for Year 1911-12. [Frankfort-on-Main: pp. 44.]

—Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemburg, November, 1912. Labour registries in October; prices in July, August and September. [Stuttgart: J. Fink.]

—Census of Occupations and Undertakings of June 12th, 1907. Agricultural Undertakings, Part 2b. Imperial Statistical Office. 1912. [Berlin: Puttkammer and Mühlbrecht: pp. 100 + 189 + diagrams: price 3s.]

diagrams: price 5s.]

—List of Publications on Trade Unionism in the German Language. Supplement to the fourth edition. 1912. [Berlin: Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands: pp. 201-325 : price 5d.1

Austria-Hungary.—Journal of the Austrian Central Statistical Commission, September, 1912. [Brünn: F. Irrgang.]
—Journal of Trade and Industrial Regulations, No. 8, 1912. [Vienna; Verlag der Manzschen k.k. Hof., Verlags-und Universitäts-Buchhandlung: price 10d.]
—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, October, 1912. Factory inspection in 1911; labour disputes in September and in third quarter of 1912; labour registries in August. [Vienna; A. Hölder: price 2d.]
—Statistical Journal of Hungary, September, 1912. [Vienna;

Statistical Journal of Hungary, September, 1912. [Vienna

—Statistical Journal of Hungary, September, 1912. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]
—Report of the Labour Registry of Vienna for 1911. [Vienna: Martin Gerlach and Wiedling: pp. 140.]

Strikes and Lock-outs in Austria in 1911. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna: A. Hölder: pp. 181 + 347: price 2s.]
—Overtime Permitted in Austrian Factories in 1911. Austrian Labour Department. 1912. [Vienna: k.k. Hofund Staatsdruckerei: pp. 30.]

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, October, 1912. Retail prices and labour disputes in September. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

1912. Retail prices and labour disputes in September.

Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

—Italian Journal of Factory Inspection, September-October,

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Belgium.—Higher Council of Labour, Eleventh Session, 1911.
Proceedings relating to subject of collective labour agreements.
Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour. [Brussels: pp. 132.]
—Technical Education in Belgium, 1902-1910. Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour. [Brussels: J. Lebègue et Cie: pp. xiv. + 886 + 654].

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Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, October 31st, Labour disputes in September. [Brussels: E. Daem:

Holland. — Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, October 31st, 1912. Employment, unemployment insurance and strikes and lock-outs in September; wages and hours of municipal workers of Rotterdam in 1911. [The Hague: Gebroeders

cipal workers of Rotterdam in 1911. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

—Insurance Bank of Holland, Report for 1911. [The Hague: pp. 189 + vi. + diagrams.]

Switzerland.—Pocket Calendar of the Union of Swiss Cooperative Societies for Distribution (Stores). [Basle: 1912.]

—Souvenir of 50th Anniversary of Swiss Printing Trades Federation, 1858-1909. [Basle: Jaques Schlumpf: pp. viii. + 336.]

Finland. — Journal of the Finnish Labour Department, No. 4, 1912. Municipal labour registries in the third quarter of 1912; industrial accidents in 1908; prices in third quarter of 1912. [Helsingfors: price 2½d.]

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Denmark. — Journal of the Danish Statistical Office, November, 1912. Unemployment in August, 1912. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag: price $1\frac{1}{2}d$.]

Sweden.—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 9, 912. Report on Government conciliation for 1911, co-operative societies registered and dissolved, 1897-1911, collective labour agreements in 1911; prices. [Stockholm: P. A. Nordstedt and

Söner: price 2d.]

—Emigration and Immigration in 1911. Swedish Statistical Office. 1912. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner: pp. v.

+ 41.]

-Population Statistics for 1910. Swedish Statistical Office.

1912. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner: pp. xliv. + 68.]

-State Insurance Institutions in 1911. [Stockholm: Ivar Haeggstroms: pp. iv. + 140.]

Spain. — Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, October, 1912. Labour disputes in September and in third quarter of 1912; cost of living of the working classes (prices) in certain provinces and towns, October, 1911—March, 1912. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 21d.1

Portugal.—Journal of the Portuguese Labour Department, Nos. 64 and 65. [Lisbon.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 5012. Trade and Commerce of Belgium, 1911, and the first half of 1912. [Cd. 6005 - 185: pp. 53: price 3d.]

Commerce of the Consular District of Hamburg, 1911. Census, agriculture, coal and iron industries, &c. [Cd. 6005 - 186: pp. 69 : price 5½d.]

pp. 69 : price 5½d.]

No. 5017. Trade of the Consular District of Salonica, 1911. Labour troubles, insurance, &c. [Cd. 6005 - 190: pp. 39 : price 3¼d.]

No. 5018. Trade and

Commerce of Norway, 1911 (Supplementary). [Cd. 6005 - 191: pp. 26: price 2d.]

pp. 20 : price 2d.]

No. 5019. Finances of the German Empire, 1912. [Cd. 6005 - 192: pp. 35 : price $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1912.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BUCKETS FOR DREDGER, H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH.—J.

Rogerson & Co., Ltd., Wolsingham, R.S.O., Co. Durham.

CEMENT, PORTLAND, FOR PETERHEAD HARBOUR OF REFUGE

WORKS.—Wouldham Cement Co., 35, Great St. Helens, London, E.C.

London, E.C.

PITCH PINE FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH.—Denny, Mott

& Dickson, 14, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.

RAILWAY MATERIALS FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH.—R.

White & Sons, Widnes, Lancs

Stellwork For H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.—J. Lysaght, Ltd.,

St. Vincent's Ironworks, Bristol.

Works Services:—
Redrainage of and Erection of Sewage Lift Tower at Fort Cumberland, R.M. Barracks, Eastney.—S. Salter, Yorke St., Southsea.

Shed for Loaded Powder Trucks, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham. West Bros., Rochester.

ADMIRALTY CONTRACT DEPARTMENT

ADMIRALTY CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

Brushes, Painters', &c.—D. Clark & Sons, Stafford St., Walsall; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas St., Bristol; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Rd., London, E.C.; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Bancroft Brush Works, Mile End, London, E.; W. Morier, Copland Rd., Govan, Glasgow; Newton & Cook, 3, Wardour St., London, W.; S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Norwich; A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard Street, Borough, London, S.E.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., 9-12, Broad Weir, Bristol.

Brushes, Steel Wire, &c.—W. Francis & Sons, 184, 185, 186, Great Dover St., London, S.E.; A. Marks & Son, Ltd., 18 and 20, Urswick Rd., Clapton, London, E.; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., 48, Great Eastern St., London, E.C.; W. Riddell & Co., 636, Springfield Rd., Glasgow; C. Topham & Co., 3, Dufferin St., Bunhill Row, London, E.C.; W. Turner, Kingsland Rd., Boxmoor, Herts.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; J. & R. Whyte, 151, Reid St., Bridgeton, Glasgow.

Sons, Ltd., Bristol; J. & R. Whyte, 151, Reid St., Bridgeton, Glasgow.

Brooms, Brushes, &c.—J. Avons & Sons, Ltd., Castle Court Factory, Trowbridge; Brushes, Ltd. (H. Rose & Sons), Grosvenor Rd., St. Albans, Herts.; D. Burrow & Sons, Hunslet Rd., Leeds; D. Clark & Sons, Stafford St., Walsall; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas St., Bristol; H. W. Jones & Sons, 32 and 34, Gt. Dover St., London, S.E.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Rd., London, E.C.; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Harford St., Mile End, London, E.; A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard St., Borough, London, S.E.; United Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Albion St., Leeds; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Broad Weir, Bristol.

Boxes. Diffy.—Brownlee & Co., Ltd., City Saw Mills, Port

W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Broad Weir, Bristol.

Es, Diffy.—Brownlee & Co., Ltd., City Saw Mills, Port

Dundas, Glasgow; Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts.

CANVAS.—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd.,
Broadford Works, Aberdeen.
CLOTH, LINEN DUCK.—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase
Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Broadford
Works, Aberdeen.

CLOTH, WOOLLEN.—Smith & Hutton, Tunwell Mills, Eccleshill. Bradford.

Corticing.—Fife Linoleum Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Tayside Floor. cloth Co., Ltd., Newbury-on-Tay.

Cordage.—Dixon & Corbitt and R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Teams Ropeworks, Gateshead-on-Tyne; Frost Bros., Ltd., Commercial Rd., London, E.

DRILLS, HIGH SPEED TWIST.—S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Clyde Steel Works, Sheffield.

Drums, Cylindrical.—Guelph Patent Cask Co., Ltd., Deptford Ferry Rd., Millwall, E.; Edred Marshall, Sutton Rd., Ply-

ELECTRO-PLATE. -Barker Bros. (Silversmiths), Ltd., Constitution Hill, Birmingham; Collis & Co., 57, Cambridge St., Birmingham; Elkington & Co., Ltd., 22, Regent St., S.W.; Fenton Bros., Ltd., Earl St., Sheffield; Wm. Hutton & Sons, Ltd., West St., Sheffield; Martin, Hall & Co., Ltd., Shrewsbury Works, Sheffield; Potosi Silver Co., 143, Newhall St., Birmingham

FENDERS, HAZEL ROD.—T. Black, 32, Brymner Rd., Greenock;

Blair Bros., 7, E. Stewart St., Greenock.
HATS, SENNET.—Barford & Sons, Luton; H. Slade & Co., Ltd. St. Albans

Hoses.—G. Angus & Co., Ltd., St. John's Works, Newcastle-

on-Tyne.

MICA.—Attwater & Sons, Hopwood Street Mills, Preston.

ROPE, FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE.—Craven & Speeding Bros., Monkwearmouth, Sunderland; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunder-

Serge, White.—Hamlyn Bros., Ltd., Buckfastleigh, Devon.
Smith's Work.—Carron Co., Carron, Stirlingshire.
Shirting and Jean.—Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., 37,
Faulkner St., Manchester; Cottrill & Co., 14, Palace Square,
Manchester; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, S.O.

Yorks.

Skins, Chamois.—J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., 91, New Oxford St., W.C.; J. McRae & Co., 57, Bermondsey St., S.E.; C. F. Stead & Co., Ltd., Sheepscar Leather Works, Leeds.

Scuttles, Side.—J. Roby, Rainhill, near Liverpool.

Tartan, Navy.—Smith & Hutton, Eccleshill, Bradford.

Tape, Blue Worsted.—J. Carr & Sons, Ltd., Clarence Mills, Chester Rd., Manchester; Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., 49-52, Lovin St. E. C.

WAR OFFICE. BRACES.—G. Aked, Warley Rd., Halifax; W. Blenkiron & Son, 40, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; F. W. Duerdoth, 79, High-

St., Chesham.

BRUSHES.—R. Addis & Son, London Fields, Hackney, N.E.;

Walsall; W. Cleahorn & Son, Walsall; BRUSHES.—R. Addis & Son, London Fields, Hackney, N.E.;

D. Clark & Sons, Walsall; W. Cleghorn & Son, Walsall;
Incorporated Association for the Welfare of the Blind, 258,
Tottenham Court Rd., W.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel
Hempstead; Leicester Association for the Blind, Leicester;
A. Reid & Sons, 281 and 283, Tabard St., S.E.; W. R. Tilbury & Co., Hackney, N.E.; United Institution for the
Blind and Deaf and Dumb, 135, Albion St., Leeds; W. H.
Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Bristol and Stonehouse, Glos.; R.
Wakely, 383, Kingsland Rd., N.E.
CABLE, ELECTRIC.—Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, Kent.
CASES, PACKING.—A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., Deptford, S.E.; R.
Paton, Paisley; W. Savage, Ltd., Glengall Rd., Peckham,
S.E.; J. W. Torrance & Co., Woolwich, Glasgow and
Grangemouth.

Grangemouth.

Grangemouth.

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Works, Swindon.

Cordage.—J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Teams Ropeworks, Gateshead; Edinburgh Roperie & Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Leith; Frost Bros., Ltd., 342, Commercial Rd., E.; W. Good & Son, Stepney, E.; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Universe Works, Millwall, E.

Wall, E.
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S.E.; Grophite Plumbago Crucible Co., Ltd., Tanners Hill,
Deptford, S.E.; Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Battersea Works,
S.W.; Smith's Glasgow Crucible Co., Ltd., 97-101, Fauld-

FASTENERS, BANDOLIER.—C. Edkins & Sons, Ltd., Friday Bridge

FASTENERS, BANDOLIER.—C. Edkins & Sons, Ltd., Friday Bridge Works, Birmingham.
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Loughborough; D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley; R. Rowley & Co., Ltd., Leicester and Fleckney; Salmon & Welch, Great Central St., Leicester; Stevenson & Co., Newtownards; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Southgate, and Oxford St., Leicester; Toller & Lankester, Jarrom St., Leicester; Turner & Jarvis,

**Totter & Lankester, Jarrom St., Leicester; Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester and Broughton Astley; Wooding & Teesdale, Fleckney; A. Yates & Co., Millstone Lane, Leicester.

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Dronfield; C. Mitchell, Redditch.

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ville St., Birmingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham and Walsall.

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SLEEPERS.—W. Christie & Co., Ltd., Tilbury Dock, E.

SPOONS.—W. Hutton & Sons, Ltd., West St., Sheffield; W. Tay & Sons, 30-32, Leopold St., Birmingham; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Pelican Works, Birmingham.

Sons, Pelican Works, Birmingham.

Spurs.—J. Withers & Son, Ltd., Wisemore St., Walsall.

Towels.—W. M. Christy & Sons, Ltd., Fairfield Mills, Droylsden, nr. Manchester; W. R. Lee, Hooley Bridge, Heywood.

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Blackrock Rd., Cork.
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Erection of Sanitary Annexes to Married Quarters at—
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Northampton.—E. Archer & Sons, Ltd., Northampton.
Paielan J. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., 610, Pollakshaws Rd.

Paisley.—J. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., 610, Pollokshaws Rd., Glasgow

Rainham Rifle Range.—Pavitt Bros., Aveley, Purfleet.
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V. G. Middleton, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

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Monument St., E.C.
Old College, Sandhurst.—E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., 3, Monument St., E.C. School of Aviation, Salisbury Plain.—Strode & Co., 48, Osna-

burgh St., N.W. Overhead Conductors and Supports for Electricity Supply, Tidworth and Bulford.—British Insulated & Helsby Cables,

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Netley.—H. G. Ross, Station Rd., Netley.
Purfleet.—Pavitt Bros., Aveley, Purfleet.
Warrington.—J. P. Booth, 8, Forrest St., Warrington.
Revision of Foul Drainage, Sheerness.—T. Wood & Sons, Ltd.,
Createrphill Surepley.

Crockenhill, Swanley.

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ENGINES, &c.—Lancashire Dynamo, &c., Co., Trafford Park,
Manchester,

FISHBOLTS.—Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Wolverhampton. Fuel.—Crown Preserved Coal Co., Cardiff.

I.R. Tubing.—Warne & Co., 29, Gresham St., E.C.

Iron, Pig.—N. Lonsdale Iron Co., Ulverston.

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SKINS.—H. Kohnstamm, 21, W. Smithfield, E.C.
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TICKETS.—Waterlow & Sons, Great Winchester St., E.C.
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ley, nr. Leeds.

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Boring Plant.—Perkins Macintosh February 2004 & Boring Co., St. Albans.

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Castings, Engine Bogie.—Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd., Gorton Boring.

CASTINGS, ENGINE BOGIE.—Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd., Gorton Foundry, Manchester.

CEMENT.—Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; Martin, Earle & Co., Ltd., 139, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; Wouldham Cement Co., Ltd., 35, Great St. Helens, E.C.

COUPLERS, A.B.C.—A.B.C. Coupler Co., Ltd., Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St., S.W.

CRANE, STEAM TRAVELLING.—Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Newark

CRANE, STEAM TRAVELLING BREAKDOWN.—T. Smith & Sons, Old

Foundry, Rodley, nr. Leeds.

DISINFECTOR, CLAYTON PORT.—Clayton Fire Extinguishing & Ventilating Co., Ltd., 22, Craven St., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

DRILL, &c., KHAKI.-E. Spinner & Co., 11, Albert Square, Man-

chester.

ENGINE SET, DIESEL.—Willans & Robinson, Rugby.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—Clayton Fire Extinguishing & Ventilating Co., Ltd., 22, Craven St., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

INJECTORS.—Davies & Metcalfe, Ltd., Romiley, nr. Manchester.

INSTRUMENTS, &C., SURVEYING.—W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd., 4 and 5, Great Turnstile, Holborn, W.C.

INSULATORS.—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

JOINERY.—Jos. Rawlinson & Sons, Garston, Liverpool.

LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINES.—Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds; Kitson & Co., Ltd., Airedale Foundry, Leeds.

PAILS, SANITARY.—Geo. Jennings, Ltd., Lambeth Palace Rd., S.E.

PAPER.—C. Morgan & Co., 68, Cannon St., E.C.

PIPES, CAST IRON.—Stonton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Stanton, nr.

Nottingham; Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley Iron-

Nottingham: Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley Ironworks, nr. Chesterfield.

PIPES, &C., COPPER.-Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., 23, Rood Lane,

PIPES, CULVERT.—The Horseley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.
PIPES, STONEWARE.—Jas. Woodward, Ltd., 66, Victoria St., S.W.
PLATES, SHIP STEEL.—Bailey, Toms & Co., Ltd., Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

Screws.—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 2, Fen Court, E.C. Signalling Materials.—Tyer & Co., Ltd., 16, Ashwin St., Dalston, N.E. SPARES FOR MOTOR CARS.—Straker & Squire, Ltd., Nelson Square,

Blackfriars, S.E.
STATIONERY.—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., 26, Great Winchester St.,

Angles .- Bailey, Toms & Co., Ltd., Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. STEEL SLEEPERS AND KEYS.—The Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.

R.—Williams, Harvey & Co., Ltd., Mellanear Works, Altcar Rd., Bootle, Liverpool.

TIPPING BOXES, STEEL.—Cravens, Ltd., Darnall, Sheffield.
Tools, PNEUMATIC.—Globe Pneumatic Engineering Co., 224, St. Vincent St., Glasgow

Tubes, Brass Boiler.—Yorkshire Copper Works Co., Pontefract Rd., Hunslet, Leeds.

Tyres.—Shrewsbury & Challiner Tyre Co., Ltd., 1A, Kay St.,

Ardwick, Manchester.

WAGONS, BOGIE.—Cravens, Ltd., Darnall, Sheffield.

WAGONS, COVERED GOODS.—R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wishaw, Glasgow; Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., 1, Victure of the Control of the

toria St., S.W. WHEELS AND AXLES .- Birmingham Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham

WIRE, COPPER AND IRON.—Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., 17, Lime

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BUILDERS' WORK .-

Cairo Consulate : Erection of Ball Room .- Cossena & Biriotti,

Dover New Post Office: Erection.—Ellis Brothers, New Rom-

Dover New Post Office: Erection.—Ettis Brothers, New Romney, Kent.

Edinburgh Labour Exchange: Erection.—J. Millar & Sons, Millar Place, Edinburgh.

Grimsby Telephone Exchange: Extension.—P. T. Kettlewell, 60, Trinity St., Hull.

Hampton Court Palace: Extension of Women's Cloakroom.—
Pasterfield & English, 27, High St., Collier's Wood, S.W.

Leicester Inland Revenue Office: Alterations.—H. Herbert & Sons, 33, Millstone Lane, Leicester.

Purley New Telephone Exchange: Erection.—H. & G. Taulor.

Purley New Telephone Exchange: Erection.—H. & G. Taylor,
Hayes Lane, Beckenham.

Reading Labour Exchange: Alterations.—Allaway & Company,
115, Oxford St., Reading.

Smethwick: Ordinary Works and Repairs.—J. Barnsley & Sons,
102, Ryland St., Birmingham.

IRONMONGERY.-

Supply of Ironmongery to Buildings in Scotland.—W. K. White, 121-9, High St., Edinburgh.

ROYAL PARKS .-

License to Let Chairs for Hire.—M. W. Shanly, 33, King Henry's Rd., South Hampstead, N.W.

STEEL SASHES AND CASEMENTS .-

Land Registry Extension: Bronze Metal and Steel Sashes.—

Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 11, Finsbury Square, E.C.

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