

# THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XX.—No. 6.

JUNE, 1912.

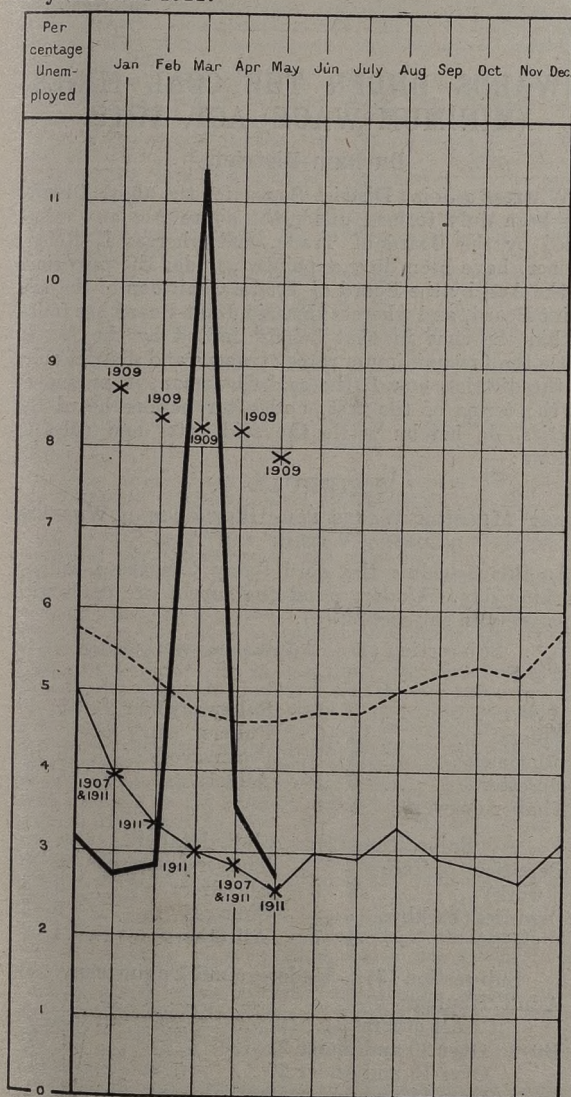
PRICE ONE PENNY.

## 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 MAY.

EMPLOYMENT continued to improve during May, and by the end of the month was as good, on the whole, as before the national coal strike.

The improvement was most marked in the pig iron, iron and steel, engineering, glass and brick trades. The only important exception was the shipbuilding industry, in which production was somewhat restricted through lack of materials.

As compared with a year ago employment in most of the principal industries showed an improvement, which was especially noticeable in the iron and steel, textile, clothing, pottery and glass trades. In the pig iron, shipbuilding and building trades, however, there was some decline.

In the 392 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 836,949, making returns, 22,307 (or 2.7 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of May, 1912, compared with 3.6 per cent. at the end of April, 1912, and 2.5 per cent. at the end of May, 1911.

Returns from firms employing 453,098 workpeople in the week ended May 25th, 1912, showed an increase of 4.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago, and of 6.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in May affected 201,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of £7,400 per week. Amongst those whose wages were increased were nearly 14,000 building trades operatives in various districts, 175,000 coal miners in Northumberland and Durham, and 3,500 blastfurnacemen in West Scotland. In the Forest of Dean 5,500 coal miners sustained two decreases.

**Trade Disputes.**—The most important dispute which began in May was that affecting about 60,000 transport workers in the Port of London. Other important disputes in progress during the month were those involving about 19,000 tailors and tailoresses in London; 1,800 bobbin workers at Liverpool and Todmorden; 1,100 fitters, turners, &c., at Birkenhead; 1,000 coal miners near Wakefield; and 800 shipyard labourers near Glasgow. Seventy-two disputes began in May, and the total number of workpeople engaged in all disputes in progress during the month was 99,156, as compared with 1,045,499 in April, 1912, and 36,868 in May, 1911. The time lost in May owing to these disputes is estimated at 981,700 working days, as compared with 7,087,300 in April, 1912, and 523,800 in May, 1911.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—In addition to the London transport strike, the cases dealt with during the month under the Conciliation Act include iron-moulders, Scotland (Falkirk district); tramwaymen, London; carpenters and joiners and painters and plumbers, North Staffordshire; painters, Erith; electricians, Leicester; shipwrights and joiners, Southampton; boot and shoe workers, Kettering and Northampton;



worsted spinners, Ayrshire; engineers (demarcation dispute), Birkenhead; and tin plate workers, Llanelly. Most of the Awards under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, have now been issued.

**EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR MAY.**

*This Summary is based on 2,913 Returns from Employers, relating to 1,268,233 workpeople, and 3,120 from Trade Unions, relating to 836,949 members.)*

**I.—TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.**

Trade.	Membership of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of May, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building	66,540	4.3	- 0.6	+ 0.7
Coal Mining*	153,013	1.5	- 1.0	+ 0.7
Iron and Steel	22,367	3.3	- 8.9	- 1.4
Engineering	193,918	2.6	- 1.7	- 0.2
Shipbuilding	68,950	4.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.6
Miscellaneous Metal	28,512	1.5	- 0.7	- 0.1
Textiles* :-				
Cotton	79,624	2.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Woollen and Worsted	7,298	0.9	- 0.4	- 0.1
Other	46,081	0.8	- 0.1	- 1.1
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding	64,276	5.6	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Furnishing and Wood-working	41,781	2.5	- 0.5	+ 0.3
Clothing	50,537	1.7	- 0.9	- 1.5
Leather	3,280	3.9	- 1.1	- 1.4
Glass	954	0.4	- 0.1	- 0.9
Pottery	7,801	0.5	- 0.8	- 0.8
Tobacco	2,017	5.2	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Total...	836,949	2.7	- 0.9	+ 0.2

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

**II.—EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.**

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for May, 1912.	May, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	644,650	5.41	- 0.11	+ 0.08
Iron	15,590	5.43	+ 1.32	- 0.46
Shale	3,380	5.43	- 0.28	- 0.36
Pig Iron	21,000	No. of Furnaces in Blast. 271	+ 62	- 17
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	28,350	Mills Working. 567	+ 33	+ 35
Iron and Steel	102,165	Shifts Worked (One Week). 578,800	Per cent. + 7.0	Per cent. + 12.0
		Earnings in one Week.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton	127,223	129,073	+ 1.9	+ 5.9
Woollen	27,740	27,344	+ 4.2	+ 5.2
Worsted	43,762	34,532	+ 3.1	+ 3.1
Linen	46,590	28,798	+ 1.3	+ 1.4
Jute	16,152	12,137	+ 0.4	+ 8.4
Hosiery	22,065	18,405	+ 3.0	+ 6.2
Lace	6,409	6,351	+ 1.4	+ 13.2
Other Textiles	16,417	13,184	+ 3.9	+ 1.9
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing & Finishing	33,951	43,316	+ 4.7	+ 11.5
Boot and Shoe	66,689	69,194	+ 4.0	+ 10.2
Shirt and Collar	6,295	4,388	+ 3.9	+ 7.5
Pottery	18,787	19,186	+ 3.5	+ 7.8
Glass	9,136	11,933	+ 4.2	+ 13.7
Brick	11,882	14,465	+ 19.2	- 0.5
Total	453,098	432,306	+ 4.2	+ 6.6

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 238 to 251.

**PROFIT-SHARING & CO-PARTNERSHIP.**

For the purposes of an Enquiry into Profit-Sharing and Co-Partnership, which is now being made by the Labour Department, it will be of much advantage if firms having in force schemes of this character, but with which the Department has not hitherto been in communication, will send their names to the Comptroller-General, Labour Department, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W. It should be observed that any particulars, which the firms supplying information state that they desire not to be published in connection with their names, will be referred to in the Report subsequently to be published in such a manner as not to be capable of being identified as relating to the firms in question.

Although, owing to the extent of the ground to be covered, it will not be possible to bring this enquiry to a close and publish the Report embodying the whole of its results for some little time, an examination of the returns already received has shown that the schemes adopted in different cases exhibit a very interesting variety of type; and it is proposed to publish in the next (July) issue of the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE a concise epitome showing the leading features of a large number of these systems the investigation of which has been completed.

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

**Durham District.**

Whereas a Joint District Board for the above District has been duly formed under the above Act and recognised by the Board of Trade, and whereas I, Robert Romer, have been duly appointed, under the provisions of the Act, by the Board of Trade, Chairman of the said Joint Board, and whereas the said Joint Board has failed within the time in that behalf limited by the Act to settle the first minimum rates of wages and district rules in the district, now I, the said Chairman, in pursuance of the terms of the Act, and after having heard the parties, do hereby settle the said rates and rules as follows:—

**SCHEDULE I.**

**FIRST MINIMUM WAGES FOR UNDERGROUND WORKMEN COMING WITHIN THE ACT.**

In this Schedule the word "day" means a colliery working day. Underground enginemmen are dealt with separately in sub-section (3).

**Sub-section (1). Adult piece-workmen.**

	Per day. s. d.		Per day. s. d.
Hewers	5 6	Rolleywaymen	5 2
Fillers	5 10	Pullers up of	
Stonemen	5 5	conveyors	5 10
Onsetters	5 5	All others	5 0
Timber-drawers	5 8		

**Sub-section (2). Adult datallers.**

Deputies (face work)	6 3	Timber-drawers	5 6
Deputies (backbye shifts)	5 7	Shotfirers	5 8
		Sinkers	5 3
		All others	4 9

**Sub-section (3). Underground Enginemmen.**

Adult Hauliers	5 7
All others	5 3
Boys Over 20 and under 21	4 8
Over 19 and under 20	4 4
Over 18 and under 19	4 0

**Sub-section (4). Boys, other than those dealt with under sub-section (3).**

Under 16	2 0
Not under 16 but under 18	2 9
Not under 18 but under 21:	
Piece	4 0
Datal	3 6

Durham District—(continued).

**MARRIED MEN.**

The benefits at present allowed to married men in respect of house accommodation or rent, and in respect of coal, are not interfered with by the above provisions, and shall be in addition to the minimum rate of wages fixed as above. The term "married men" includes married workmen under 21.

**SCHEDULE II.**

**DISTRICT RULES.**

1. In these rules the word "workman" means any person to whom the above Act applies, a hewer includes a filler, the word "pay" means the period in respect of which a workman's wages are payable, and the word "day" means a colliery working day.

2. In accordance with the provisions in that behalf of the above Act, aged workmen and infirm workmen as defined in this rule are excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate.

The term "aged workmen" means in the case of hewers workmen more than 57 years of age, and in the case of any other workmen those who are more than 63 years of age.

The term "infirm workmen" shall (following the terms of the Act) include workmen partially disabled by illness or accident.

3. A workman paid by piece work rates shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate on any day on which he fails to perform such an amount of work as shall, at the hewing or other piece-work rates applicable to him, be equivalent to the amount of the minimum wage applicable to him, unless such failure is due to some cause over which he has no control and of which he shall have given notice to the proper official before the end of his shift.

4. A workman shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate during any pay in which he has on any day been absent from work without leave or without reasonable excuse.

5. A workman shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate on any day on which he refuses or neglects to work in accordance with the reasonable instructions of the proper official or to do any work which he may be properly called upon to perform, or delays in going to his working place or work at the proper time, or leaves his working place or work before the proper time.

6. Where it is the custom for a workman to provide proper and sufficient tools for his work he shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate on any day on which he fails to provide and use such tools, and the efficiency of his work is thereby diminished.

7. Where in accordance with custom the employer provides tools for the work, a workman shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate on any day on which (proper tools having been provided) he fails to make reasonable and proper use of the same and the efficiency of his work is thereby diminished.

8. If by reason of any circumstances over which the employer has no control, a workman shall not on any day be required in the mine for a full shift but only for a proportion of such shift, he shall be entitled on such day to a corresponding proportion of the minimum rate, and to no more.

9. In the event of the total wages of a workman during any pay being in excess of the aggregate amount of the minimum rates of wages per day for all the days worked by him during such pay, he shall not be entitled to the minimum rate of wages of his class for any day during such pay.

10. Any workman who has not previously done hewing work shall be deemed to be inefficient as a hewer, and accordingly shall be excluded from the right to the minimum rate as a hewer until he has been employed as a hewer for three months. Any person who has previously been a hewer, but who has not been employed at hewing within six months, shall be deemed to be inefficient as a hewer, and accordingly shall be excluded from the right to the minimum rate as a hewer for one month after recommencing to hew. Any person excluded under this rule shall continue entitled to any minimum rate to which he was entitled immediately before he was employed or re-employed as a hewer, until he becomes entitled to the minimum rate applicable to hewers.

11. A workman employed underground for the first time shall be deemed to be inefficient, and accordingly shall be excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate during the first four weeks in which he is employed.

12. In places where workmen are working in sets at one place and pooling the earnings no member of such set shall be entitled to be made up to the minimum rate if the average earnings per day of the set over the whole pay shall amount to the minimum rate.

13. Should any question arise as to whether any particular workman employed underground is a workman to whom the minimum rate is to apply or whether a workman has failed to comply with any of the conditions contained in these rules, or whether under or by non-compliance with any of these rules such workman has forfeited his right to or been excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate, or whether a workman is aged or infirm under these rules, or whether under these rules he is only entitled to a proportion of the minimum rate or as to the amount of that proportion, or should otherwise a question arise under any of these rules, then such question shall be decided in the following manner:—

(a) By agreement between the workman concerned and the official in charge of the part of the mine where the workman works.

(b) Failing agreement by the above, by not more than two persons representing the employer on the one side and not more than two representatives of the local lodge of the workmen's association on the other.

(c) Still failing agreement, the question to be decided by an umpire to be selected from a panel to be nominated by the Joint District Board.

(d) If these parties are unable to agree as to the selection of an umpire from the panel the selection shall be made from the panel by lot without delay.

14. A certificate in writing of any decision by any person or persons under the last preceding rule shall be given by such person or persons to both or either of the parties when requested, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the decision.

15. A certificate in writing, other than a certificate under the last preceding rule that any workman is excluded under the Act, shall be given to the employer or workman requesting the same, and shall be conclusive. Such certificate shall, where there is no disagreement, be signed by the workman affected and the manager of the mine, but where there is any disagreement or refusal to sign such certificate then it shall be given in manner provided by rules 13 and 14.

(Signed) ROBERT ROMER.

**PANEL OF UMPIRES.**

A. P. STOKER, retired Colliery Manager, 3, Saltwell View, Gateshead.

J. TURNBULL, Solicitor, Mains House, Chester-le-Street.

T. LAMBERT, Solicitor, Town Hall, Gateshead.

HENRY RAINE, J.P., The Peth, Crossgate, Durham.

J. T. PROUD, Solicitor, 12, Market Place, Bishop Auckland.

J. McCARTAN, Solicitor, 45, Saddler Street, Durham.

R. DONALD BAIN, ex-Inspector of Mines, Durham.

J. CHAMBERS, Solicitor, 14, Saddler Street, Durham.

HENRY PALMER, retired Colliery Manager, Monks Holme, Corbridge-on-Tyne.

W. WILKINSON, Solicitor, Newgate Street, Bishop Auckland.

F. C. HULTON, Solicitor, 95, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle.

HENRY CURRY WOOD, Manager, Co-operative Store, Burnopfield.

W. B. WILSON, retired Colliery Manager, 19, West Parade, Newcastle.

W. J. RUTTER, J.P., Laurel House, Willington.

F. BADCOCK, Solicitor, 12, Silver Street, Bishop Auckland.

W. GREEN, Draper, Brandon.

A. W. PRICE, Accountant, 2, Collingwood Street, Newcastle.

J. PARTRIDGE, Grocer, Wingate.

ERNEST CHARLTON, Solicitor, Milburn House, Newcastle.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK, School Master, Kelloe.

**Cumberland District.**

**GENERAL DISTRICT RULES.**

1. A workman shall be expected to attend each day the pit is worked, but if he fails to attend more than one day out of any number of available days in any week he shall for such week forfeit his right to the minimum wage rate unless he can prove that such failure was due to some cause over which he had no control, or unless he shall have obtained permission to be absent, such permission not to be unreasonably withheld.

2. If a workman, in any week, working at his usual piece rates, fails to earn an amount equal to the minimum wage rate, he shall be liable for the time being to forfeit his right to the minimum wage rate, unless and until such failure is shown to be due to causes over which he has no control. The question whether the workman has forfeited his right to the minimum wage rate shall be determined and certified in the manner provided by Rules V. and VI. Any question of forfeiture for non-efficiency in the case of a day wage worker shall be determined and certified in the manner provided by Rules V. and VI.

3. Workmen who are certified to be old or infirm, including workmen partially disabled by illness or accident, shall be excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate. The exclusion of such workmen shall be determined and certified in the manner prescribed by Rules V. and VI.

4. In case of interruption of work due to an emergency, the following conditions shall apply:—

(a) A workman who is informed on descending the pit, or before he has passed the lamp station of the district in which he works, but in any case at a station not more than 400 yards from the shaft, that work cannot be provided for him, shall not be entitled to any minimum wage payment for that day.



## Cumberland District—(continued).

(b) A workman who is informed at any time during his shift that he cannot continue working, shall only be entitled to reckon the proportion of the shift already worked.

5. Any question which may arise as to—

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

(b) Whether a workman has complied with the conditions laid down by the Rules; or

(c) Whether a workman who has not complied with the conditions laid down by the Rules has forfeited his right to wages at the minimum rate—

shall, in the first place, be inquired into, and, if possible, settled by the manager and workmen's delegate at the colliery at which the question has arisen, within seven days, and in the event of their being unable to settle the question, it shall be referred to a Joint Committee representing the employers and workmen, and failing a settlement by them, the matter shall forthwith be referred to the Board. A certificate of such decision shall be given by the parties settling the matter, which shall be signed either by the manager and the delegate jointly, or by the Joint Secretaries, as the case may be. Any workmen who may be dissatisfied with the decision of the manager and workmen's delegate shall have power to appeal to the Joint Committee.

6. All questions which have not been otherwise disposed of shall, in the first instance, be considered by the Board, it being the desire and intention of the parties to settle any difficulties or differences which may arise by friendly conference if possible. If the Board, after having considered any question, do not agree, the independent Chairman shall be called upon to preside, or an independent Vice-Chairman appointed by agreement of the parties, or in default by nomination of the independent Chairman. After the matter has been discussed the independent Chairman or Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, may give his decision thereon at the time, or he may reserve the question for further consideration, or he may refer the question back to the party and endeavour to procure agreement.

7. The Joint District Board shall appoint a Committee from time to time, to be called the Joint Committee, to consist of three members drawn from each party for the purposes and with the powers set out in Rules V. and VI. The members shall be selected by the respective Secretaries in such a way as to avoid an employers' or a workmen's representative acting on a case in which either of them is directly interested. The Secretaries shall be ex-officio members of the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee shall appoint a Chairman from their own number, who shall have an ordinary vote but not a casting vote.

8. Any dispute or difference of opinion as to the meaning or intention of any of the above Rules shall be submitted to the independent Chairman, whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

The Board resolved that any mine situate in that portion of Cumberland which is situated to the east of a line drawn from Penrith to Brampton, and which has for industrial purposes been customarily dealt with as within the area of the County of Northumberland, shall be treated as situate in the latter district.

## RATES.

The Joint District Board formed under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, and recognised by a Minute of the Board of Trade, dated April 25th, 1912, has settled the following rates:—

The minimum rate of wages for piece workmen to be:—

## Minimum Wage.

Class 1. Hewers, 6s. 1d. (six shillings and one penny) subject to deduction of one penny a day for lamp and gear; or 6s. (six shillings) exclusive of deduction for lamp and gear.

In any case the minimum to be exclusive of any deduction for explosives.

Class 2. Apprentice Hewers:—

	s.	d.
For first 6 months (four shillings) ...	4	0
From 6 months to 12 months (four shillings and sixpence) ...	4	6
From 12 months to 18 months (five shillings) ...	5	0
From 18 months to 2 years (five shillings and sixpence) ...	5	6
Exclusive of any deduction.		

The minimum rate of wages for the different classes of day wage workmen to be:—

Class 1. Deputies (six shillings) ...	6	0
" 2. Firemen (five shillings and tenpence) ...	5	10
" 3. Shotfirers (five shillings and tenpence) ...	5	10
" 4. Shiftmen (five shillings and eightpence) ...	5	8
" 5. Shift Labourers (four shillings and sevenpence) ...	4	7
" 6. Rolleywaymen (four shillings and ninepence) ...	4	9
" 7. Onsetters (four shillings and sevenpence) ...	4	7
" 8. Horsekeepers (four shillings and twopence) ...	4	2

Class 9. Pumpmen (four shillings and twopence) ...	4	2
" 10. Engine Drivers (four shillings and twopence) ...	4	2
" 11. Oilers and Greasers (four shillings) ...	4	0
" 12. Bogie Hands (three shillings and ninepence) ...	3	9

Boys employed as:—

Class 1. Couplers (two shillings) ...	2	0
" 2. Drivers (two shillings) ...	2	0
" 3. Lamp Carriers (two shillings) ...	2	0
" 4. Pumpers (two shillings) ...	2	0
" 5. Clippers (Fishers' Clips) (two shillings) ...	2	0
" 6. Clippers (screw clips) (two shillings) ...	2	0
" 7. Engine Boys (two shillings) ...	2	0
" 8. Dilliers (two shillings and ninepence) ...	2	9
" 9. Trailers (two shillings and ninepence) ...	2	9
" 10. Brakers (two shillings and ninepence) ...	2	9

In view of section 2 (1) of the Act, which declares that "nothing in this Act shall prejudice the operation of any agreement entered into or custom existing before the passing of this Act for the payment of wages at a rate higher than the minimum rate settled under this Act" regard must be had to an agreement entered into on behalf of representatives of employers and workmen on August 3rd, 1910, and signed by the joint secretaries of the Conciliation Board, whereby it was agreed in fixing certain minimum standards therein contained for certain specified classes of workers that where the minimum standard for any class of work at any colliery is higher than the minimum standard therein set out no reduction shall be made on such standard.

It is further agreed that where, by custom existing before the passing of the Act, a higher minimum standard is recognised for any class of worker not set out in the agreement referred to, no reduction shall be made on such standard.

Overmen and deputy-overmen are recognised by the Board under section 5 (1) (e) of the Act as being in a position different from that of a workman.

The foregoing general district rules and general district minimum rates are hereby settled and agreed by the Joint District Board for the Cumberland District.

The Board declare that the general district rates shall not be applicable to the following mines and workmen employed therein, pending the decision of the question whether a special district rate or rates ought to be settled in their case.

1. Ellenborough Colliery ...	All classes.
2. Flimby and Broughton Moor Collieries ...	Hewers.
3. Allhallows Colliery ...	Shift labourers.
4. Camerton Colliery ...	All classes.
5. Whitehaven Collieries ...	Hewers and all day wage adults.

Signed at Workington on the eighteenth day of May, 1912.

WILLIAM J. COLLINS, Chairman.

Employers' Representatives.	Workmen's Representatives.
WILLIAM GRAHAM.	THOMAS CAPE.
GEO. H. ASKEW.	JAMES BIRD.
ROBERT R. BLAIR.	JOHN DICKINSON.
HENRY CLARK.	JOHN HANLON.
L. H. FLETCHER.	ISAAC JOHNSTON.
GEO. G. GLEN.	THOS. G. McKEATING.
TOM P. MARTIN.	JOHN SCOTT.
HERBERT RICHFORD.	ANDREW SHARP.
A. C. SCULAR.	JONATHAN TEMPLE.
LLOYD WILSON.	GEORGE TODHUNTER.

## Lancashire and Cheshire District.

A Joint District Board for the District of Lancashire and Cheshire has been formed under the above Act and been duly recognised by the Board of Trade, and the following general minimum rates of wages and general district rules have been agreed to and settled by the Joint District Board:—

## MINIMUM RATES.

The minimum rates of wages for the several classes of workmen employed underground in coal mines in the district to whom the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act applies and are not excluded from its provisions, shall be:—

## Lancashire and Cheshire District—(continued).

1. For the collier or coal-getters, 6s. 6d. per day. The following are also included in this class:—

(a) The man in charge of the place whilst coal cutting is being done by a long-wall face machine.

(b) The men responsible for the getting down and breaking out of the coal after the machine, and the timbering of the place where the coal is broken out.

2. For colliers' drawers and colliers' fillers:—

	Per day.	s.	d.		Per day.	s.	d.
14 years of age	2	3	17½ years of age	4	0		
14½ " " "	2	6	18 " " "	4	4		
15 " " "	2	9	18½ " " "	4	8		
15½ " " "	3	0	19 " " "	5	0		
16 " " "	3	3	19½ " " "	5	3		
16½ " " "	3	6	20 and over	5	6		
17 " " "	3	9					

3. For the shotlighters, 5s. 9d. per day.

4. For adult workmen engaged on the haulage, including way drawers, horsekeepers and pumpmen, 5s. per day.

5. For boys and youths:—

	Per day.	s.	d.		Per day.	s.	d.
14 years of age	2	0	18 years of age	3	4		
14½ " " "	2	0	18½ " " "	3	7		
15 " " "	2	2	19 " " "	3	10		
15½ " " "	2	4	19½ " " "	4	1		
16 " " "	2	6	20 " " "	4	4		
16½ " " "	2	8	20½ " " "	4	8		
17 " " "	2	10	21 " " "	5	0		
17½ " " "	3	1					

A boy starting at a later age to go one year back, and advance by double advances until he receives the wage for his age according to scale.

6. For all workmen other than the above, 5s. 3d. per day.

The custom of supplying to married day wage men coal free or at less than the market price, to be discontinued.

## DISTRICT RULES.

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

2. In ascertaining the earnings of colliers or coal-getters for the purposes of the minimum wage, there shall not be deducted from their gross earnings for their trammers, drawers, or fillers (a) more than the minimum rate fixed for the class of trammer, filler, or drawer employed by them; (b) nor any payments which by the custom at the mine where they are employed are now made by them in respect of tools or lamps; but there shall be deducted any amount which they are now required to pay in respect of explosives used by them.

3. In the case of two adult persons working together as drawer and collier, and dividing the joint earnings, for the purposes of the minimum wage, there shall be deducted from the total earnings in respect of the drawer's wage a sum not exceeding six shillings per day. Where the person acting as drawer is of the age of twenty years and under, the deduction shall not exceed the amount fixed as the minimum rate for that class of filler or drawer.

4. A workman incapacitated by age or infirmity, and a workman partially disabled by illness or accident, shall not be entitled to the minimum wage.

Lists of persons excluded as above to be prepared at each colliery, and, if possible, agreed to by the management, the workmen, and their representatives.

So far as the listed names or any of them are agreed to by the parties, on the production to the Local Joint Committee of such list, signed on behalf of the management and the workmen, a certificate excluding such persons from the right to the minimum wage shall be signed and issued as hereinafter provided for.

Any listed names not agreed to by the parties shall, if the services of such workmen are to be retained, be submitted for the decision of the Local Joint Committee.

5. If a collier or coal-getter, or any other workman working by the piece does not attend and work 80 per cent. of the possible number of shifts he might have attended and worked during any two consecutive pays, unless prevented by illness or accident or other justifiable cause, he shall forfeit the right to be paid the minimum wage. Any difference which may arise as to the cause of such absence shall be decided in manner provided by these Rules for settling disputes. Where the absence is due to a refusal to accept employment not included within his contract of service, or to accept a rate of payment less than the minimum wages applicable to his class of labour, it shall be deemed to be a justifiable cause.

6. In ascertaining whether the minimum wage has been earned by a collier or coal-getter, or other workman working by the piece, his total earnings during two consecutive pays shall be divided by the number of shifts he has worked during such pays.

7. In any case where a collier or coal-getter fails during two consecutive pays to send out such a quantity of coal as calculated at the tonnage and other rates paid in the seam shall amount to the minimum wage payable to him during such period, the minimum wage shall be paid to him at the end of each such pay, but if it is certified in manner provided by these Rules that such failure is not due to some cause over which he has no control, he shall forfeit the right to wages at the minimum rate.

8. If a workman when he presents himself for work at the pit bottom, or at a station within 300 yards therefrom, is informed that something has happened in or about the mine to prevent his working, he shall thereupon without unreasonable delay return to the surface, and not be entitled to claim any wage in respect of that shift. Provided that if the workman travels to his working place he shall be entitled to the proportion of the minimum wage up to the time in relation to the total period of the shift when such information was given to him or discovery made, and he shall thereupon without unreasonable delay be entitled to return to the surface.

9. When, in the event of any interruption of work due to an emergency, the workman cannot on any day work a full shift, but only a proportion of such shift, he shall only be entitled on such day to the proportion of the minimum wage up to the time (in relation to the total period of the shift) when he was informed of the happening of such emergency.

An emergency shall, *inter alia*, include:—

(a) Any circumstance, accident, or breakdown preventing the further output of fuel;

(b) Shortness of wagons on the surface;

(c) Stoppage of work by strike, or absence of men or boys engaged at the colliery.

10. A workman claiming that his output is restricted in consequence of the absence of some facilities, which he claims should be afforded to him by the management, shall make his complaint on the surface, before leaving the mine, to two persons, one to be appointed by the owner, and the other the checkweigher or some other person to be appointed by the workmen, who shall jointly receive and sign a record of such complaint, and supply a copy, if required, to the management and the workman.

## SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

11. Should any question arise as to whether any particular workman employed underground is a workman to whom the minimum rate is to apply, or whether a workman has complied with the conditions laid down in these Rules, or whether by non-compliance such workman has forfeited his right to wages at the minimum rate, such question shall be decided by a Local Joint Committee consisting of not less than three nor more than five representatives of the employer, and an equal number of representatives of the workmen, and an outside Chairman with a casting vote.

The outside Chairman shall be selected from a panel to be nominated by the Joint District Board. If the parties are unable to agree as to such selection, it shall be made from the panel by lot without delay.

Two members of each class of representatives present shall form a quorum, and in the absence of a quorum any question submitted for consideration shall be decided by the Chairman. The respective representatives on the Committee shall each appoint one of their number to act as Secretary.

The Secretaries shall, immediately on receipt of a request in writing by either of them to the other, call a meeting of the Committee within forty-eight hours thereof, and the Committee shall forthwith proceed to inquire into any questions submitted to them, and dispose of them without delay, it being the desire and intention of the parties that no questions shall be undetermined for a period exceeding twenty-one days from the time when they are submitted to the Committee.

On a vote being taken, each of the parties shall vote as a class, with one vote only for each class, and a casting vote for the Chairman.

A certificate in writing of any decision shall be given by the Chairman to both or either of the parties when requested, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the decision.

Each party shall pay and defray the expenses of its own representatives and Secretary, but the costs and expenses of the Chairman, stationery, printing and hire of rooms for meetings, shall be borne by the respective parties in equal shares.

12. The areas to be covered by the several local Joint Committees shall be agreed between the employers' and the workmen's representatives on the Joint District Board, and failing agreement be decided by the Chairman of the Joint District Board.

13. Any question arising at a mine

(a) as to the persons to be excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate as aged workmen and infirm workmen (including workmen partially disabled by illness or accident); or

(b) as to compliance by a workman with any conditions with reference to regularity of work

shall before being submitted to the local Joint Committee be considered by the workman, an authorised official of the mine, and a representative of the workmen (hereinafter called the Pit Committee), and if it be agreed that the workman is to be excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate of wages, or has forfeited his right to wages at the minimum rate, as the case may be, it shall be forthwith reported to the Chairman of the local Joint Committee, who shall forthwith give a certificate of such forfeiture to the employer and workman, and it shall be conclusive evidence of the decision and shall date from the date of the agreement by the Pit Committee.

If the Pit Committee be unable to agree, the question in



## Lancashire and Cheshire District—(continued).

difference shall be forthwith referred to the local Joint Committee.

If before the expiration of the fourth pay immediately following the date when any question shall be submitted for the decision of the local Joint Committee, such question shall not be determined, and the Chairman shall certify that it cannot be determined within that period, he shall grant a provisional certificate that the claim of the workman to be paid the minimum rate of wages is forfeited. If the workman continues at work he shall be paid during the four pays immediately following such fourth pay at the tonnage and other rates and not at the minimum wage rate, provided that the question with regard to such workman is not earlier determined, and in that case up to the time of such determination, but if at the end of such eighth pay the question is still undetermined, if the workman's services are still continued, he shall be entitled to wages at the minimum rate until such question is determined by the local Joint Committee.

If the local Joint Committee shall decide that the failure was due to some cause over which the collier or coal-getter has no control, the amount, if any, by which the minimum wage shall exceed the amount of the actual earnings of the collier or coal-getter during the interval between the date of the provisional certificate and the decision of the local Joint Committee shall be forthwith paid to such collier or coal-getter if during such period he has in other respects complied with the conditions of the Joint District Board.

14. If at any time after the date of a certificate of forfeiture a workman to whom such certificate applies has during each consecutive two pays within a period of six weeks sent out such a quantity of coal as calculated at the tonnage and other rates paid in the seam shall amount to the minimum wage payable to him during such period, unless he is prevented doing so by causes over which he has no control, and has complied with the other conditions as to regularity of work, he shall be entitled to apply to the local Joint Committee to cancel such certificate, and the committee shall thereupon cancel such certificate of forfeiture.

15. Except as altered by these Rules, all conditions of employment and service existing at the collieries shall remain in force, except by agreement.

16. In the event of any question arising as to the construction or meaning of these Rules, or any other matter within the jurisdiction of the Joint District Board which is not by these Rules delegated to some other person or persons, it shall be decided by the Joint District Board.

Dated the 15th day of May, 1912.

## Employers' Representatives.

CHARLES PILKINGTON.  
W. H. HEWLETT.  
A. H. LEECH.  
G. C. GREENWELL.  
JESSE WALLWORK.  
HARRY SPEAKMAN.  
RICHARD LANDLESS.  
T. H. WORDSWORTH.  
VINCENT BRAMALL.  
ERNEST DOUGLAS.  
TOM STONE.  
JNO. DEAN.  
A. J. A. ORCHARD.  
LIONEL E. PILKINGTON.  
THOS. R. RATCLIFFE.  
ELLIS, Secretary.

## Workmen's Representatives.

THOMAS GREENALL.  
STEPHEN WALSH.  
THOMAS GLOVER.  
JESSE BUTLER.  
HENRY TWIST.  
JOHN MCGURK.  
HENRY ROUGHLEY.  
JOSEPH PARKINSON.  
J. E. SUTTON.  
SETH BLACKLEDGE.  
JOHN BRADBURY.  
CHRISTOPHER WALKDEN.  
WILLIAM KENNEDY.  
WILLIAM BRADY.  
THOMAS ASHTON,  
Secretary.  
J. K. BRADBURY, Chairman.

## EXCEPTIONS.

Sub-section 4 of section 2 of the Minimum Wage Act provides that in cases where exceptional conditions of working prevail special minimum rates may be fixed, and under the powers thus conferred the Board have decided that colliers or coal-getters in the Darwen district shall be paid a minimum of 5s. 9d. a day, and adult datallers and drillers 5s. a day. In addition to this it has been agreed by the Board that colliers or coal-getters employed in mines now being worked by Messrs. R. E. Knowles at Furness Vale, by Messrs. Hammonds at Bollington, and by E. Wright at High Lane shall be paid a minimum of 5s. 6d. a day. The general minimum rate fixed for the district to apply except as above.

## South Yorkshire District.

Whereas a Joint District Board for the District of South Yorkshire has been formed under the above Act, and was by Minute dated 18th April, 1912, duly recognised by the Board of Trade; and whereas I, Edward Clarke, King's Counsel, a member of His Majesty's Privy Council, was by such Minute appointed by the Board of Trade to act as Chairman of the said Joint District Board; and whereas, in exercise of the power given me by such Act and upon the recommendation of the representatives of both parties upon the said District Board, I, on the 1st May instant directed that two months should be substituted for three weeks in line 1 of sub-section 2 of section 4 of the said Act; and whereas,

at a first meeting of the said Board Rules of Procedure were by agreement adopted by which provision was made for the decision by me of matters upon which the parties could not agree; and whereas, several meetings of the Board have taken place and upon some questions the parties have differed, now I, in exercise of the powers given me by the said Act and the Rules thereunder made, decide the said questions and determine that the following rates and rules shall be the rates and rules under the said Act for the District of South Yorkshire and the said District of the Ganister Mines.

## RULES.

(1) Aged workmen and infirm workmen are not entitled to the minimum rates of wages.

Aged workmen and infirm workmen are defined as follows:—

(a) Aged workmen shall be those who are over sixty-five years, and workmen over sixty years who, in the opinion of the sub-committee, are, by reason of age, unable to do a fair day's work.

(b) Infirm workmen are those who, from bodily infirmity, or illness, or accident, or disease, are unable to do a fair day's work.

Where a workman from a serious illness has been off work for a period of one month or more, he shall, upon resumption of work, be deemed to be infirm for one week after such resumption.

(2) Any man who, through his own default, fails to do a fair day's work, or to work his place to the best advantage, or who refuses or neglects to carry out any reasonable order given to him by the deputy or other superior official to ensure him working his place to the best advantage, or who without good cause delays in going to his work, or who ceases work before the customary time at the pit, unless there is no work for him to do, shall forfeit his right to the benefit of the minimum rate of wages.

(3) A workman who in any week fails to attend and work 80 per cent. of the possible number of shifts he might have attended and worked during that week, Saturday afternoons and Sundays excepted, unless prevented by illness or accident or other justifiable cause of which proper notice shall be given to the management, shall forfeit the right to receive payment at the minimum wage rate.

For the purpose of this rule the expression Saturday afternoon means that portion of Saturday which commences after the termination of the ordinary morning shift.

4. In ascertaining the earnings of coal getters or their workmen paid by the piece, there shall not be deducted from their gross earnings for their trammers, fillers, or others working under them a wage more than one shilling in excess of the minimum rate of wages fixed for those classes of workmen respectively.

(5) A workman shall forfeit the right to receive payment at the minimum rate of wages in any shift or shifts in which a stoppage occurs by reason of strikes of any men or boys employed at the colliery, but this rule shall not apply to any workman prevented by such stoppage from doing his own work, but who is ordered to perform and does perform some other work in lieu thereof.

(6)—(a) If a workman, when he presents himself at the pit bottom or at the lamp station near thereto where his lamp is examined, is informed that something has happened in or about the mine to prevent his working, he shall not be entitled to claim any wage at the minimum rates in respect of that day.

(b) If a workman is informed at any part of the shift that in consequence of any accident or other unavoidable cause he cannot continue his work, he shall only be entitled to that proportion of the minimum wage which the time at which he was at work bears to the total period of the full time in the shift.

(c) In the case of any accident or breakdown in the shaft or mine, which would prevent the further output of coal in that shift, and the workman is informed of it, he shall only be entitled to the proportion of the daily minimum wage up to the time in relation to the total period of the shift, when he was informed that further coal-winding during the shift was stopped.

(d) If from any cause on the surface, such as shortness of wagons or the like, it becomes necessary to "knock off" at an earlier hour than that at which the shift would ordinarily terminate—e.g., one-quarter, one-half, or three-quarters of the shift, a workman shall only be entitled to one-quarter, one-half, or three-quarters of the minimum wage, as the case may be, for that shift.

(e) If a workman is prevented from working, and has to come out of the mine, he shall be allowed to do so without any unreasonable delay.

(7) Any question as to the interpretation of these rules shall be referred to the Chairman of the District Board, whose decision shall be final.

Any dispute under these rules shall, after discussion between the workman or workmen concerned and the officials of the mine, and after they have failed to agree, be submitted to the manager of the mine and some person working in or about the mine nominated by the workman, and if they fail to agree, the same shall then be referred to a committee. Such committee shall be appointed from time to time where and as required by the two secretaries for the time being of the District Board, or by the District Board sitting with or without a Chairman to settle the difference. Such committee shall by a majority decide, and in the event of their failing to agree, refer the matter to a chairman, whose decision shall be final.

## South Yorkshire District—(continued).

Such chairman shall be agreed upon between the parties, or in default of such agreement, be nominated by the chairman of the Board.

Pending the decision of any dispute, which shall be given as promptly as possible, and in any case within four weeks of the date of the dispute, the workman shall continue at work, his right to receive the benefit of the minimum wage, as from the date of the complaint, being reserved until the decision shall be given.

The certificate of forfeiture of the right to a minimum wage under this Act shall be valid if signed by the manager of the mine and some person working in or about the mine nominated by the workman, or by three members of the sub-committee, or by the chairman chosen by them or nominated by the Chairman of the District Board, and shall take effect as from the date of the forfeiture.

Any such certificate may be cancelled by the sub-committee or by such chairman after the expiration of six weeks from the date of the certificate, or from the date of a refusal to cancel it, as the case may be.

Any expenses incurred by any sub-committee shall be paid by the District Board, and the costs apportioned in the same manner as the expenses of the District Board.

## RATES FOR THE DISTRICT.

	Per day.	Per day.
	s. d.	s. d.
Class 1. Qualified Getters (hand or machine) ... ..	6s. 9d.	
Class 2. Trammers and Fillers ... ..	5s. 9d.	
„ 3. Leading bye-workmen (those in charge of pit bottom or otherwise entrusted with superintendence) ...	6s. 0d.	
Class 4. All other workmen (over 21 years of age) ... ..	5s. 0d.	
Class 5. Boys:		

	Per day.	Per day.
	s. d.	s. d.
14 years of age 2 0	18 years of age 3 8	
14½ „ „ 2 2	18½ „ „ 3 10	
15 „ „ 2 5	19 „ „ 4 1	
15½ „ „ 2 7	19½ „ „ 4 3	
16 „ „ 2 10	20 „ „ 4 6	
16½ „ „ 3 0	20½ „ „ 4 8	
17 „ „ 3 3	21 „ „ 4 10	
17½ „ „ 3 5		

## RATES FOR GANISTER DISTRICT (IN DON AND LOXLEY VALLEYS).

	Per day.
	s. d.
Class 1. Coal Getters ... ..	5s. 6d.
„ 2. Trammers and Fillers ... ..	4s. 6d.
„ 3. Leading bye-workmen (those in charge of pit-bottom or otherwise entrusted with superintendence) ...	4s. 9d.
Class 4. All other workmen (over 21 years of age) ... ..	4s. 6d.
Boys:	

	Per day.	Per day.
	s. d.	s. d.
14 years of age 2 0	18 years of age 3 0	
14½ „ „ 2 1	18½ „ „ 3 2	
15 „ „ 2 2	19 „ „ 3 4	
15½ „ „ 2 3	19½ „ „ 3 6	
16 „ „ 2 4	20 „ „ 3 8	
16½ „ „ 2 6	20½ „ „ 3 10	
17 „ „ 2 8	21 „ „ 4 0	
17½ „ „ 2 10		

22nd May, 1912.

(Signed) EDWARD CLARKE.

## West Yorkshire District.

Whereas a Joint District Board for the district of West Yorkshire has been constituted for the purposes of the above Act, and was duly recognised by the Board of Trade on the 9th day of May, 1912.

And whereas I, Richard Holmden Amphlett, one of His Majesty's Counsel and Judge of the Birmingham County Court, have been appointed by the Board of Trade to act as Chairman of the said Joint District Board.

And whereas in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the said Act, and with the concurrence of the said District Board, I, on the 24th day of May, 1912, directed that six weeks should be substituted for three weeks as the period of time during which the said District Board might settle the first minimum rate of wages and district rules.

And whereas the said District Board has settled the District Rules hereinafter set out with my casting vote as chairman when required, but have failed to agree as

to the subdivision of the district under Section 2, Sub-section 5 of the Act, or as to the minimum rate of wages for the district.

And whereas the required time as extended does not expire till the 18th of June next, but the said District Board, at a meeting held on the 1st day of June, unanimously passed a resolution that it was inadvisable and unnecessary to hold any further meetings of the Board within the required time as extended, and that the matters in difference between the parties shall be left for my final determination.

And whereas at the request of the Hepworth Iron Company, Limited, it has been agreed by the said District Board that the said company's Ganister Mine shall be treated as a special class of mine, and be subject to the same minimum rates of wages as were awarded on 22nd May, 1912, for the Ganister District (in the Don and Loxley Valleys), by the Chairman of the South Yorkshire District, unless and until the said mine is transferred to the South Yorkshire District either by agreement with the South Yorkshire District Board or by order of the Board of Trade.

And whereas it appears to me to be expedient, with the view of securing, so far as is practicable, equality of treatment between the different classes of mines, to subdivide the West Yorkshire District into two parts, to be known as the eastern subdivision and the western subdivision (the boundaries of which subdivisions are hereinafter defined), now I, in exercise of the powers given me by the said Act, and as Chairman of the said District Board, record, award and determine that the following rules and rates shall be the rules and rates under the said Act for the West Yorkshire District, as subdivided:—

## 1. RULES.

1. Aged workmen and infirm workmen are not entitled to the minimum rate of wages.

Aged workmen and infirm workmen are defined as follows:—

(a) Aged workmen shall be those who are over 65 years and workmen over 60 years who, in the opinion of the committee, are by reason of age unable to do a fair day's work.

(b) Infirm workmen are those who from bodily infirmity or illness or accident or disease are unable to do a fair day's work.

Where a workman from a serious illness has been off work for a period of one month or more he shall upon resumption of work be deemed to be infirm for one week after such resumption.

2. Where a pit is working for six days a week a workman who in any week fails to attend and work 80 per cent. of the possible number of shifts he might have attended and worked during that week (Saturday afternoons and Sundays excepted), unless prevented by illness or accident or other justifiable cause, of which proper notice shall be given to the management, he shall forfeit the right to receive payment at the minimum wage rate during such week.

In the event of a pit working only five days a week or less and a workman fails to attend and work 80 per cent. of the possible number of shifts he might have attended and worked during that week, Saturday afternoons and Sundays excepted (unless prevented by illness or accident or other justifiable cause, of which proper notice shall be given to the management), he shall forfeit the right to receive payment at the minimum wage rate during such week. If the pit works less than five days the workman must attend and work the full number of days the pit works during such week, unless prevented as aforesaid.

For the purpose of this rule the expression "Saturday afternoon" means that portion of Saturday which commences after the termination of the ordinary morning shift and Sunday up till 10 p.m.

3. A workman who through his own default fails to do a fair day's work or to work his place to the best advantage or who refuses or neglects to carry out any reasonable order given to him by the deputy or other superior official to ensure him working his place to the best advantage, or who without good cause delays in going to his work or who ceases work before the proper time at the pit, unless there is no work for him to do, shall forfeit his right to the benefit of the minimum wage during the day.

4. If it is proved to the satisfaction of the committee by the employer that a workman has knowingly done or omitted to do anything whereby the output of a mine may be restricted, and in particular if he has become a party to any arrangement whereby the workmen employed at the mine or any of them have attempted in any manner to limit the quantity of coal wrought or put out such workman shall not be entitled to the minimum wage during the pay.

5. (a) If a workman when he presents himself at the pit bottom or at the lamp station near thereto where his lamp is examined is informed that something has happened in or about the mine to prevent his working he shall not be en-



## West Yorkshire District—(continued).

titled to claim any wage at the minimum rate in respect of that day.

(b) If a workman is informed at any part of the shift that in consequence of any accident or other unavoidable cause he cannot continue his work he shall only be entitled to that proportion of the minimum wage which the time at which he was at work bears to the total period of the full time in the shift.

(c) In the case of any accident or breakdown in the shaft or mine which would prevent the further output of mineral in that shift, and the workman is informed of it, he shall only be entitled to the proportion of the daily minimum wage up to the time in relation to the total period of the shift when he was informed that further winding of mineral during the shift was stopped.

(d) If from any cause on the surface, such as shortness of wagons or the like, it becomes necessary to "knock-off" at an earlier hour than that at which the shift would ordinarily terminate—e.g., one quarter, one-half, or three-quarters of the shift, a workman shall only be entitled to one-quarter, one-half, or three-quarters of the minimum wage as the case may be for that shift.

(e) If a workman is prevented from working as mentioned in this clause and has to come out of the mine, he shall be allowed to do so without any unreasonable delay.

6. A workman shall forfeit the right to receive payment at the minimum rate of wages in any shift or shifts in which a stoppage occurs by reason of strikes of any men or boys employed at the colliery, but this rule shall not apply to any workman prevented by such stoppage from doing his own work, but who is ordered to perform and does perform some other work in lieu thereof.

7. In ascertaining whether the minimum wage has been earned by a workman his total earnings during one pay shall in the absence of special circumstances be divided by the number of shifts he has worked during such pay.

In ascertaining the earnings of coal-getters or other workmen paid by the piece, the amount to be deducted for trammers or fillers shall be the amount of daily wage actually paid, but not exceeding 1s. more than the minimum wage paid for that class.

Where the earnings of two or more workmen working together are paid on an apportionment made by themselves, no one of such workmen shall be entitled to the minimum wage so long as the earnings amount to the aggregate of their minimum wages.

8. Should any question arise as to whether any particular workman employed underground is a workman to whom the minimum rate is to apply, or whether a workman has failed to comply with any of the conditions contained in these rules, or whether by non-compliance with any of these rules such workman has forfeited his rights to the minimum rate, such question shall (subject to the provisions of Rules 1 and 4) be decided in the following manner:—

By agreement between the workman concerned and the officials of the mine, and, failing agreement, be submitted to the manager of the mine and some person working in or about the mine nominated by the workman, and if they fail to agree the same shall then be referred to a committee. Such committee shall be appointed from time to time, where and as required, by the two secretaries for the time being of the District Board, or by the District Board, sitting with or without a chairman, to settle the difference. Such committee shall by a majority decide, and in the event of their failing to agree refer the matter to a chairman, whose decision shall be final. Such chairman shall be agreed upon between the parties, or in default of such agreement be nominated by the Chairman of the Board.

Pending the decision of the dispute the workman's right to receive the benefit of the minimum wage as from the date of the complaint shall be reserved until the decision shall be given. Such decision shall be given as promptly as possible, and in any case within twenty-one days of the date of the dispute.

9. A certificate in writing of any decision by any person or persons under the last preceding rule shall be given by such person or persons to both or either of the parties when requested, and such certificate shall be binding, save as provided in the rule which follows.

10. Any certificate signed by a workman may, on notice in writing given by him or on his behalf within six days of such signing to the manager and the workman's representative stating that such certificate has been obtained from him by threats, undue pressure, or other unfair means, be referred to the committee or chairman, as the case may be, who shall, if satisfied by the evidence of the workman that such certificate ought to be set aside, cancel the same accordingly.

11. Any certificate given under these rules may also be cancelled by such committee or chairman, as the case may be, after the expiration of one month from the date of the certificate, or from the date of a refusal to cancel it, as the case may be.

12. Any question arising as to the interpretation to be put upon these rules shall be referred to the Chairman of the District Board, whose decision shall be final.

13. Any expenses incurred by any committee appointed under these rules shall be paid by the District Board, and the costs apportioned in the same manner as the expenses of the District Board.

## 2. RATES FOR THE DISTRICT (AS SUBDIVIDED).

## 1. Eastern Subdivision.

(The Eastern subdivision is to include all pits situate on the East of the Great Northern Railway Company's

main line from Leeds as far as the point where it joins or intersects the Midland Railway Company's line at or by Sandal Station and on from thence to the East of the Midland Railway to the point where such railway enters the South Yorkshire district.)

Class 1. Qualified Getters (hand or machine) ... per day. 6s. 8d.

Class 2. Trammers and Fillers ... 5s. 8d.

Class 3. Leading bye-workmen (those in charge of pit bottom or otherwise entrusted with superintendence) ... 6s. 0d.

Class 4. All other workmen ... 5s. 0d.

Class 5. Boys:		s.	d.	18 years of age		s.	d.
14 years of age	2	0		18 years of age	3	2	
14½	"	"	2 1½	18½	"	"	3 5
15	"	"	2 3	19	"	"	3 8
15½	"	"	2 4½	19½	"	"	3 11
16	"	"	2 6	20	"	"	4 2
16½	"	"	2 8	20½	"	"	4 5
17	"	"	2 10	21	"	"	4 9
17½	"	"	3 0				

## 2. Western Subdivision.

(The Western Subdivision is to include all pits situate on the West of the Great Northern Railway Company's main line from Leeds as far as the point where it joins or intersects the Midland Company's line at or by Sandal Station and from thence to the West of the Midland Railway to the point where such railway enters the South Yorkshire District.)

Class 1. Qualified Getters (hand or machine) ... per day. 6s. 2d.

Class 2. Trammers and Fillers ... 5s. 2d.

Class 3. Leading bye-workmen (those in charge of pit bottom or otherwise entrusted with superintendence) ... 5s. 6d.

Class 4. All other workmen ... 4s. 10d.

Boys:		s.	d.	18 years of age		s.	d.
14 years of age	2	0		18 years of age	3	1	
14½	"	"	2 1	18½	"	"	3 3½
15	"	"	2 2	19	"	"	3 6
15½	"	"	2 3½	19½	"	"	3 8½
16	"	"	2 5	20	"	"	3 11
16½	"	"	2 7	20½	"	"	4 1½
17	"	"	2 9	21	"	"	4 4
17½	"	"	2 11				

## RATES FOR GANISTER MINE (HEPWORTH IRON COMPANY, LIMITED).

Class 1. Coal Getters ... per day. 5s. 6d.

Class 2. Trammers and Fillers ... 4s. 6d.

Class 3. Leading bye-workmen (those in charge of pit bottom or otherwise entrusted with superintendence) ... 4s. 9d.

Class 4. All other workmen ... 4s. 6d.

Class 5. Boys:		s.	d.	18 years of age		s.	d.
14 years of age	2	0		18 years of age	3	0	
14½	"	"	2 1	18½	"	"	3 2
15	"	"	2 2	19	"	"	3 4
15½	"	"	2 3	19½	"	"	3 6
16	"	"	2 4	20	"	"	3 8
16½	"	"	2 6	20½	"	"	3 10
17	"	"	2 8	21	"	"	4 0
17½	"	"	2 10				

N.B.—The rates set out in the above classes specify the wage per day below which no workman included in any of such classes shall be engaged (save as specified in the District Rules). This wage is called in the Coal Mines Act, 1912, the "Minimum Wage."

10th June, 1912.

(Signed) RICHARD HOLMDEN AMPHLETT.

## Cleveland District.

Whereas a Joint District Board for the above district has been duly formed under the above Act, and recognised by the Board of Trade, and whereas I, Robert Romer, have been duly appointed under the provisions of the Act by the Board of Trade as Chairman of the Joint Board, and whereas the Joint Board has failed within the time in that behalf limited by the Act to settle the first minimum rates of wages and district rules

## Cleveland District—(continued).

in the district, now I, the said Chairman, in pursuance of the terms of the Act, and after having heard the parties, do hereby settle the said rates and rules as follows:—

## SCHEDULE I.

## FIRST MINIMUM WAGES FOR UNDERGROUND WORKMEN COMING UNDER THE ACT.

In this Schedule the word "day" means a mining working day.

Sub-section (1): Adult piece workmen, per day:—

	s.	d.
Machine men, shotfirers and chargers	5	11
Miners	5	4
All others	4	7

Sub-section (2): Adult datal men, per day:—

	s.	d.
Face deputies	5	11
Deputy assistants, back-bye men and shifters	5	1
Onsetters in charge	4	8
Platelayers, wagon-way men, bank riders, dog-whippers, pumping engine-men, hauling engine-men, furnacemen, and drill changers	4	6
All others	4	3

Sub-section (3): Boys, per day:—

Under 16	2	0
Not under 16 but under 18	2	9
Not under 18 but under 21, pieceworkers	3	10
Not under 18 but under 21, datal	3	4

NOTE.—I have held that blacksmiths and blacksmiths' assistants, while doing only the work at present done by them, are employed as mechanics, and are accordingly not workmen under the Act.

## SCHEDULE II.

## DISTRICT RULES.

1. In these rules the word "workman" means any person to whom the above Act applies, the word "pay" means the period in respect of which a workman's wages are payable, and the word "day" means a mining working day.

2. In accordance with the provisions in that behalf of the Act aged workmen and infirm workmen as defined in this rule are excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate.

The term "aged workman" means, in the case of piece workers, workmen more than 57 years of age, and in the case of any other workmen those who are more than 63 years of age. The term "infirm workmen" shall (following the terms of the Act) include workmen partially disabled by illness or accident.

3. A workman paid by piece-work rates shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate on any day on which he fails to perform such an amount of work as shall at the piece-work rates applicable to him, be equivalent to the amount of the minimum wage applicable to him, unless such failure is due to some cause over which he has no control, and of which he shall have given notice to the proper official before the end of his shift.

4. A workman shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate during any pay in which he has on any day been absent from work without leave or without reasonable excuse.

5. A workman shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate on any day on which he restricts his work by refusing to do a fair day's work in his working place, or on which he refuses or neglects to work in accordance with the reasonable instructions of the proper official, or to do any work which he may be properly called upon to perform, or delays in going to his working place or work at the proper time, or leaves his working place or work before the proper time.

6. If, by reason of any circumstances over which the employer has no control, a workman shall on any day be required in the mine not for a full shift but only for a proportion of such shift, he shall be entitled on such day to a corresponding proportion of the minimum rate and to no more.

7. In the event of the total wages of a workman during two pays being in excess of the aggregate amount of the minimum rates of wage per day for all the days worked by him during such two pays he shall not be entitled to the minimum rate of wages of his class for any day during such pays.

8. Any workman who has not previously done face piece work shall be deemed to be inefficient as a face piece worker, and accordingly shall be excluded from the right to the minimum rate as face piece workman until he has been employed as a face piece workman for three months. Any person who has previously been a face piece workman, but who has not been employed as such within six months, shall be deemed to be inefficient as a face piece workman, and accordingly shall be excluded from the right to the minimum rate as such for one month after recommencing on face piece work. Any person excluded under this rule shall continue entitled to any minimum rate to which he was entitled immediately before he was employed or re-employed as a face piece workman until he becomes entitled to the minimum rate applicable to face piece workmen.

9. A workman employed underground for the first time shall be deemed to be inefficient, and accordingly shall be excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate during the first four weeks in which he is employed.

10. Should any question arise as to whether any particular workman employed underground is a workman to whom the minimum rate is to apply, or whether a workman has failed to comply with any of the conditions contained in these rules, or whether under or by non-compliance with any of these rules such workman has forfeited his right to or been excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate, or whether a workman is aged or infirm under these rules, or whether under these rules he is only entitled to a proportion of the minimum rate or as to the amount of that proportion, or should any other question arise under or upon these rules, then such question shall be decided as follows:—

(a) By agreement between the workman concerned and the official in charge of the part of the mine where the workman works.

(b) Failing agreement by the above, by not more than two persons representing the employers on the one side and by not more than two representatives of the local lodge of the workman's association on the other.

(c) Still failing agreement, the question to be decided by an umpire to be selected from a panel to be nominated by the Joint District Board.

(d) If these parties are unable to agree as to the selection of an umpire from the panel, the selection shall be made from the panel by lot without delay.

11. A certificate in writing of any decision by any person or persons under the last preceding rule shall be given by such person or persons to both or either of the parties when requested, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the decision.

12. A certificate in writing other than a certificate under the last preceding rule that any workman is excluded under these rules from the right to wages at any minimum rate settled under the above Act, shall be given to the employer or workman requesting the same, and shall be conclusive. Such certificate shall, where there is no disagreement, be signed by the workman affected and the manager of the mine, but where there is any disagreement or refusal to sign such certificate then it shall be given as provided by rules 10 and 11.

(Signed) ROBERT ROMER.

Received 16th May, 1912.

## South Derbyshire.

The Joint District Board for the district of South Derbyshire hereby settle the following minimum rates of wages for underground workmen and boys and make the district rules hereto annexed.

	Minimum rate of wages Per day.
Stallmen and Chargemen Machine Cutters	6s. 0d.
Chargemen Shifters	5s. 6d.
Holers, Loaders, and Onsetters	5s. 0d.
Datallers, General Labourers, and Machine Cutters' Assistants	4s. 6d.
Boys starting at the age of 14 rising half-yearly at an increased rate of 2d. up to the age of 21, when the boys shall be regarded as adult workmen.	2s. 0d.

Boys starting over the age of 14 fourpence less, for the first year, than the above rates for the actual age of starting, otherwise at the same rates as for boys starting at the age of 14, provided always that no boy shall be paid less than 2s. per day.

Nothing in the settlement of the above rates shall prejudice the operation of the agreement of 3rd December, 1910, by which Stallmen are to be paid 4s. 4d. per day, plus percentage, for abnormal places. It is understood that the said agreement of 3rd December, 1910, is binding on all the collieries in the district.

Employers' Representatives  
R. R. LISHMAN.  
GEORGE S. BRAGGE.  
PHILIP BEAUMONT.  
CH. DICKINSON.  
JESSE ARMSON.  
S. A. WARBURTON.  
ROBERT MILLAR.  
ROBERT T. PUGH.  
G. J. GERMAN.  
ROBT. HAY.  
JOS. S. ROWLAND.  
JOHN TURNER.

Workmen's Representatives.  
WM. BUCKLEY.  
THOS. HINSLEY.  
JNO. KIRBY.  
WILLIAM SMITH.  
SAMUEL KIRBY.  
JOHN CROFTS.  
ERNEST POYNTON.  
JOHN WM. PETCHER.  
MICHAEL JOYCE.  
THOMAS DENNIS.  
GEORGE CLAMP.  
WILLIAM GEE.

A. A. HUDSON, Chairman.

May 18th, 1912.



*South Derbyshire—(continued).*

RULES MADE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF CLAUSE 1 (2) OF THE ACT.  
[Rules 1-13 deal with the Rules of Procedure for the Conduct of the Business of the Board.]

## AGED WORKMEN.

14. Workmen who have attained the age of sixty-five years and upwards shall be excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate, provided that if any aged workman be employed in an abnormal place and shall, for four weeks previously whilst working in a normal place, have maintained the average rate of output of the district, he shall be entitled to be paid the "abnormal place" rate.

## INFIRM WORKMEN.

15. Workmen who are not capable of maintaining in a normal place the average rate of output of the district of the pit in which they work shall be excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate. Where any difficulty arises in a working place, such as bunkers, faults, bad roof, falls, water, &c., or difficulties arise from the default of the management, rendering it impossible for the workman to earn a day's wage (unless caused through his own negligence), it shall be considered an abnormal place.

## REGULARITY OF WORK.

16. All workmen shall attend as far as possible each day on which coal is turned, unless prevented by illness, or accident, or other justifiable cause, or unless permission to be absent be granted, such permission not to be unreasonably withheld.

## EFFICIENCY OF WORK.

17.—A workman who fails to maintain in a normal place the average rate of output of the district of the pit in which he works shall not be considered to be an efficient workman. (See Rule 15 for definition of abnormal place.)

18.—A workman who fails to comply with the conditions as to regularity and efficiency of work laid down in these rules shall forfeit the right to wages at the minimum rate, except in cases where the failure to comply with the said conditions is due to some cause over which he has no control.

## INTERRUPTION OF WORK.

19.—If a workman when he presents himself for work at the pit bottom or at a station within 300 yards therefrom is informed that something has happened in or about the mine to prevent his working, he will return to the surface, and not be entitled to claim any wage in respect of that shift.

20.—If a workman is informed at any part of the shift that for any cause he cannot continue his work, e.g., that tubs cannot be supplied to him, he shall only be entitled to that proportion of the minimum wage which the time at which he was at work bears to the total period of the full time in the shift.

21.—In the case of any accident or breakdown in the shaft which would prevent the further output of fuel in that shift, and the workman is informed of it, he shall only be entitled to the proportion of the daily minimum wage up to the time, in relation to the total period of the shift, when he was informed that further coal winding during the shift was stopped.

22.—If from any cause, e.g., shortness of wagons on the surface, it became necessary to "knock off" at an earlier hour than that at which the shift would ordinarily terminate, e.g., one-quarter, one-half, or three-quarters of the shift, a workman shall only be entitled to one-quarter, one-half or three-quarters of the minimum wage, as the case may be, for that shift. Men working in abnormal places shall be notified, in case of the pit working short time, whether they are to work pit time or otherwise.

## MATTERS IN DISPUTE.

23.—Should any question arise as to whether any workman in the district is a workman to whom the minimum rate of wages is applicable, or whether a workman has complied with the conditions laid down by these rules, or whether a workman who has not complied with the conditions laid down by these rules has forfeited his right to wages at the minimum rate, the following procedure shall be adopted, viz.:

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

(b) Failing a settlement the matter in dispute shall be submitted to the manager of the pit and the agent of the miners' association of the district, or the checkweighman of the colliery.

(c) Failing agreement by them the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Joint District Board. Each party to pay their own expenses, unless the chairman otherwise determines.

(d) Whenever a decision is arrived at by either of the above methods the person or persons giving the said decision shall give a certificate, signed by him or them, embodying the said decision, to both parties to the dispute.

## Shropshire.

Whereas a Joint District Board for the District of Shropshire has been formed under the above Act, and duly recognised by the Board of Trade, and whereas I, Benjamin Francis-Williams, one of His Majesty's Counsel, have been appointed by the Board of Trade to act as Chairman of the said Joint District Board, and whereas the Members of the Joint District Board representing the workmen and the members representing the

Employers agreed that a specified period longer than three weeks, that is to say, a period of six weeks, should be for the purposes of sub-section II. of Section IV. of the said Act substituted for three weeks. Now the said Joint District Board have agreed that the following shall be the District Rules for the said District:—

## DISTRICT RULES.

1. For the purposes of sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Act there shall be local joint committees for each complete colliery firm, consisting of two representatives of the employers and two representatives of the workmen (one representative of the employer and one representative of the workmen at least shall be selected from the Joint District Board), who in case they disagree shall call in a Chairman, whose decision shall be final. Such Chairman shall be selected by the local Joint Committee from a panel of persons chosen by the Joint District Board, and may if he thinks fit submit any question of construction or application of the rules to the Chairman of the Joint District Board, whose decision shall be final.

2. No question shall be submitted to the local Joint Committee unless the workman and an authorised official of the mine have discussed and endeavoured to settle the point in dispute, and in the event of their having failed to agree the manager of the mine and the district miners' agent (or other person nominated by the workmen and approved by the employer) have also discussed and endeavoured to agree thereon. When an agreement is come to, a certificate to that effect shall be forthwith signed by the workman and authorised official or by the manager and district agent, as the case may be.

3. The expenses and charges of the Chairman of such local Joint Committee shall be paid by the local Joint Committee and apportioned in the same manner as the expenses of the Joint District Board.

4. A local Joint Committee shall, when reference is made to it, decide (a) whether a workman for the district is one to whom the minimum rate is applicable; (b) whether the workman has complied with the conditions laid down by the rules; and (c) whether he has or has not forfeited his right to wages at the minimum rate.

5. Such local Joint Committee, or, if it fails to agree, its Chairman, shall give a certificate of every decision. Any decision of a local Joint Committee may be varied by that Committee on the application of either party after the expiration of three months from the date of the certificate. A certificate of forfeiture of the minimum wage rate under this Act, if signed by an authorised official of the colliery and the workman or alternatively by the manager and the district miners' agent, shall be valid, and shall be substituted for a reference to the local Joint Committee, and such certificate shall be conclusive.

6. (1) The question as to whether an aged, infirm or inefficient workman has the right to wages at the minimum rate shall be left to the local Joint Committee to decide. (2) The wages rate of a workman who is temporarily partially disabled by illness or accident, shall, before he resumes work, be fixed by the local Joint Committee.

7. A workman who fails in any week to duly attend 80 per cent. of his available working days shall forfeit the right to wages at the minimum rate (unless his attendance is prevented by illness or accident or other justifiable cause), and be paid at his existing contract rates. Any difference which may arise as to the cause of such absence shall be decided by the local Joint Committee, and the minimum wage shall not be payable to such workman until it has been decided that the attendance was prevented by illness or accident or other justifiable cause. If any workman voluntarily ceases work, or leaves his working place before the proper time at the end of his shift, the proportion of the payment for the time so lost shall be deducted from the amount of his minimum wage for that shift.

8. If a workman in consequence of his own disregard of proper instructions, breach of colliery rules, or through any other wilful act or default, fails to earn the minimum wage to which he may be entitled, he shall forfeit his right to such minimum wage.

9. (a) If a workman when he presents himself for work at the pit bottom or at a station within 300 yards therefrom is informed that something has happened in or about the mine to prevent his working, he shall return to the surface (reasonable facilities being given), and not be entitled to claim any wage in respect of that shift. (b) In the event of any interruption of work due to an emergency—for example, if tubs cannot be supplied to him—he shall only be entitled to that proportion of the minimum wage up to the time at which he was informed, but in such case he shall be entitled to leave his working face. (c) If from any cause—e.g., shortness of wagons on the surface—it should become necessary to "knock off" the whole or a portion of the mine at an earlier hour than that at which the shift would ordinarily terminate, a workman shall only be entitled to such proportion of the minimum wage, as the time worked bears to the full shift.

10. Whenever a contractor or a pieceworker does not perform the amount of work which, calculated at the agreed rates, would produce the minimum, he shall not receive the minimum unless the deficiency is due to any cause for which he is not responsible—for example, faults, bad roof, falls, water, or other unusual conditions.

11. The fact that the minimum wage has been paid to a workman shall not be considered to be a proof of efficiency.

12. A period of not less than two weeks shall be taken for the purpose of ascertaining the earnings of a contractor or pieceworker.

*Shropshire—(continued).*

13. Overmen, firemen, and others having statutory duties under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1911, are not workmen to whom this Act applies; such latter persons shall from time to time be defined by the Joint District Board.

And whereas the said Joint District Board, within six weeks after the time at which it was recognised as aforesaid, has failed to settle the first minimum rates of wages in that district,

Now I, the said Chairman, in pursuance of the terms of the said Act, and after having heard the parties, do hereby settle the said Minimum Rates to apply to all Coal Mines in the District, and all the workmen employed therein, other than the Mines to which, and workmen to whom, Special Minimum Rates are applied as hereinafter provided.

Boys are those workers who have not reached the age of 21 years:—

Boys.	Per day.	Boys.	Per day.
	s. d.		s. d.
13-14 years of age	2 0	18 years of age	3 0
15 " " "	2 2	19 " " "	3 6
16 " " "	2 4	20 " " "	4 0
17 " " "	2 6		

At 21 to be regarded as adult workmen.

Stallmen in charge of stalls and other practical workmen working in stalls	6 0
Practical timberers and skilled road repairers	5 9
Ordinary datallers unskilled, such as dirt fillers and emptiers	4 9
Loaders	5 6
Onsetters	5 3
All other adult workmen not less than	4 6

The following Special Minimum Rates shall apply to all Collieries in the Hanwood District:—

Stallmen in charge of stalls and other practical workmen working in stalls	5 0
Practical timberers and skilled road repairers	4 9
Ordinary datallers unskilled, such as dirt fillers and emptiers	4 6
Loaders	4 6
Onsetters	4 6
All other adult workmen not less than	4 6

## South Staffordshire (exclusive of Cannock Chase) and East Worcestershire.

Whereas a Joint District Board for the above-named district has been constituted for the purposes of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, and duly recognised by the Board of Trade;

And whereas I, Walter Roper Lawrence, Baronet, have been appointed by the Board of Trade to act as Chairman of the said Joint District Board, which, in my opinion, and after enquiry, fairly and adequately represents the workmen in coal mines in the district and the employers of those workmen; and

Whereas the Joint District Board settled the District Rules for the said district within three weeks from the time when it was recognised by the Board of Trade, but failed to settle the minimum rate of wages within the specified time, I, as Chairman, acting under Section 4 (2) of the Act, substitute for the period of three weeks a longer period, which shall expire on 27th May instant.

That period not having expired, I, as Chairman, having heard the parties and having given, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, a casting vote where required, by reason of difference between the two classes of members, do hereby record, award and settle the said minimum rates of colliers, and append the District Rules on the clear understanding given by both parties on the Joint District Board that neither these rates nor these rules are to interfere with old local customs, and that these rates are not to involve the reduction of the present wages rate of any of the classes hereinafter mentioned, and with this proviso that the schedule of minimum wages does not apply to anyone over the age of 17 years until he has been employed underground for two years.

1. General minimum rates of wages:—

Boys:	Age.	Per day.
	14-17	1s. 10d.
	17-18	2s. 8d.
	18-21	3s. 0d.

4s. per day shall be paid to all men of over 21 who are employed underground in handling and transmitting coal to the surface, other than pikemen, loaders, fillers, horse fettlers, and stable cleaners.

Horse fettlers and stable cleaners over 21 years shall be paid 3s. per day.

2. Workmen. Thick Coal.

(a) For piece work, ton work, or stint work.

When a pikeman works piece work, ton work, or stint work in thick coal the minimum wage shall be 50 per cent. above 1888 standard of 3s. 4d. per nominal day. On request he shall be stinted or measured on not less than 1½ day stint, and if he fails to do this amount of work he shall only be paid for what he has done, unless he proves that his place is abnormal. Notwithstanding the words "if he fails to do the amount of work" he cannot be paid less than the minimum—that is, 50 per cent. above the 1888 standard of 3s. 4d. per nominal day.

(b) For day work—

1. Pickers-in in charge	6s. 6d.
2. Pikemen	6s. 2d.
3. Assistant Pikemen	5s. 8d.
4. Roadmen and Repairers	5s. 4d.
5. Loaders and Fillers	5s. 0d.

3. Workmen. Thin Coal.

(a) For piece work, ton work or stint work.

When a pikeman works piece work, ton work or stint work in thin mines the minimum wage shall be 50 per cent. above the 1888 standard of 2s. 8d. per nominal day in the Dudley area and 2s. 5d. per nominal day in the Wolverhampton district. He shall on request be measured on not less than 1½ day stints, and if he fails to do this amount of work he shall be paid for what he has done, unless he prove that his place is abnormal. Notwithstanding the words "if he fails to do this amount of work" he cannot be paid less than the minimum—that is, 50 per cent. above the 1888 standard of 2s. 8d. per nominal day in the Dudley area and 2s. 5d. per nominal day in the Wolverhampton district.

(b) For day work—

	Dudley Area.	Wolverhampton District.
1. Pikemen	5s. 11d.	5s. 8d.
2. Brushers and Blowers	5s. 11d.	5s. 8d.
3. Loaders	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
4. Workmen in seams of stratified ironstone.		

1. Ironstonemen ... 5s. 11d. per day.  
21st May, 1912. W. R. LAWRENCE.

JOINT DISTRICT BOARD FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE (EXCLUSIVE OF CANNOCK CHASE) AND EAST WORCESTERSHIRE.

## DISTRICT RULES.

1. As a condition of being entitled to a minimum wage, the miner's work shall be regular and efficient, and he shall perform the customary amount of work or stint averaged over a period of four weeks, as is usual or agreed upon at the particular colliery or seam at which the workman is for the time engaged, unless he is able to satisfy the management that such failure is due to no fault of his own.

2. There shall be prepared and kept at each colliery office or sub-office a list containing the names of workmen excluded from the right to the minimum wage by reason of their being aged and infirm or partially disabled by illness or accident.

3. In any case where a coal getter fails during four consecutive weeks to send out such a quantity of coal as calculated at the tonnage and other rates paid in the seam, shall amount to the minimum wage payable to him during such period, the minimum wage shall be paid at the end of such period, but if he is unable to satisfy the management before the end of the fifth week, if the matter is disputed (reasonable facilities being given him for the purpose), that such failure is due to no fault of his own, the employer shall have the option to retain the services of such workman, paying him at the price list rates only, or to terminate his employment. This shall be certified in accordance with 1 (1) of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act in a book to be kept at each colliery office or sub-office.

4. In ascertaining the earnings of the coal getters there shall not be deducted from their gross earnings for the men they employ more than the several rates paid for similar men employed in the particular mine or seam.

5. In the case of two or more persons working together under a single tally or number, and dividing the joint earnings, for the purposes of the minimum wage, one-half of the total number only shall be considered as coal getters.

6. If at any time it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Joint District Board that the output per man employed has diminished at any pit through the irregular or inefficient work performed since the scheduled minimum rates were fixed, the



*South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire—(cont.)*.  
matter shall be brought before a special meeting of the Joint District Board with a view to reducing the minimum wage until such time as it can be shown that the output per man has again become normal.

7. A workman who does not attend 80 per cent. of the time the pit works each week, unless prevented by illness or accident or other justifiable cause, shall not be entitled to be paid the minimum wage.

8. If a workman when he presents himself for work at the pit bottom, or at the appointed station, is informed that something has happened in or about the mine to prevent his working, he shall return to the surface and will not be entitled to claim any wage in respect of that shift.

9. If a workman is informed at any part of the shift that for any cause he cannot continue his work, he shall only be entitled to that proportion of the wage which the time at which he was at work bears to the total period of the shift.

10. In the case of any accident or breakdown in the shift which would prevent the further output of fuel in that shift, and the workman is informed of it, he shall only be entitled to the proportion of the daily minimum wage up to the time, in relation to the total period of the shift, when he was informed of the accident or breakdown.

11. If from any cause it becomes necessary to "knock off" at an earlier hour than that at which the shift would ordinarily terminate, following the present practice, a workman shall only be entitled to that proportion of the wage which the time at which he was at work bears to the total period of the shift.

12. The machinery for settling disputes with reference to the minimum wage shall be as follows:—

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

(b) Failing that, it shall be considered by the manager of the pit and the agent of the Miners' Association of the district.

(c) Failing a settlement by them, it shall be referred to the District Board, whose decision shall be final. Each party to pay their own expenses.

(d) This decision shall be certified in writing, and handed to both or either of the parties, when requested, and such certificate shall be exclusive evidence of the decision.

21st May, 1912.

W. R. LAWRENCE.

#### Cannock Chase.

Whereas a Joint District Board for the district of Cannock Chase has been formed under the above Act, and duly recognised by the Board of Trade, and whereas I, Clarendon Golding Hyde, Knight, have been appointed by the Board of Trade to act as Chairman of the said Joint District Board, and whereas the said Joint District Board, within three weeks after the time at which it was recognised as aforesaid, failed to settle the first minimum rates of wages and district rules in that district, and whereas the members of the Joint District Board representing the workmen and the members representing the employers agreed that a specified longer period than three weeks, to wit, until the 23rd May instant, should, for the purposes of the Act, be substituted for three weeks, and whereas the said longer period has not yet expired, and whereas the Joint District Board has agreed the District Rules for the said district, but has failed to settle the first minimum rates of wages, and has requested me, as Chairman, to settle such minimum rates for the District of Cannock Chase, now I, as such Chairman, in pursuance of the terms of the said Act, and after having heard the parties, do hereby settle the said rates as follows:—

	Per day.
	s. d.
1. Boys, 14 years of age last birthday	2 0
" 15 " " " " "	2 2
" 16 " " " " "	2 4
" 17 " " " " "	2 6
" 18 " " " " "	3 0
" 19 " " " " "	3 6
" 20 " " " " "	4 0
" 21 " " " " "	4 6
and until transferred	4 6

Increases above these rates to be governed by the capabilities of the boys, and the class of work they have to do.

	Per day.
	s. d.
2. Dirt emptiers and fillers and other unskilled labour	4 9
3. Datallers and ordinary timberers	5 4
4. Loaders	5 6
5. Expert timberers and rock rippers	6 0
6. Practical workmen in stalls, including holers	6 3
7. Stallmen	6 6

No rates awarded to interfere with any existing custom prevailing in the respective pits.

(Signed) C. G. HYDE.

London, 20th May, 1912.

#### DISTRICT RULES.

1. For the purposes of sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Act, and to facilitate the working of the Joint District Board when any question arises as to whether any workman in the district is a workman to whom the minimum rate of wages is applicable, or whether a workman has complied with the conditions laid down by these rules or whether a workman has forfeited his right to wages at minimum rates—

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

(b) Failing a settlement the matter in dispute shall be then referred to one of the three local Committees to be composed of three owners or owners' representatives, and three workmen or workmen's representatives to be appointed by the Joint District Board.

(c) When the local Committee fails to agree, the matter shall then be referred to the Joint District Board and settled by them in accordance with these rules.

2. A certificate that a workman is a person excluded under these rules, or is a workman who has forfeited the right to a minimum wage under this Act, shall be given to both or either of the parties when requested. Such certificate to be signed by an official of the colliery and the workman himself. Failing that, by the manager and the workman's representative. Failing settlement by them, it shall be referred to a local Committee, should they disagree to the Joint District Board.

3. Any decision may be varied on application by either party after expiration of three months from the date of the certificate.

4. The expenses and charges of such local Committee shall be paid by the District Board, and apportioned in the same manner as the expenses of the District Board.

5. In the event of any interruption of work due to an emergency, or his services not being required, the time for which a workman is to be paid shall be as follows:—

(a) If a workman, when he presents himself for work at the pit bottom or at a station within 300 yards therefrom is informed that something has happened in or about the mine to prevent his working, he shall return to the surface, and not be entitled to claim any wage in respect of that shift. Provided that if the workman travels to his working place and is there informed or discovers that something has happened to prevent him working in his own place, and is offered but refuses other suitable work, he shall not be entitled to claim any wage in respect of that shift.

(b) If a workman is informed at any part of the shift that for any cause he cannot continue his work, he shall only be entitled to that proportion of the minimum wage which the time at which he was at work bears to the total period of the full time in the shift.

(c) In the case of any accident or other cause which would prevent the further output in that shift, and the workman is informed of it, he shall only be entitled to the proportion of the daily minimum wage up to the time, in relation to the total period of the shift, when he was informed that further coal winding during the shift was stopped.

(d) It being understood that in each case (a), (b), (c) reasonable facility will be given him to return to the surface.

6. A workman who fails to perform efficient work shall forfeit the right to wages at the minimum rate. The efficiency of any work shall be appraised by comparison with the average output or amount of work ascertained either by weight or measurement that it has been customary for a workman to produce under conditions similar to those of the working place of that workman concerning whom the question arises. The fact that the minimum wage has been paid to a workman shall not be considered to be a proof of efficiency.

7. In any case where a coal-getter fails during three consecutive weeks to send out such a quantity of coal as, calculated at the tonnage and other rates paid in the seam, shall amount to the minimum wage payable to him during such period, the minimum wage shall not be paid to him unless he is able to satisfy the management or the Committee before the end of the third pay (reasonable facilities having been given him for the purpose) that such failure is due to no fault of his own, but in the event of his being unable to satisfy the management as aforesaid, the employers shall have the option either to retain the services of such workman (paying him at the price-list rates only) or to terminate his employment.

In making his wages up to the minimum for the three weeks, regard shall be had to any amount (if any) he received over the minimum wage, but no contractors shall be paid less than 75 per cent. of the minimum wage pending the settlement of any dispute.

8. A period of not less than three weeks shall be taken for the purpose of ascertaining the earnings of a contractor or piece-worker other than coal-getters.

9. The employer may, at any time, substitute another set of men in a working place in which the minimum wage rate is not being earned, the men who have been displaced being found work for another period of work of two pays.

10. If after reaching the age of 21 years any workman who has been employed in haulage work, or work of a kindred nature to which the boys' scale is applicable, shall elect to continue in the same class of work, or is physically unfit for heavier work, he may be continued in that class and paid at the rate for that class which shall be his minimum wage rate so long as he is so employed.

*Cannock Chase—(continued)*.

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

12. A workman who fails in any week to attend 80 per cent. of the time the pit, or portion of the pit in which he is employed, works on his shift, shall forfeit the right to wages at the minimum rate for that pay, unless he satisfies the management his attendance is prevented by illness, accident or other justifiable cause.

13. A workman shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate on any day on which he refuses or neglects to work in a workmanlike manner and in accordance with the reasonable instructions of the proper official, or misconducts himself so that the efficiency of his work is thereby diminished.

14. A workman who makes a practice of coming late to the colliery, or who, after descending the mine, neglects within a reasonable time to reach his working place, or makes a practice of exceeding the time allowed for meals, or leaves his working place to return to the shaft earlier than is necessary to ensure his arrival there in time for ascending within the time allowed for raising persons out of the mine, shall forfeit the right to the minimum wage.

15. Overmen, firemen, examiners, shot lighters, horse-keepers, and persons whose duty is that of inspection or supervision, are not workmen to whom this Act applies.

16. In case any stall road requires attention during the working shift to enable coal to be got out of the working place, it shall be the duty of the stallmen or contractors to do all they can to put the road in order during the working shift, for which they shall be paid at the rate of the minimum wage.

17. In any case where, in the ordinary course of working, causes of a temporary nature (as, for example, in the opening out of a new drift or working place, or in the driving of rock heads, cruts, or tunnels, or sinking shafts) prevent a workman from earning the minimum wage when working at the ordinary contract rates, any payments over and above such contract rates made to bring his earnings up to the minimum shall be treated as advances or payments on account only, and shall be deducted from subsequent earnings of the same workman working in the same working place when his earnings are in excess of the minimum. Provided always that such deductions shall not exceed the amount of the advances so paid to him, and shall not, during any week, reduce his daily wage below the minimum rate. This rule shall not be held to cover any exceptional conditions, such as faults or defects of a similar nature.

17th May, 1912.

#### Forest of Dean.

DISTRICT RULES ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF THE FOREST OF DEAN DISTRICT BOARD, HELD AT THE SPEECH HOUSE, MAY 14TH, 1912:—

1. In the event of any difficulty arising in any place, which in the opinion of the workman has prevented him earning the minimum wage, it shall be obligatory upon him to inform the manager, under-manager or overman as soon as practicable, and in any case before leaving the colliery premises.

2. No workman shall be entitled to the minimum wage where the difficulty is caused by his own negligence or inefficiency.

3. Where any difficulty arises which renders it impossible for the workman to earn a day's wage, he shall, subject to the provisions of these rules, be entitled to the minimum wage.

4. No wages shall be required to be made up to the minimum unless the average earnings per day worked for the period of two weeks last preceding fall below the minimum wage.

5. A workman who from physical causes arising from age or infirmity or who being partly disabled by illness or accident is unable to do the work ordinarily done by a man in his position in the mine shall be regarded either as an aged or an infirm workman within the meaning of the Act, and shall be excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate.

6. A workman who is inefficient or irregular by reason of not attending 80 per cent. of the time the pit works for the period in respect of which the claim is made shall not be entitled to be paid the minimum wage unless he satisfies the management that such irregularity is attributable to illness, accident or other justifiable cause. No workman shall be entitled to the minimum wage if he has not proceeded promptly to his working place and commenced work, nor if he has ceased work before the time necessary to enable him to reach the shaft for his time to ascend (according to the custom of the colliery), nor if he has been suspended during the shift for any breach of the various Acts, regulations and rules governing his work.

7. In the case of any accident, breakdown, or other interruption over which the management has no control, the workman, on being informed of it, shall be entitled only to such proportion of the daily minimum wage as the period up to the time he was so informed bears to the total period of the shift. The workman shall have the right to ascend the shaft on his return to the pit bottom as soon as is reasonably practicable, the period of waiting not to exceed thirty minutes.

8. If a workman is informed during any part of the shift, that for any cause he cannot continue his work, he shall only be entitled to that proportion of the minimum wage which the time he was at work bears to the total period of the full time of the shift. The workman shall have the right to ascend the shaft on his return to the pit bottom as soon as is reasonably practicable, the period of waiting not to exceed thirty minutes.

9. In the case of men driving hard headings the average earnings over the period of each contract shall not be less than the minimum wage.

10. If any dispute shall arise as to whether any underground workman in the district is a workman to whom the minimum rate of wages is applicable or whether a workman has failed to comply with any of the conditions contained in these rules, or whether by non-compliance with any of these rules such workman has forfeited his right to the minimum rate, it shall be decided in the following manner:—

(a) An endeavour shall be made between the manager of the mine and the workman to settle the difference.

(b) Failing that, it shall be considered by the manager and the member of the minimum wage board for that colliery.

(c) Failing a settlement by them it shall be referred to a joint committee consisting of three representatives of the officials and three representatives of the workmen in the colliery where the dispute arose. In case of their disagreement the matter in dispute shall go before the District Board, and if the Board fail to agree the chairman shall be called in to decide it.

11.—A certificate in writing of any decision of any person or persons under the last preceding rule shall be given by such person or persons to both or either of the parties when requested, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the decision.

12. Any workman incapacitated by age or infirmity, or who is partially disabled by illness or accident, who desires to be included in the class that shall not be entitled to the minimum wage shall, with the consent of the owners, be so included.

#### RATES OF WAGES TO BE PAID WHEN THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT APPLIES.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board dated May 8th, 1912.

"That the following be the minimum rates of wages to be paid in the Forest of Dean District under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912.

"That the standard rates of the district now existing be taken as a basis plus 30 per cent. on that standard —i.e., that in the case of workmen now paid on the 4s. standard the minimum rate of wage is ... s. d.

In the case of those paid on the 3 10 standard	5 0
" " " " " " " "	4 9
" " " " " " " "	4 8
" " " " " " " "	4 6½
" " " " " " " "	4 4
" " " " " " " "	4 1
" " " " " " " "	3 11
" " " " " " " "	3 9½
" " " " " " " "	3 8
" " " " " " " "	3 7
" " " " " " " "	3 5½
" " " " " " " "	3 3
" " " " " " " "	3 0
" " " " " " " "	2 11
" " " " " " " "	2 7
" " " " " " " "	2 3
" " " " " " " "	1 11½
" " " " " " " "	1 7½
" " " " " " " "	1 3½
" " " " " " " "	1 0

#### Somerset District.

Whereas a Joint District Board for the District of Somerset has been formed under the above Act, and duly recognised by the Board of Trade.

And whereas, we, the undersigned, James Valentine Austin, George Peel, and Thomas Smith, have been appointed by the Board of Trade to act jointly as chairmen of the said Joint District Board.

And whereas the said Joint District Board has failed within three weeks after the time at which it was recognised as aforesaid to settle the first minimum rates of wages and district rules for the said district.

Now we, the said chairmen, in pursuance of the terms of the said Act, and after having heard the representatives of the owners and the workmen respectively, do hereby settle the said rates and rules as follows:—

1. For the purposes of the said rates the said district of Somerset shall be divided into two districts, called respectively the Radstock District and the Newbury District.

2. The Radstock District shall include the following pits:—Kilmersdon, Writhlington, Foxcote, Ludlows, Middle, Tynning, Wellsway, Clandown, Dunkerton, Camerton, Braysdown, Norton Hill, Farrington, Old Mills, Burchills, Pensford, Bromley, Bishop Sutton and Timsbury.

3. The Newbury District shall include the following



Somerset District—(continued).

pits:—Mells, Newbury, Macintosh, Edford, Moorwood and New Rock.

4. The rates of minimum wage for the Radstock District shall be as follows:—

	s.	d.	
Branchers...	3	5	plus percentage as below.
Hitchers ...	3	3	„
Timbermen ...	3	3	„
Breakers ...	3	3	„
Day Labourers ...	2	10	„
Horse Drivers ...	2	10	„
Incline Runners...	2	10	„
Carting "Boys" ...	3	0	„
Boys 20-21 ...	2	8	„
„ 19-20 ...	2	4	„
„ 18-19 ...	2	0	„
„ 17-18 ...	1	9	„
„ 16-17 ...	1	6	„
„ 15-16 ...	1	3	„
„ 14-15 ...	1	0	„

In order to arrive at the minimum wage in each case the percentage from time to time payable in the Radstock District under the terms of the agreement constituting the Wages Conciliation Board for the Coal Trade of the Radstock District of Somerset is to be added to these rates respectively.

5. The rates of minimum wage for the Newbury District shall be as follows:—

	s.	d.	
Branchers ...	3	3	plus percentage as below.
Hitchers ...	3	3	„
Timbermen ...	3	0	„
Breakers ...	3	0	„
Day Labourers ...	2	8	„
Incline Runners...	2	8	„
Boys 20-21 ...	2	6	„
„ 19-20 ...	2	2	„
„ 18-19 ...	1	10	„
„ 17-18 ...	1	7	„
„ 16-17 ...	1	4	„
„ 15-16 ...	1	1	„
„ 14-15 ...	10		„

In order to arrive at the minimum wage in each case a percentage less by 25 than the percentage from time to time payable in the Radstock District under the terms of the Agreement constituting the Wages Conciliation Board for the Coal Trade of the Radstock District of Somerset is to be added to these rates respectively.

Dated the eighth of June, 1912.

(Signed)—

J. V. AUSTIN.  
GEORGE PEEL.  
THOMAS SMITH.

RULES.

The following rules shall be the district rules applicable to the whole district of Somerset.

- In these rules the word "workman" means any person to whom the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, applies, and word "day" means a colliery working day.
- An aged or infirm workman or one partially disabled by illness or accident shall be excluded from the right to wages at the minimum rate.
- A workman shall, during working hours, attend to his work with diligence and shall do his work in a workmanlike manner. In default (except in cases where such default is due to some cause over which he has no control and of which he shall have given notice as soon as practicable to an official of the mine) he shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate.
- A workman shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate during any pay week in which he has on any day been absent from work without leave or without reasonable excuse.
- A workman shall forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate on any day on which he refuses or neglects to work in accordance with the reasonable instructions of the proper official or to do any work he may be properly called upon to perform or delays in going to his working place or work at the proper time or leaves his working place or work before the proper time.
- In the event of the total earnings of a workman during any pay week being in excess of the aggregate amount of the minimum rates of wages for all the days worked by him during such pay week he shall not be entitled to the minimum rate of wages of his class for any day during such pay week.
- If by reason of any circumstances over which the employer has no control a workman shall not on any day be required in the mine for a full shift but only for a proportion of such shift he shall be entitled on such day to a corresponding proportion of the minimum rate and to no more.
- In cases where workmen are working in sets at one place

and pooling their earnings no member of such set shall be entitled to have his wages made up to the minimum rate if the average earnings per day of the set over the whole pay week shall amount to the minimum rate.

9. Should any question arise as to whether any particular workman is a workman to whom the minimum rate is to apply or whether a workman has failed to comply with any of the conditions contained in these rates or whether a workman has forfeited his right to the minimum rate such question shall be decided in the following manner:—

- By agreement between the workman concerned and the official in charge of the mine.
- Failing agreement by the above by four officials of the colliery representing the employer on the one side and four members of the local lodge of the Workmen's Association on the other, or in the event of the workman not being a member of an association, by the four representatives of the employer (as above) on the one side and by four of the persons employed on the colliery (one of whom may be the pit representative) and appointed by the persons employed underground.
- Still failing agreement the question to be decided by an umpire to be selected from a panel to be nominated by the Joint District Board.
- If the parties are unable to agree as to the selection of an umpire from the panel the selection shall be made by lot.

10. A certificate in writing of any decision by any person or persons under the last preceding rule shall be given by such person or persons to both or either of the parties when requested and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the decision.

11. A copy of every certificate so given shall be sent to the respective secretaries of the Joint District Board.

(Signed)—

J. V. AUSTIN.  
GEORGE PEEL.  
THOMAS SMITH.

North Wales District.

Whereas a Joint District Board for the District of North Wales has been formed under the above Act and duly recognised by the Board of Trade, and whereas I, Benjamin Francis-Williams, one of His Majesty's Counsel, having been appointed by the Board of Trade to act as Chairman, and whereas I, the said Chairman, directed that a specified period longer than three weeks, that is to say, a period of six weeks, should, for the purposes of Sub-section II of Section IV of the above Act, be substituted for three weeks, and whereas the said Joint District Board, within six weeks after the time at which it was recognised as aforesaid, has failed to settle the first Minimum Rates of Wages and District Rules in that district, now I, the said Chairman, in pursuance of the terms of the said Act, and after having heard the parties, do hereby settle the said Rules and Rates as follows:—

DISTRICT RULES.

- In ascertaining the earnings of colliers for the purposes of the minimum wage, there shall not be deducted from their gross earnings:—  
More than the minimum rates fixed by this Board for the class of filler or other workmen employed by them.
- Where a working shift on any day is for a shorter period than is permitted under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908 (Eight Hours), the workmen there employed shall only be entitled in respect of such shorter shift to that proportion of the minimum wage which the period of the shorter shift bears to the total period of a full time shift.
- A workman incapacitated by age or infirmity, or partially disabled by illness or accident, shall not be entitled to the minimum wage. Aged and infirm workmen are defined as follows:—  
(a) Aged men shall be those over 60 years of age;  
(b) Infirm men shall be those suffering from bodily infirmity, illness or accident, or who are partially disabled by deformity, disease or accident.
- A workman alleged by the employer to be incapacitated by age or infirmity, or partially disabled by illness or accident, shall be entitled to the minimum wage from the time of the making of such allegation if the Joint Committee decide in the manner provided for by these rules for settling disputes that such allegation was not well founded.
- A Joint Committee shall meet and settle each case within seven days.
- If a workman does not attend and work five-sixths of the possible number of shifts he might have attended and worked during each pay, unless prevented by illness or accident or other justifiable cause, he shall forfeit the right to be paid the minimum wage. Any difference which may arise as to the cause of such absence shall be decided in manner provided by these Rules for settling disputes, and the minimum wage shall be payable to such workman if it is decided that the attendance was prevented by illness or accident or other justifiable cause.
- In ascertaining whether the minimum wage has been earned by a workman, his total earnings during two consecutive pays (*viz.*, the week in which he makes his claim and the previous week) shall be divided by the number of shifts he has worked during such pays.

North Wales District—(continued).

8. In any case where a collier or coal getter fails during two consecutive pays to send out such a quantity of coal as calculated at the tonnage and other rates paid in the seam shall amount to the minimum wage payable to him during such period, the minimum wage shall be paid to him at the end of each such pay, but if he is unable to satisfy the management or the Joint Committee (reasonable facilities being given him for the purpose) that such failure is due to no fault of his own, he shall forfeit the right to wages at the minimum rate during the future period of his employment at that colliery, and the employer shall have the right either to retain his services, paying him at the price list rates only and not the minimum wage, or terminate his employment. A workman claiming that such failure, as mentioned in this clause, is due to no fault of his own, shall not be entitled to be paid the minimum wage after such second pay pending a decision upon his claim.

9. If a workman has for three months on an average of the days he has worked failed to earn the minimum rate of wages he shall be deemed to be inefficient, and shall be excluded from the benefit of the minimum rate of wages, unless he satisfies the Joint Committee that such failure is not due to any default on his part.

10. If a workman, when he presents himself for work at the pit bottom or at a station at the entrance of the district in which he is employed, is informed that something has happened in or about the mine to prevent his working, or should a fall occur which prevents a workman getting to his working place, he shall return to the surface and not be entitled to claim any wage in respect of that shift. Provided that if the workman travels to his working place, and is there informed or discovers that something has happened to prevent him working in his own place, and is offered but refuses other work in his own district and at his usual wage, he shall not be entitled to claim any wage in respect of that shift.

11. In the case of any circumstance, accident or breakdown, which would prevent or restrict the further output of coal by the workman in that shift, and the workman is informed of it, he shall only be entitled to the proportion of the minimum wage up to the time in relation to the total period of the shift when such information was given to him.

12. If from any cause—*e.g.*, shortness of wagons at the surface—it became necessary to "knock-off" at an earlier hour than that at which the shift would ordinarily terminate, a workman shall only be entitled to the proportion of the minimum wage which the time before the knock-off bears to the total period of the shift.

13. If a workman disobeys the instructions of the officials of the mine given him in respect of the "working" of his coal face he shall under no circumstances be entitled to the minimum wage for that pay.

14. Any workman who has not been previously employed as a coal getter shall be excluded from the minimum rate of wages until he has been employed for three months as a coal getter. Any workman who, although a coal getter, has not been employed at coal getting within six months, unless he has in the meantime been employed in any capacity underground at the same colliery, shall be excluded from the minimum rate of wages for one month after recommencing to get coal.

15. The machinery for settling disputes under these Rules shall be as follows:—

- An endeavour shall be made by the coal getter and the colliery officials to settle the difference.
- Failing that, it shall be considered by a Committee of the management of the pit and the Local Lodge Committee of the North Wales Miners' Association, consisting of three representatives of each side.
- Failing a settlement by them it shall be referred to a Joint Committee, consisting of three representatives of the employers and three representatives of the workmen, with power for either side, in case they disagree, to call in an outside chairman, whose decision shall be final. Pending final decision of any dispute, the workmen shall continue at work. Each party to pay their own expenses, unless the outside chairman otherwise determines.
- The outside Chairman to be selected from a panel of six persons acceptable to both sides, from whom the Chairman on any particular occasion shall be selected by lot.
- In case of failure to agree upon a panel within 21 days from the settlement of these Rules, such panel shall be settled by the County Court Judge of the district.

16. A certificate in writing of any decision by any person or persons under the last preceding Rule shall be given by such person or persons to both or either of the parties when requested, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the decision.

General minimum rates of wages to apply to all coal mines in the district, and to all workmen employed therein.

Boys are those workers who have not reached the age of 21 years.

Boys.	Per day.	Boys.	Per day.
13-14 years of age	s. d.	17½	s. d.
14½	2 0	18	3 2
15	2 2	18½	3 4
15½	2 4	19	3 6
16	2 6	19½	3 8
16½	2 8	20	3 10
17	2 10	20½	4 0
	3 0	21	4 2

Boys at 21 to be regarded as adult workmen.

Boys starting over the age of 14, 4d. less for the first year than the above rates from the actual age of starting, otherwise at the same rates as for boys starting at 13 to 14 years of age, provided always that no boy shall be paid less than 2s. per day.

	Per day
	s. d.
For experienced by-men or shifters (which include roadmen, repairers, and stowers) who have been employed not less than two years underground, and doggies ...	5 0
Metalmen, practical timbermen, rippers, and men employed packing the working-places ...	6 0
Hookers-on in charge ...	6 0
All other hookers-on and takers-off (adults) ...	5 0
Colliers, including all men employed at the coal face (other than loaders and Trolleys), namely:—Contractors, holers, cutters, rippers, packers, men in charge of holing and cutting machinery, and all other men employed at the coal face getting coal and preparing it for the loaders, and also in timbering working-places and roadways thereto, removing falls or clearing obstructions to their own working-place ...	6 0
Loaders ...	4 10
(A) Loaders (piecework) ...	5 0
Haulage enginemen ...	4 9
All other adult workmen ...	4 9

In all cases the above minimum rates are nett rates, that is to say, free from all deductions in respect of tools, lamps, and explosives.

Firemen, shot-lighters, and others having statutory duties under the Coal Mines Regulations Act, 1911, are not regarded as workmen to whom this Act applies.

BENJAMIN FRANCIS-WILLIAMS.

May 23rd, 1912.

Scotland.

Whereas a Joint District Board for the District of the Mainland of Scotland has been formed under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, and duly recognised by the Board of Trade; and whereas we, Alastair Oswald Morison MacKenzie, K.C.; Thomas Mason, Knight; and John Burnett, Esquire, have been appointed by the Board of Trade to act jointly as chairmen of the said Joint District Board; and whereas the said Joint District Board failed within three weeks from the time when it was so recognised by the Board of Trade to settle the first minimum rates of wages and district rules for the said district; and whereas the members of the said Joint District Board representing the workmen and the members representing the employers agreed that a period of six weeks extending to and including Thursday, May 30th, 1912, should be substituted for the period of three weeks specified in Sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the said Act; and whereas the Joint District Board has failed within the said extended period to settle the first minimum rates and district rules for the said district: Now we, the said joint chairmen, having heard the parties, and in pursuance of the said Act, do hereby settle the said rates and rules as follows, *videlicet*:—

GENERAL MINIMUM RATES.

A. Adult workmen, being workmen over 21 years of age:—

	s. d.
Class 1. Coal miners, fillers and drawers working to coal miners or contractors, machinemen, machine or conveyor workers ...	5 10
Class 2. Brushers, stonemen, and mine drivers ...	5 10
Class 3. Firemen and shot-firers ...	5 6
„ 4. Roadsmen, reddsmen, repairers or timbermen, and oncost drawers ...	5 0
Class 5. All others ...	4 9



## Scotland—(continued).

## B. Boys, being workmen under 21 years of age:—

## Class 1. Boys employed at oncost work—

14 years of age to 15	...	2	2
15	...	2	6
16	...	2	10
17	...	3	4
18	...	3	10
19	...	4	3
20	...	4	6

## Class 2. Boys, excepting those employed at oncost work—

14 years of age to 15	...	2	7
15	...	3	2
16	...	3	8
17	...	4	2
18	...	4	8
19	...	5	0
20	...	5	4

The following special minimum rates shall apply in ironstone mines where no coal is produced from the same pit as the ironstone:—

## ADULT WORKMEN.

Class 1. Ironstone miners, fillers and drawers working to miners and contractors, machinememen, machine and conveyor workers	...	5	7
Class 2. Brushers, stonemen, and mine drivers	...	5	7

The general minimum rates shall apply to all other classes of workmen in ironstone mines.

In the case of workmen who find their own explosives the cost of explosives is to be added to the above minimum rates.

As regards Canonbie Colliery, Dumfriesshire, the general district rates and general district rules shall not be applicable pending the decision of the question whether special district rates or special district rules ought to be settled in its case.

## DISTRICT RULES.

1. In these rules the term "minimum wage" means the minimum wage per shift of the class of workmen to whom it is applicable, and the word "pay" means the period in respect of which a workman's wages are payable.

2. In the event of the total earnings of a workman employed at tonnage or other contract rates during any two consecutive pays being in excess of the aggregate amount of the minimum rates of wages for all the days worked by him during such period he shall not be entitled to the minimum rate of wages for any day during the said period.

3. In computing for the purpose of the Act the earnings of a workman paid according to the tonnage or other contract rates, who employs other workmen and pays them out of his gross earnings, there shall not be deducted from his gross earnings more than the several minimum rates applicable to such other workmen.

Where the joint earnings of two or more workmen working together are paid on an apportionment made by themselves no one of such workmen shall be entitled to the minimum wage so long as the joint earnings amount to the aggregate of their minimum wages.

If a contractor employing other workmen fail during two consecutive pays without fault on the part of the workmen whom he employs to earn an amount equal to the aggregate of the minimum wages applicable to himself and such of his workmen as in a question with himself may be entitled to claim the minimum wage, he shall be entitled to payment from the employers of an amount equal to such aggregate, but no more. But this is without prejudice to the claim of the workmen against the contractor for payment of the agreed rates. Provided that any sums paid to a contractor who is engaged to drive a mine, to sink a shaft, or to perform similar work other than coal-getting and brushing, in order to bring his earnings up to the minimum wage, shall be treated as advances on account of his future earnings under the same contract, and may be deducted from such future earnings in any pay or pays when such are in excess of the minimum wage, but only to the amount of such excess.

4. A workman paid by day's wage, to whom the minimum wage applies, who complies with these Rules, shall be paid not less than the minimum wage for each shift worked, and proportionately for a part of a shift.

5. Firemen and shot-firers are recognised as being workmen within the meaning of the Act. Overmen are not workmen within the meaning of the Act.

6. A workman who is certified according to these Rules to be (a) aged or (b) infirm shall be excluded from the operation of the minimum wage, but only from the date of the certificate, except in the case provided for in Rule 7.

7. A workman shall not be entitled to recover payment from his employer of wages at the minimum rate for a period anterior to the date on which these rules are settled, pending the decision

of any question that may be raised as to whether he was during that period an aged or infirm person.

8. An aged workman is a workman who is over sixty-five years of age, or who is unable from age to do the work ordinarily done by a workman of his class.

9. A workman who from bodily infirmity, illness, or accident is unable to do the amount of work ordinarily done by a workman of his class shall be considered an infirm workman, and shall be excluded from the operation of the minimum wage.

10. A certificate of infirmity may be cancelled in manner provided for in these Rules provided that if the workman to whom such certificate applies has continued in the service of the employer by whom he was employed at the time when the same was granted he shall not be entitled, except with the consent of the said employer, to apply for cancellation of the certificate until six weeks have elapsed from the date on which it was issued.

11. A workman shall perform his work with regularity and efficiency, and, without prejudice to this general condition, he shall obey the rules of the coal mine and the reasonable instructions of the proper official, and provide proper and sufficient tools for his work when according to custom it falls to him to provide them, and he shall not without reasonable cause delay going to his work at the proper time or leave it before the proper time.

12. A workman employed on day wages shall forfeit his right to payment of the minimum wage on any day on which he willfully disregards the rules of the mine or the reasonable instructions of the proper official.

13. If a workman employed at tonnage or other contract rates is prevented during two consecutive pays from earning an amount equal to his wages at the minimum rate, by reason of his having failed to comply with the conditions contained in Rule 11 as to regularity and efficiency of work, he shall forfeit his right to payment of wages at the minimum rate for these pays, unless his failure to comply with these conditions has been due to some cause over which he has no control.

14. If an employer claim that a workman has forfeited his right to payment of wages at the minimum rate under Rules 12 or 13 he shall proceed without delay to have the question decided in manner provided by these rules. Pending the decision of such question, which shall be decided as promptly as possible, and at latest within three weeks of the time when it arose, the workman's right to payment of the minimum wage for the period in question shall be reserved.

15. A workman who finds that his place is abnormal or deficient shall give notice of the circumstance to the proper official as soon as practicable.

16. A workman paid at tonnage or other contract rates who during any pay fails to attend and work 80 per cent. of the possible number of shifts he might have worked, calculated according to the custom of the county in which the coal mine is situated, shall forfeit his right to payment at the minimum wage rate for that pay, unless he shows that his failure to attend and work was due to illness or other justifiable cause. Pending the decision of the question his right to the minimum wage for that pay shall be reserved.

17. (a) If a workman, when he presents himself for work at the pit bottom or at the firemen's station on the way to his working place, is informed that something has happened in or about the mine to prevent his working, he shall not be entitled to claim any wage in respect of that shift;

(b) When by reason of any circumstance over which the employer has no control a workman is not required in the mine for a full shift but only a proportion thereof, he shall be entitled to a corresponding proportion of the minimum wage and to no more;

(c) If a workman is prevented from working he shall be returned to the surface without unreasonable delay.

18. Any question as to the interpretation of these rules shall be referred to Alastair Oswald Morison MacKenzie, K.C., whose decision shall be final.

19. Should any question arise as to whether any particular workman employed underground is a workman to whom the minimum rate is to apply, or as to the class to which the workman belongs, or whether a workman has failed to comply with any of the conditions contained in these Rules, or whether by non-compliance with any of these rules such workman has forfeited his right to wages at the minimum rate, or whether under these Rules he is only entitled to a proportion of the minimum rate, or as to the amount of that proportion, or whether a certificate of infirmity should be cancelled, or should otherwise the question arise under any of these Rules, then such question shall be decided in the following manner:—(a) By agreement between the workman concerned and the official in charge of the part of the mine where the workman works; (b) failing agreement by a joint committee, consisting of not more than two persons representing the employer on the one side, and on the other of not more than two representatives of the local lodge of the workman's association, or, in the event of the workman not being a member of the Workmen's Association, of the two persons representing the employer as above on the one side and on the other of two persons appointed by the workman to represent him; (c) still failing agreement the question shall be decided by an umpire, to be selected by the Joint Committee from a panel to be nominated by the Joint District Board; (d) if the parties are unable to agree as to the selection of an umpire the selection shall be made from the panel by lot without delay.

20. Any decision given under Rule 19 shall be certified in writing in a book kept for the purpose at the office of the

## Scotland—(continued).

colliery or mine, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the decision. A duplicate of the certificate shall be handed to the employer or workman requesting the same. The certificate and duplicates shall be signed by the person or persons by whom the question is decided.

The expenses and charges of the umpire selected under Rule 19 shall be paid by the employer or workman in the proportions of one-fourth by the successful and three-fourths by the unsuccessful party.

(Signed)—

A. O. M. MACKENZIE.  
THOMAS MASON.  
J. BURNETT.

June 5, 1912.

## INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Industrial Council was held on 12th June, at 7, Whitehall Gardens, at 11 a.m. The members present were Sir George Askwith (Chairman), Mr. T. Ashton, Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., the Right Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., Messrs. F. Chandler, G. H. Cloughton, W. A. Clowes, J. R. Clynes, M.P., J. H. C. Crockett, F. L. Davis, T. L. Devitt, Sir Thos. R. Ratcliffe-Ellis, Messrs. F. W. Gibbins, H. Gosling, Sir Chas. Macara, Bart., Messrs. W. Mosses, W. Mullin, E. L. Poulton, Alexander Siemens, J. W. White, Alexander Wilkie, M.P., and H. J. Wilson, Registrar of the Council. Messrs. I. H. Mitchell, D. C. Cummings, and N. S. Reyntiens, of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, were also present.

The Council had before them some questions arising out of the transport workers' dispute, and, after a discussion upon them, adopted the following Resolution:—

The question of the maintenance of Industrial Agreements having come before the Industrial Council, that Council are of opinion that this subject is of the highest importance to employers and trade unions and workpeople generally, and would welcome an immediate inquiry into the matter. The Council adjourned at 4.30, and met again at 12 noon on the following day.

The Council received a communication from His Majesty's Government on the subject of an inquiry into matters connected with Industrial Agreements, and adjourned till Tuesday, June 18th.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS.

## Transport Workers, London.

A STRIKE had for some time been threatened among transport workers in the Port of London, owing to disagreements between employers and men concerning questions of interpretation of the agreements of last summer.

Friction also arose in connection with a workman, who was not a member of the National Transport Workers' Federation, employed by a lighterage company. The members of the National Transport Workers' Federation refused to work with this employee, and on May 1st a delegate of the Amalgamated Lightermen's society instructed certain of the trade union members who were employed by the company in question to cease work, unless the employee became a member of their trade union. The request was not complied with, and the lighterage company declined to interfere in the matter, with the result that four or five members of the Society left work. A fortnight later the men's Society decided to call out all their members who were employed by this company. The lighterage company reported their difficulty to the Master Lightermen's Association, of which they were members, and that body decided that, in the event of the men employed by the company ceasing work, they would undertake the work of that firm. The men, however, ceased work on May 16th.

The trade union workmen employed by the firms who undertook to carry out the work of the lighterage company declined to do the work, and were discharged. The dispute then spread rapidly, and on May 18th a meeting of the Executive of the Amalgamated Society of Lightermen and Watermen was held, at which the following resolution was passed:—

In the agreement of August 19th, 1911, between the Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners and

the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen, and Bargemen, only foremen were exempt from holding a Federation card. In spite of this agreement, and without notice, the employers have locked out all the men who refused to handle the goods of the Mercantile Lighterage Company, a firm which insists on its union lightermen working with non-unionists. Under these circumstances, all members working for firms under the quay trade agreement are called upon to cease work at the expiration of the day's work on Monday, May 20th.

This decision immediately affected between 5,000 and 6,000 workmen.

At a meeting, held on May 20th, the Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners issued a statement to the effect that they had never undertaken to employ only Federation members, and were not prepared to make any such limitation.

The Government had meanwhile been kept fully acquainted with developments, and members of the Government had had informal interviews with representatives of the parties. On May 21st it was announced in the House of Commons that the Government had decided to take action under Section 2 (1) (a) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, and cause an enquiry and report to be made "on the facts and circumstances of the present disputes affecting transport workers in the Port of London and on the Medway."

The following day the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., was appointed to make the inquiry. The inquiry was held on May 24th and 25th, and dealt with the following alleged causes of dispute:—

(1) The employment of non-union men in alleged breach of an agreement made on August 19th, 1911, between the Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners and the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Watchmen of the River Thames.

(2) A similar complaint of breach of an agreement made between the Short Sea Traders and the National Transport Federation on August 23rd, 1911.

(3) The refusal of the Association of Master Lightermen to meet the representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen for the purpose of arranging rates of wages and conditions of employment of masters and mates of tugs owned by members of the Association.

(4) The refusal by certain sailing barge owners to pay to the men according to a list of freight rates settled on January 1st, 1912, according to an agreement made on August 11th, 1911.

(5) The refusal of certain wharfingers to pay in respect of the discharge of oversea ships the rate of pay fixed by an award of Sir Albert Rollit dated August 5th, 1911.

(6) The refusal by a master carman, not now a member of the Master Carman's Association, to pay the rate of wages settled by an agreement between the London Master Carman and Cartage Contractors' Association and the Transport Workers' Federation on August 11th, 1911.

(7) Certain instances of vexatious interference with union workmen.

The Report was presented to the Government on Monday, May 27th, and, together with the Minutes of Evidence, has since been published (Cd. 6229).

On May 23rd a meeting of the Transport Workers' Federation, together with the London District Committee, had been held, and had decided—"to call upon all transport workers to cease work to-night to enable the Federation to adjust their grievances." In accordance with this decision work generally at the London docks ceased in the course of the next few days.

On May 28th the President of the Board of Trade forwarded copies of Sir Edward Clarke's Report to the parties interested, and invited them, on behalf of the Government, to attend a Conference under the chairmanship of the Chief Industrial Commissioner on Friday, May 31st, "in order to consider and discuss the various matters contained in the Report, with a view to endeavouring to arrive at a general settlement of the labour disputes which so seriously affect the trade of the Port and the interests of the public."

The letter to the parties also stated that,

"His Majesty's Government are of opinion that the Agreements which have been entered into should be strictly followed, and now that the misapprehensions as to the construction of the Agreement of August 19th, 1911, have been cleared up by the Report of Sir Edward Clarke, they desire to inquire whether the National Transport Workers' Union are prepared on their part to adhere to these Agreements.



Provision is made in the Agreements for dealing with disputes of the present kind, and if both parties agree to act in conformity with them work should be resumed at once. His Majesty's Government are strongly of opinion that this course should be adopted without delay."

The men accepted the invitation to the Conference; the representatives of the employers intimated their unwillingness to attend. On Wednesday and on Thursday, May 29th and 30th, some members of the Cabinet interviewed the employers. Further interviews were held by members of the Cabinet with both parties separately, with a view to ascertaining their respective attitudes upon the points at issue.

The Government had suggested that the employers might form a federation, embracing, as far as possible, all transport employers, so that agreements might become binding on all employers generally.

The following statements of the men were submitted to the employers at a meeting on June 4th between Ministers and employers:—

- (1) This London Strike Committee of the National Transport Workers' Federation agrees to accept the report of Sir Edward Clarke.
- (2) The establishment of a Joint Board representing the various transport interests of the Thames and Medway.
- (3) That the Transport Workers' Federation shall be recognised as the representative of the men's side.
- (4) That all men shall be reinstated in the positions they occupied previous to the dispute.

The employers' replies to these demands were:—

- (1) The employers cannot accept Sir Edward Clarke's report as an award on the points dealt with by him.
- (2) and (3) The employers are willing to consider any suggestions which may be put before them by the Government for the formation of an organisation for dealing with labour questions in the port.
- (4) With regard to the proposal that the whole of the men should be reinstated, this is impossible, as a number of the vacancies have already been filled, but as many as can be taken on will be given work as opportunity arises.

In the case of permanent and registered labourers of the Port of London Authority, they will likewise be taken on as work is available at the current rates of pay, but with no special privileges.

In reply to the suggestions of the Government regarding a federation of employers, the decision of the employers was given in the following resolution passed on June 4th at a meeting of employers:—

That His Majesty's Ministers be informed that their suggestion with regard to the formation of a Federation of Employers has been most carefully considered, and it is the unanimous opinion of those employers who have this day discussed the question that under existing conditions such a scheme is impracticable. Moreover, the employers desire that it should be distinctly understood that, whilst they are willing to discuss with His Majesty's Ministers at all times any suggestion made by them, no such suggestion, however acceptable in other respects, will be adopted until work has been resumed throughout the Port. Further, that they will not under any circumstances consent to any recognition of the Union or Transport Workers' Federation ticket, or to any discussion for such recognition.

Following upon debates in the House of Commons and various conferences between Ministers and the parties, on June 7th, the Government put forward the following proposals:—

1. The principal existing groups of employers in London working with agreements are the Port Authority, ship-owners engaged in the overseas trade and their contractors, short sea traders, public wharfingers, granary keepers, master lightermen and bargeowners (quay), master lightermen (coal), master carmen and cartage contractors, sailing barge owners, master stevedores, and cement manufacturers.
2. These groups must severally be responsible for the agreements with their workpeople; no other group should interfere in the actual making of their agreements.
3. Difficulties and disputes may arise between a group of employers and their workpeople either (a) upon a question of interpretation of such agreements, or (b) for some cause not covered by the agreements.
4. In either case the dispute must, if possible, be settled by the parties directly affected in the first instance; but, failing such settlement, before any stoppage of work takes place a procedure of appeal should be adopted; and for this purpose is there any reason why the lines of the Brooklands and similar agreements should not be followed?
5. For the purpose of appeal (subject, if agreed, to a final reference in suitable cases to an outside arbitrator) each group of employers might, it is suggested, nominate two or three representatives to form a panel from which either themselves, or at their option the Board of Trade, in cases referred to the Appeal Court, may select members to meet a like number of representatives of the men for the purpose of dealing with a dispute.

6. In cases of breaches of agreement so found, the court or the referee to have power to inflict penalties from a sum of money lodged with a bank, the order of the chairman to be sufficient authority for payment.

7. That both parties should do their utmost to enforce the carrying out of agreements by supporting the decision of any Appeal Court, and by all the associations uniting in such effort, so as to bring the whole influence of the associations to bear on any employer or workman who may refuse to carry out their part of the bargain.

An extract from the Brooklands Agreement between employers and employees in the cotton-spinning trade was also circulated by the Government on June 7th among those who had taken part in the negotiations regarding the transport dispute. In reference to the Government's proposals, a deputation from the Transport Workers was received on June 7th by the following Ministers:—Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Burns, Mr. Buxton, Sir Rufus Isaacs, Mr. McKinnon Wood. Sir George Askwith and Mr. I. H. Mitchell were also present. The deputation presented the following resolutions:—

- (1) The National Council agrees to the formation of a Joint Board, with monetary guarantees.
- (2) Such Joint Board to consist of equal representation of the Federated Employers and the National Transport Workers' Federation.
- (3) The Board to have power to set up committees to represent sections for the purpose of arranging agreements, which shall have the sanction and authority of the Joint Board.
- (4) This Council accepts the machinery of the Brooklands Agreement for dealing with disputes as incorporated in the Government memoranda.

The men's representatives stated their intention to declare a national strike if the employers did not give their reply to the Government's proposals by the following day.

The employers, in a letter from the Port of London Authority's offices, stated that it would not be possible to give a decision before Monday, June 10th. At the suggestion of the Government the men agreed to await the employers' answer until that date. On the Monday the employers met Ministers, and stated that they were unable to accept the principle underlying the Government's proposals. The Ministers also interviewed the men's representatives, and after the decision of the employers had been communicated to them, the men announced their decision to declare a national strike, which was accordingly done.

#### Iron Moulders (Light Castings), Scotland.

On 21st May a strike occurred in connection with iron moulders at a foundry at Falkirk regarding a question as to the production of working material, and the result on the wages of pieceworkers. This strike was reported to the Light Castings Section of the Employers' Association, and resulted in a communication being sent to the Central Ironmoulders' Association reminding that body that the Agreement of June, 1910, stipulated that no stoppage of work should take place before a meeting of the two associations had been held, and requesting that the men at the foundry in question should return to work. This was declined, and the Employers' Association then decided on a general lockout, which came into effect on 3rd June, about 4,500 iron moulders being affected.

The matter being brought to the attention of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, Mr. I. H. Mitchell, of that Department, visited Falkirk on 4th June, and conferred with representatives of both parties.

On 6th June a deputation from the Light Casting Founders' Association waited on the Chief Industrial Commissioner in London. At the suggestion of the latter it was arranged that the parties should meet at Glasgow, when a representative of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department would be present.

Mr. Mitchell met the parties in conference in Glasgow on Monday, 10th June, and a settlement was arrived at, it being understood that the negotiations by the Central Ironmoulders' Association respecting the difficulty at the foundry where the strike originated would be resumed if the efforts at present being made by the company to remedy the grievances did not prove successful.

The lockout notices were accordingly withdrawn, and it was arranged that the men should start work on Thursday, 13th June.

#### Engineers, Birkenhead.

Early in March a dispute arose between a Birkenhead shipbuilding firm and their workpeople. During the early part of the present year an advance of 2s. per week, both on new and repair work, was granted by engineering employers in the Liverpool district; the firm in question at Birkenhead agreed to an advance of 2s. per week on repair work, but stated they were unable to make an advance of more than 1s. per week on new work. Their engineering employees accordingly came out on strike, the number affected being over a thousand. In April the firm offered to submit the question to arbitration, but this the men declined. Negotiations took place between the parties, but it was not found possible to arrive at a settlement.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department had kept in touch with the progress of the dispute, and on May 23rd Mr. D. C. Cummings visited Liverpool and conferred with both parties, and at a meeting on May 31st between representatives of the Joint Committee of engineering societies and a representative of the firm, the following terms of settlement were provisionally agreed to, and afterwards confirmed by a ballot vote of the men:—

*Repair Work.*—2s. per week advance on time rates and 5 per cent. on piece prices.

*New Work.*—The men to return to work on the basis now prevailing—viz., 1s. per week and 2½ per cent. advance respectively on the rates and prices that existed prior to the dispute commencing March 5th, 1912.

The question of the advance of a further 1s. on time rates and 2½ per cent. on piece prices to be referred for decision to an Arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade.

Work to be resumed on Monday, June 3rd, without prejudice to anyone for the part taken in the dispute. Men to be employed as soon as practicable, preference being given to the former employees, who should apply for re-employment within six days of the above date. Special consideration will be given to men working away from home who may apply later.

The decision of the Arbitrator to be binding on all parties concerned and to be retrospective—i.e., date from the time work is resumed.

Each side to put in a written statement summarising their case within seven days of work being resumed, and evidence to be given by not more than five representatives from either side.

The Right Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., has been appointed to act as Arbitrator under the above settlement.

#### Boot and Shoe Operatives.

The No. 1 Board of Arbitration in connection with the boot and shoe trade of Kettering and district, having had before them a claim by the workpeople's representatives for a piecework statement for lasting and making welted work, and being unable to arrive at a decision, applied for the appointment of an Umpire. The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith to act as Umpire in the matter.

On May 24th Mr. Alderman T. Smith was also appointed to act as Umpire in connection with the following question upon which the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the boot and shoe trade of Northampton was unable to arrive at an agreement:—

*Clicking Department.*—"The right of a firm to pay men supplementary wages, or bonus, or piecework over standard wage, for work done over and above the value of the work which represents the fixed weekly wage of such men as valued by a quantities' statement."

#### Painters, Erith.

An increase in wages having been asked for by painters in the Erith district, and the employers being unable to arrive at a settlement with the workpeople on the question, application was made on June 4th for the appointment of an Arbitrator to consider the matter.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Mr. J. Burnett to act in the desired capacity.

#### Electricity Generating Station Employees, London.

The employees of the London County Council Electricity Generating Station having petitioned the London

County Council for a reduction of their hours of labour from 56 to 48 per week of seven days, the petition was referred to the Sectional Conciliation Board No. III. (Electrical Section) for consideration under Clause 1 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Scheme of November 2nd, 1909. The Sectional Board being unable to arrive at an agreement, the question was further referred to the Central Conciliation Board as provided under Clause 7 of the scheme.

The Central Board were unable to arrive at a settlement or to agree on the choice of an arbitrator, and application was accordingly made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator under Clause 9 of the scheme, and the Chief Industrial Commissioner on April 19th appointed the Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., to act in that capacity.

Lord Balfour, having heard representatives of the parties and visited the Generating Station, issued his award on May 15th, deciding the question of hours as follows:—

I award and determine that, in so far as the special circumstances of the work in question are unusual, it does not seem to me that, under all the circumstances, a case for the limitation of work to forty-eight hours in seven days, and no more, has been established. Large general questions as to the desirability of limiting work to forty-eight hours a week were referred to before me. I do not feel justified in expressing an opinion in regard to abstract questions of that nature. The scale of remuneration, apart from the subject of hours, was not referred to me, and I therefore express no opinion on this point.

#### Shipwrights and Joiners, Liverpool.

Early in May a strike commenced affecting the shipwrights and joiners of the Liverpool district, arising out of a question as to the demarcation of work in the construction of life rafts. An application having been received by the Chief Industrial Commissioner from one of the firms affected, asking that steps might be taken to arrange a settlement, Mr. D. C. Cummings visited Liverpool, and, after a number of interviews, presided at a meeting of the parties on May 24th, at which the following settlement was arrived at:—

1. That the question as to which of the above trades is to construct the life rafts is to be referred for decision to a Court of Arbitration, consisting of four members of the Steamship Owners' Committee and four members of the Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation, who are empowered to appoint an independent Chairman to preside, and who will sit to hear evidence in the city of Liverpool.

2. The decision of the Arbitration Court to be accepted by both sides and by the Steamship Owners' Committee and the Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation.

3. Work to be resumed on Wednesday, May 29th, and any other question of demarcation arising in future in the port, which cannot be settled by the trade officials of the before-mentioned trade associations within six days, to be referred to a similar Joint Court consisting of members or representatives of the Steamship Owners' Committee and Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Liverpool Shipwrights' Society, the Ship-Constructive and Shipwrights' Society, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, the Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation, and the Steamship Company.

#### Worsted Spinners, Ayr.

A dispute having arisen between a firm of worsted spinners at Ayr and certain of their female employees upon a question of wages, about 60 of the girl workers came out on strike without notice, and subsequently on 21st May the firm decided to close down their works, 320 workpeople being affected. The Chief Industrial Commissioner received on 23rd May an application from the Union to which some of the women belonged asking that steps might be taken to effect a settlement. The firm were accordingly communicated with, but shortly afterwards the Department was informed that the dispute had been settled.

#### Plumbers and Painters, North Staffordshire.

Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart., the arbitrator appointed to consider certain questions in dispute regarding wages,



between the master operative plumbers' and painters' Associations (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1912, p. 170), met the parties on 20th May, and after hearing statements from both sides, issued his award on 22nd May.

Under the award the wages of plumbers were fixed at 8½d. per hour, and of painters at 8¼d. per hour, both rates to date from May 1st, 1912.

#### Carpenters and Joiners, North Staffordshire and Loughborough.

Sir Stafford Howard, K.C.B., the arbitrator appointed to consider the questions in dispute affecting carpenters and joiners in North Staffordshire and in the Loughborough district (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1912, p. 170), issued his awards on 23rd and 24th May respectively.

As regards North Staffordshire the arbitrator fixed the rate of wages at 8½d. per hour (an increase of ¼d. per hour) from 1st May, 1912, and 9d. per hour from 1st November, 1912.

The award in the Loughborough case fixed the rate of wages of carpenters and joiners at 8½d. per hour from 1st July, 1912, an increase of ½d. per hour; no change was made in working hours or payment for overtime.

#### Tinplate, &c., Workers, Llanelly.

A difficulty having arisen between a Llanelly firm of tinplate and metal stampers and their employees in regard to the fixing of a piecework rate, the Chief Industrial Commissioner, in response to a joint application, dated 20th May, from the parties concerned, has appointed Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., to act as arbitrator in the matter.

#### Pottery Turners, Glasgow.

Professor Richard Lodge, the arbiter appointed to deal with certain matters in dispute affecting pottery turners at Glasgow (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1912, p. 129), issued his award on 28th May.

The arbiter decided that the current payments to stoneware turners for piecework, whether determined by past arbitrations or by agreements of the Conciliation Board, or by use and wont, shall remain unaltered, the demand for the general and all-round increase in the payments for piece-work as advanced on behalf of the workpeople not in his opinion having been justified.

As regards timeworkers, the arbiter awarded an increased wage, fixing the rate at thirty-six shillings per week of 60 working hours.

#### Electricians, Leicester.

On 25th May application was made on behalf of the employers and their workpeople for the appointment of an arbitrator to consider the demand of electrical wiremen in the Leicester district for an increase in wages, on which demand a dispute had arisen affecting about forty workmen.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Mr. C. M. Bailhache, K.C., to act as arbitrator in the case.

#### Shipwrights and Joiners, Southampton.

A QUESTION of demarcation of work between carpenters and joiners having arisen at the port of Southampton, and the parties being unable to arrive at a settlement, joint application was made by the employers and workpeople for the appointment of an arbitrator, under rule 5 of the rules of procedure concerning demarcation of work at Southampton, which had been agreed to by the parties at the Board of Trade on May 12th, 1911.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith to act as arbitrator.

#### Bookbinders, London.

Difficulties had arisen early in May in connection with a certain bookbinding firm in South London, the men stating that their piecework earnings on a certain class of work were inadequate, and a strike was accordingly threatened.

The attention of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department was drawn to the matter, and Mr. C. J. Drummond, of the Board of Trade, communicated with the parties.

On 23rd May the firm in question and the National Union of Bookbinders arrived at a settlement, by which it was arranged that no stoppage of work should take place, and that when any grievances arose deputations from the men should meet the firm and discuss the questions in dispute.

#### RAILWAY CONCILIATION BOARDS.

His Honour Judge Austin, who had been appointed as Chairman of the Great Western Railway Conciliation Boards under the scheme agreed to by the Railway Conference of 11th December, 1911, issued on 6th June an Award deciding that the terms and conditions of employment, as arranged between the parties at a meeting of the Conciliation Board held on 30th May, and as set out in a document called Circular No. 3060, should be binding upon the parties for three years from 10th June, 1912, and that previous existing terms not altered by the Circular above referred to should also remain in force for three years from that date.

#### TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

##### Tailoring Trade (Great Britain).

In a notice dated May 13th, 1912, the Board of Trade have intimated that it is their intention, at the expiration of three months from that date, to extend the functions of the Trade Board established under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, for the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade in Great Britain engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons, so as to include those branches of the bespoke tailoring trade in Great Britain which are engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons and in which at least three persons or two female persons (in both cases exclusive of cutters) are engaged in making one garment.

##### Paper Box-making Trade (Great Britain).

###### Proposal to Fix Minimum Rates for Male Workers.

The Trade Board established in Great Britain for the trade of making boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material have issued a notice dated May 3rd, 1912, announcing that they propose to fix a minimum time-rate of wages for all male workers (other than learners as defined by the Trade Board) of 6d. per hour.

In lieu of the above rate it is proposed to fix minimum time-rates of wages for male learners (as defined by the Trade Board) ranging from 4s. 6d. per week for persons under 15 years of age to 21s. per week for persons under 21 years of age.

Any person likely to be affected by the proposed rates can obtain further information about them on application to the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the proposed rates which may be lodged with them on or before August 6th, 1912.

##### Paper Box-making Trade (Ireland).

###### Minimum Time-Rates for Female Workers.

The Trade Board established in Ireland for the trade of making boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material have reconsidered the proposed minimum rates of wages for female workers set forth in the notice issued by them on October 2nd, 1911 (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1911, p. 365), and have issued a notice dated May 4th, 1912, announcing that they propose to fix, in lieu thereof, a minimum time-rate of wages for all female workers (other than learners as defined by the Trade Board) of 2½d. per hour. Certain alterations in the rates originally proposed for female learners have also been made.

Any person likely to be affected by the proposed rates can obtain further information about them on application to the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the proposed rates which may be lodged with them on or before August 6th, 1912.

#### LABOUR STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Fifteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, which is about to be issued by the Board of Trade, summarises the information published in various Reports issued by the Board of Trade and other Government Departments relating principally to the industrial and economic condition of the working classes.

The Abstract is divided into eight sections, the first of which deals with employment, production, exports, and home consumption. Under employment are given the mean annual percentages of Trade Union members unemployed since 1871, while similar percentages are given for each month for a period of ten years; other Tables deal with employment at coal and iron mines, iron and steel works, and tinplate and steel sheet works, for series of ten or fifteen years. Tables showing the work of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges in 1911, and of Women's Employment Bureaux and Distress Committees, are also included in this section. Particulars are given for a period of fifteen years as to production in mining and quarrying, shipbuilding, and agriculture, and the total output of pig iron, steel ingots, and puddled iron bars. A summary is also given of the preliminary results of the Census of Production, while other Tables relate to the production of beer and spirits, the number and value of inhabited houses, receipts from railway goods traffic, exports of textiles and clothing, the home consumption of coal, pig iron, cotton, wool, wheat, meat, and certain dutiable articles.

The second section deals with wages and hours of labour. Tables are given showing the rates of wages and hours of labour at March 1st, 1912, agreed upon by employers and workpeople, or recognised by Trade Unions, for various classes of workpeople, together with the predominant rates of wages paid to seamen at the same date, the rates of pay of police constables at the beginning of 1912, and the minimum time-rates of wages fixed by Trade Boards. Other Tables show the net effect of the changes which have been made since 1901 in the wages and hours of workpeople, classified by industries and the method by which the changes were arranged, and the general course of wages in certain industries over long periods. The published results of the Enquiry undertaken by the Board of Trade in 1906 into the Earnings and Hours of Labour in various industries are also summarised in this section, which concludes with statistics relating to profit-sharing.

The third section shows the percentage variations in the wholesale prices of various commodities since 1871, and in retail prices of food in London since 1895, the prices of coal and iron in some of the principal districts over a period of fifteen years, the prices of British corn since 1882, similar particulars for bread in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and the prices of bread at co-operative stores in certain districts since 1902.

The fourth section is concerned with trade disputes, conciliation and arbitration, and the work of permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Tables show for each year since 1901 the number of disputes recorded, of workpeople involved, and of days lost, grouped by trades; statistics are also given of causes, results, and methods of settlement.

The fifth section relates to industrial diseases and accidents. Particulars are given of the number of cases of poisoning and anthrax, of accidents to workpeople employed in factories and workshops and on railways, and of accidents in mines and quarries and among seamen, and of accidents reported under the Notice of Accidents Act. The non-fatal accidents are further classified as to cause and nature of injury.

The sixth section is devoted to the principal associations of employers and workpeople. It includes statistics relating to the number of employers' associations at March, 1912, the number and membership of all trade unions since 1901 during the last ten years, with particulars of their expenditure on, and rates of, benefits in 1908. Information is also given as to the membership income, expenditure, and funds of 100 principal trade unions since 1901, with similar particulars, in detail, for 25 of the largest trade unions. Under the heading of Co-operative Societies are given summary and detailed Tables showing the progress of distributive and productive co-operative societies in the United Kingdom since 1896, and particulars relating to co-operative small holdings societies and credit associations.

The seventh section deals with the growth, housing, ages, and occupations of the people. It includes the preliminary results of the Census of 1911, and Tables relating to emigration and immigration. Particulars are also given of the number of workpeople employed in coal mines, factories and workshops, and on railways, and of the number and nationalities of seamen.

The eighth section contains information relating to certified schemes, and to payments, under the Workmen's Compensation Act; savings banks; old age pensions; the cost of poor relief and the number of paupers.

New features which appear in this Abstract are Tables relating to Distress Committees; output of coal per person employed; minimum time-rates of wages fixed by Trade Boards; average hours of labour in various industries; total expenditure on and rates of trade union benefits; Co-operative Small Holdings and Allotments Societies; population at Census of 1911; number of railway servants; old age pensions; and cost of poor relief.

#### WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, 1910 AND 1911.

The Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada have recently issued Reports on wholesale prices in Canada in 1910 and 1911 respectively, in continuation of a previous Report for 1890-1909.\* The Reports include tables of all the wholesale prices collected, tables of index numbers deduced from those prices, and charts based thereon, together with introductions summarising the information given in the body of the Reports.

The number of articles for which prices were obtained was 261 in 1911 and 235 in 1910 (as compared with 230 in the previous Report), distributed among the thirteen groups shown in the first column of the table given below. In selecting these articles the plan followed was to embrace as many as possible of the main staple articles of Canadian production and consumption consistent with the avoidance of duplication and the preservation of proportion as between the several divisions into which the enquiry fell; manufactured articles as well as raw materials were introduced, though specialised lines were avoided. From the prices of these articles unweighted index numbers were constructed, the base period being the decade 1890-1899, as in the previous Report.

The index number for 1911 was 127.3, as compared with 124.0 in 1910; in other words wholesale prices were approximately 24 per cent. higher in 1910 and 27 per cent. higher in 1911 than in the closing decade of the last century. Within the period of 1890-1909 prices have only once approached the level of 1911, namely, in 1907, when the index number was 126.2. The upward movement during 1911 did not develop with any degree of strength during the first six months of the year; from the middle of June onwards, however, the advancing trend became pronounced and continuous, the year closing without appreciable check to the tendency and with November and December prices on the highest levels of the twelvemonth.

The following Table shows the index numbers of all commodities by groups in 1911, together with the per-

\* *See* LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1910, page 368.



centage increase or decrease in each case as compared (1) with 1910; (2) with 1890; (3) with the lowest year since 1889, in the respective groups:—

Base period, 1890-1899 = 100.

Group.	Index Number for 1911.	Percentage, increase (+) or decrease (-), as compared with		
		1910.	1890.	The lowest year since 1889.
Grains and fodder .. .. .	145.0	+ 5.8	+ 24.3	+ 79.9 (1897)
Animals and meats .. .. .	146.7	- 10.2	+ 31.9	+ 78.0 (1896)
Dairy products .. .. .	136.2	- 0.9	+ 32.2	+ 51.3 (1897)
Fish .. .. .	143.6	+ 1.6	+ 39.0	+ 58.5 (1892)
Other foods .. .. .	120.9	+ 9.8	+ 0.5	+ 40.6 (1897)
Textiles .. .. .	119.8	+ 4.5	+ 7.5	+ 28.0 (1895)
Hides, tallow, leather, boots and shoes	139.6	+ 3.1	+ 38.8	+ 55.3 (1894)
Metals and implements:—				
(a) Metals .. .. .	103.8	+ 0.9	- 17.2	+ 21.1 (1897)
(b) Implements .. .. .	104.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 12.6 (1897)
Fuel and lighting .. .. .	99.4	- 1.5	- 7.5	+ 6.3 (1898)
Building materials:—				
(a) Lumber .. .. .	165.0	+ 2.7	+ 59.4	+ 81.7 (1898)
(b) Miscellaneous materials ..	103.3	- 2.5	- 12.2	+ 18.2 (1898)
(c) Paints, oils, and glass ..	144.1	+ 6.1	+ 31.6	+ 50.9 (1897)
House furnishings .. .. .	110.4	- 0.2	+ 10.2	+ 13.2 (1896)
Drugs and chemicals .. .. .	112.1	+ 3.0	+ 1.4	+ 20.2 (1898)
Miscellaneous:—				
(a) Furs .. .. .	304.0	+ 7.4	+ 251.4	+ 277.6 (1895)
(b) Liquors and tobacco ..	151.2	+ 13.8	+ 59.3	+ 59.3 (1890)
(c) Sundries .. .. .	105.2	- 16.7	- 6.1	+ 15.4 (1897)
All commodities .. .. .	127.3	+ 2.7	+ 15.4	+ 38.1 (1897)

Analysed in other ways, the figures show that crude farm products (grains, fodder, meat producing animals, milk, eggs, wool, fruits, vegetables, &c.) give an index number of 137.7 in 1911, as compared with 130.5 in 1910, and 133.8 in 1909. The corresponding index numbers for manufactured farm products (meats, bran, flour, hides, leather, &c.) were 141.9, 140.5 and 133.8; for imported foods, 107.6, 99.9 and 95.6; and for all food stuffs 132.0, 128.4 and 126.7; while for products of the mine they were 114.7, 109.2 and 106.1 respectively.

The index numbers for certain selected groups of raw materials and manufactured articles respectively in each of the five years 1890, 1897, 1907, 1910, and 1911 are shown in the following Table. The year 1890 is chosen as being the earliest covered by the investigation, 1897 as that in which prices were at their lowest level since 1890, and 1907 as that in which prices in several lines had risen to a point until last year the highest since 1890.

	Index numbers in Year				
	1890.	1897.	1907.	1910.	1911.
Raw materials .. .. .	111.7	89.7	140.7	139.4	146.8
Manufactured articles ..	110.1	91.0	118.6	116.6	118.4

#### FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

THE forty-ninth annual congress of delegates from co-operative societies in the United Kingdom was held at Portsmouth during Whit week, when about 1,700 delegates were present, together with deputations representing the co-operative societies of Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, and Sweden, and from the Trade Union Congress and the National Union of Teachers.

The congress was convened by the Co-operative Union, a federation of 1,262 societies, with an aggregate membership of 2,625,757, or about 95 per cent. of the membership of all industrial co-operative societies.

The president of the congress, Mr. William Openshaw—an employee of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society—delivered an inaugural address dealing with the growth and problems of co-operative societies. A report presented to the congress by the Central Board of the Co-operative Union stated that 1,526 societies had made returns for the year 1911, showing an aggregate membership of 2,760,531 (an increase over 1910 of 98,732), a total share capital of £36,800,930 (an increase of £1,728,885), sales for the year amounting to £116,100,099 (an increase of £4,517,320), and profits amounting to £12,965,519 (an increase of £940,703).

Among the subjects discussed were the desirability of co-operators forming an Approved Society under the Insurance Act, which was decided in the affirmative; the growth of credit trading in co-operative societies, which the committee of the Union was urged to actively combat; and the question of a minimum wage for co-operative employees, the Central Board being instructed by the Congress to carry on an active campaign in favour of the adoption by all societies of the scale approved by the two previous congresses.

A public exhibition of goods produced by co-operative societies was open during the whole of the week. It was decided that the next congress should be held at Aberdeen.

#### SALES IN 1911 BY CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES IN EUROPE.

RETURNS of the sales in 1911 of the various Co-operative Consumers' Wholesale Societies in Europe have been collected by the International Co-operative Alliance, and published in the International Co-operative Bulletin.

It appears that in 1911 there were at work 18 wholesale societies, 17 of which made returns; the remaining society has only recently been established.

The total sales of the 17 societies amounted to nearly 50 millions sterling, of which nearly 35½ millions were attributable to the English and Scottish societies, the three societies of Germany, Denmark and Switzerland coming next, with aggregate sales amounting to about 9½ millions; the remaining 4½ millions were spread over twelve other societies in various countries.

The total sales in 1911 show an increase over 1910 of £3,692,222, or 8.0 per cent.

The following Table shows the sales of each of the wholesale societies making returns for 1911, together with the amount and percentage of increase over the year 1910:—

Wholesale Societies. (Headquarters.)	Sales in 1911.	Increase over 1910.	
		Amount.	Percentage.
Manchester .. .. .	£ 27,892,990	£ 1,325,157	5.0
Glasgow .. .. .	7,851,079	112,920	1.5
Hamburg .. .. .	5,480,273	1,046,791	23.6
Copenhagen .. .. .	2,745,050	163,839	6.3
Basle .. .. .	1,283,839	173,207	15.6
Budapest .. .. .	999,898	201,209	25.2
Vienna .. .. .	936,248	92,772	11.0
Helsingfors .. .. .	646,057	101,654	18.7
Paris (M. de G.) .. .. .	419,924*	120,393	40.2
Moscow .. .. .	390,479	176,117	82.2
Rotterdam .. .. .	300,971	33,773	12.6
Stockholm .. .. .	234,915	32,185	12.7
Antwerp .. .. .	236,188	56,588	31.5
Paris (C. de G.) .. .. .	74,190	15,125	25.6
Christiania .. .. .	69,095	15,400	28.7
Prague .. .. .	68,087	25,087	58.3
Warsaw .. .. .	31,680	—	—

\* These figures are for the year ended May, 1911.

#### STATE SUBSIDIES TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN BELGIUM.

IN a despatch, dated May 13th, H. M. Minister at Brussels transmits a copy of the *Moniteur Belge* for May 12th, 1912, containing the text of a Law, dated May 5th, the object of which is to promote, by State subsidies to recognised associations of friendly societies, the extension of the benefits granted by the societies to members suffering from illness of a chronic nature or from premature infirmity.

The amount of the State subsidies (as also of the subsidies of any other public body) is to be proportional to the total contributions of the ordinary members during the preceding financial year. This proportion is fixed for the State subsidies at 60 per cent.

In order to be eligible for the subsidies the federations of friendly societies must fulfil the following conditions:—

- (1) Admit members up to the age of 40 years at least;
- (2) assure to members a minimum daily benefit of one franc (9½d.) in continuation of the sick benefit paid during three months at least and six months at most by

the individual friendly societies, (3) grant the said benefits to sick or invalid members up to the age of 65, and (4) pay at least 75 per cent. of the benefits out of the members' contributions and the interest on invested funds, this percentage being calculated at the choice of the federation either on the results of the preceding year or on the average for the two, three, four, or five preceding years. Federations of societies which, during the period chosen, have increased their reserve by a sum amounting to 25 per cent. or more of their total expenses are exempted from this last provision. Certain provisions of a temporary nature are made with regard to the years 1912-14.

#### STATE SUBVENTION TO UNEMPLOYMENT FUNDS IN DENMARK IN 1910-1911.

THE following particulars with regard to Unemployment Funds recognised under the Law of April 9th, 1907 (*see* BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, 1907, p. 197), during the financial year ended March 31st, 1911, are taken from a report\* recently made to the Danish Ministry of the Interior by the inspector appointed to supervise these Funds.

At the beginning of the year there were 48 approved Unemployment Funds with a membership of 95,289, which rose to 101,342 during the ensuing twelve months. During the year 3 Funds, with a total membership of 3,948 at the beginning of the period, and 3,819 at the end, became approved under the Act. On March 31st, 1911, there were thus 51 recognised Funds, having an aggregate membership of 105,161, consisting of 93,583 men and 11,578 women. As regards distribution, 46.4 per cent. of the members belonged to Copenhagen with the suburb of Frederiksberg, 38.3 per cent. to provincial towns, and 14.2 to rural districts, the place of residence of the remaining 1.1 per cent. not being stated.

The total income of the 51 approved Funds during the year 1910-1911 was £126,433, the largest items included being contributions of members, £68,630; State subsidies amounted to £37,868 (in respect of 1909-1910), and municipal subsidies (also for 1909-1910) to £17,281. The expenditure of the Funds amounted to £107,591, of which £92,691 was for daily allowances to members during unemployment, £3,283 for other forms of relief, £2,482 for expenses relating to labour exchanges connected with the Funds, and £9,135 for cost of administration. The income of the Funds, therefore, exceeded their expenditure by £18,842. On March 31st, 1911, the total assets of the Funds amounted to £56,594, an average of 10s. 9½d. per member.

During the year to which the report relates benefits were granted in respect of 1,319,434 days of unemployment to members of 47 Funds whose returns on this point are available, an average of 14 days per member, as compared with 13 per member during 1909-1910. The total number of working days lost by members of 45 Funds for which returns were to hand, however, was 2,904,575, or 30 per member, compared with 31 in the preceding year.

#### COMPULSORY MATERNITY INSURANCE IN ITALY.

ON April 6th last an Italian Law† of July 17th, 1910, instituting a Maternity Fund for women employed in industry, came into force. The Law applies to all women coming under the provisions of the law of November 10th, 1907, relating to the employment of women and children in factories, workshops and mines. Membership of the Fund, which is State subsidised, is compulsory. The annual premium is fixed at 9½d. for women aged 15 to 20, and 1s. 7½d. for those aged from 20 to 50, while other receipts consist of fines and other payments, enumerated below, for contravention

\* *Arbejdsløshedsinspektørens Indberetning til Indenrigsministeriet for Regnskabsåret 1910-1911*. Copenhagen, 1912.  
† The text of the law and regulations for its execution appear in the *Bollettino dell' Ufficio del lavoro* (Journal of the Italian Labour Department) for June, 1910, and February, 1912, respectively.

of the Law and the regulations, and legacies and gifts, &c. The premium, which is payable in two portions at half-yearly intervals, is to be contributed as to one half by the worker, and as to the other half by the employer.

In case of childbirth a payment of £1 4s. is made from the Fund to the woman, to which the State adds 8s. Half of this total benefit will be paid, on application, within 7 days of confinement, and the other half within 7 days of the expiry of the rest period prescribed by the Law on the employment of women in industry, failure to observe which will result in the loss of the benefit.

In case of the mother's death, the benefit is paid to the person assuming charge of the child, and, in the case of the death of both mother and child, it is paid to the members of the family living with the deceased woman at the time.

Should the employer fail to pay in the whole or part of a premium he is liable to a fine of £2 to £20, and is obliged to pay to the Fund ten times the deficiency. He is also liable to a fine of £2 to £20 in case of excess deduction. Further penalties prescribed by the Law in the case of employers are:—A fine not exceeding 2s. 4½d. for each day of delay in inscribing the name of any woman in a register, a fine not exceeding £4 for refusal to admit inspectors, a fine not exceeding £2, in addition to that prescribed by the Law on the employment of women and children, for irregularity in or absence of workbooks. Furthermore, municipal officials are liable to a fine not exceeding £2 for the irregular issue of such books.

#### PROTECTION OF YOUNG WORKERS.

##### Franco-Italian Agreement.

A DESPATCH from H.M. Ambassador at Paris, dated February 29th, transmits the text of a French Decree of February 19th, 1912, putting into force an agreement between the French and Italian Governments for the protection of young French workers in Italy and young Italian workers in France. The Agreement was signed at Paris on June 15th, 1910, and ratifications were exchanged on February 10th, 1912. On the part of Italy a corresponding step for putting the Agreement into force was taken by a Law dated March 3rd, 1912.\*

Briefly stated, the protection consists in affording to young Italians working in France the benefits of the French Factory and Workshop Acts, and to young French people working in Italy the benefits of the corresponding Italian legislation.

The Agreement also prescribes the form of certificate to be obtained by the French applicant in Italy and *vice versa* before being admitted to employment in a factory or workshop.

The Agreement is the outcome of the Convention between the two countries for the regulation of labour questions of joint interest, which was signed at Rome on April 15th, 1904 (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, 1904, p. 165), and was drawn up conformably with Article 2 of the said Convention.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

##### Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 30th must possess \$25 (£5 4s.), and children \$12.50 (£2 12s.) each (and between November 1st and last day of February \$50 (£10 8s.) and \$25 (£5 4s.) respectively), and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only:

\* *Bollettino dell' Ispettorato del Lavoro* (Journal of Factory Inspection), March-April, 1912. Published by the Italian Labour Department.  
† Handbooks (with maps) on the different British Dominions Oversea may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office at a penny each post free. The office remains open till 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays in June and July.



(1) Farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such, (2) persons going to assured permanent employment of any kind, if they arrive in Canada by July 31st, 1912; (3) competent labourers going to assured permanent employment at railroad construction work, if they arrive between May 1st and September 30th, 1912; and (4) certain relatives of residents in Canada. All emigrants pecuniarily assisted to Canada by British charitable societies or public funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London.

This is the best season of the year for emigrants to go to Canada, and they should start as soon as possible. There is a large demand in all parts during summer for farm labourers, for railway navvies, for mechanics in outdoor trades, and for female servants at all times both in towns and on farms.

### Commonwealth of Australia.

**Passages.**—Assisted or nominated passages are granted—mainly to agriculturists and female servants—by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. The rates for these passages are usually £6 for males, £3 for females, 30s. for children from 3 to 12 years of age, and infants under 3 years old free.

**New South Wales.**—In Sydney and suburbs nearly all lines of industry have been doing well, the building, furniture, and clothing trades being the best; and competent men in these trades, as well as able-bodied labourers, can get work. In the country employment is generally good, and there is a demand for farm and dairy hands. There is a good demand for female servants and tailoresses (factory).

**Victoria.**—Employment continues to be good, and there is a considerable demand for farmers, farm labourers, generally useful men and mechanics in the building and several other trades. There is also a good demand for female servants, and for female operatives at 20s. to 35s. a week in the clothing, hat and boot trades.

**South Australia.**—Work of nearly all kinds is plentiful, and a large amount of money is being spent on public works. There is a good demand for plasterers, masons, bricklayers, tinsmiths, galvanised ironworkers, brass-finishers, plumbers, carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, copper-smiths, pattern-makers, boiler-makers, railway carriage-makers, female servants, women and girls in factories, and for pick and shovel men, and experienced farm labourers and married couples in the country.

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

**Western Australia.**—The principal demand is for farmers, farm labourers (especially those who are accustomed to machinery), and female servants; but competent mechanics have usually little difficulty in obtaining employment. There is no demand for more miners.

### New Zealand.

Work in all trades in New Zealand is fair, but there is little demand for more mechanics. Women and girls are wanted in the woollen mills, clothing and boot trades, confectionery, laundries, and dressmaking. Reduced passages are granted to farmers, agricultural labourers, shepherds and female servants.

### Union of South Africa.

The building trades in Johannesburg continue to be active; but the supply of labour is sufficient. At Cape Town a few good tailors, joiners, saddlers, and sheet-metal workers are wanted; and at Durban there is some demand for sheet-metal workers and coachbuilders. In other parts of South Africa there is little or no demand for more labour, except for women workers, who should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

## LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an 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. 213-214 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 April.**—In the building trades there was a decline, which was unusual for the time of year. In the metal trades employment continued good. The textile trades showed no marked change compared with March, and the level of unemployment was about the same as a year ago. Woollen weaving at Roubaix continued to suffer from the effects of a decreased demand. Employment in the printing trades continued good. There was no improvement in the skin and leather trades, the level of unemployment remaining high and above that of a year ago. The activity reported in March in vineyards in the South of France was not maintained, and the drought brought about increased unemployment. For woodmen the situation continued unfavourable in certain departments, but showed a marked tendency to improve in others, in consequence of bark-peeling and of the renewal of agricultural operations; the percentage unemployed fell perceptibly, and was lower than in April, 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 800 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 236,854. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 7.4 per cent. of the members were unemployed in April, as compared with 6.2 per cent. in March and 5.7 per cent. in April, 1911.†

**Coal Mining in April.**—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground was 5.90 in April, as compared with 5.82 in the previous month and 5.93 in April, 1911. Taking surface and underground workers together, 94.23 per cent. worked full time (6 days or over per week), and 5.72 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 26.98 and 72.96, and in April, 1911, 83.13 and 16.82.

**Labour Disputes in April.**—Ninety-four labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in April, as compared with 105 in the previous month and 151† in April, 1911. In 88 of the new disputes 6,521 workpeople took part, as compared with 62,779 who took part in 97 disputes in the previous month and 11,216 in 139 disputes in April, 1911. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were building (27 disputes), metal (16), textile (12), wood-working (8), and pottery, brick, &c., trades (7). Of 110 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 22 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 41 wholly in favour of the employers, while 47 were compromised.

**Conciliation and Arbitration in April.**—Twenty-one instances of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration, including one in which work had not been suspended, were reported to the French Labour Department during April, the initiative being taken in one case by employers and workpeople jointly, in 7 cases by the workpeople, and in 13 by the Justice of the Peace. In 6 cases the proffered intervention was declined (by the employers). In the remaining 15 cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of

\* Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).  
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 213-214. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.  
‡ Revised figure.

5 of the disputes, a collective agreement being signed in one case. As to the 10 disputes in which no settlement was reached in committee, proposals for subsequent arbitrations were made in 6 instances, but were rejected in 3 cases by the employers and in 3 by both parties.

### GERMANY.

**Employment in April.**—The Reichsarbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department) states that the market for labour in April was only partially good, and tended to be weak in various quarters.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to that Department by 50 Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 1,987,414. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,893,593, of whom 32,451, or 1.7 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of April, as against 1.6 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 1.8 per cent. at the end of April, 1911.\* Particulars for each of the principal Unions that contributed to make up these aggregate percentages are given below:—

UNION.	Member-ship reported on at end of April, 1912.	Percentage of Member-ship returned as unemployed at end of month.*		
		April, 1912.	Mar., 1912.	April, 1911.
<b>All Unions making Returns ..</b>	<b>1,893,593</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>				
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	530,883	1.5	1.3	1.6
Engineers and Metal Workers..	23,996	1.9	0.9	†
(Hirsch-Duncker)				
Metal Workers (Christian) ..	42,339	0.7	0.5	0.6
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	138,834	0.5	0.5	0.8
Textile Workers (Christian) ..	39,832	0.6	0.6	†
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	43,608	1.4	1.4	1.1
Transport Workers ..	206,266	1.3	1.4	1.2
Printers ..	64,002	1.6	2.1	1.7
Bookbinders..	31,151	2.7	2.2	2.2
Woodworkers ..	186,522	3.2	2.7	2.5
Brewery and Mill Workers ..	45,310	1.1	1.2	1.2
Tobacco Workers ..	32,887	1.8	4.4	1.7
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	182,610	1.2	1.3	1.4
State and Municipal Workers ..	49,208	0.3	0.6	0.4

According to the returns from the employers' side, employment continued to progress favourably in most trades. In coal mining in the Ruhr district the demand was good on the whole, although not so urgent as many people expected it would be after the strike. In Upper Silesia also the market was on the whole good in consequence of the favourable state of the Oder for water-transit; there was, however, some falling off from the abnormal demand created in the previous month by the English and Westphalian strikes. Conditions were less satisfactory in Lower Silesia and in lignite mining in Central Germany. Employment was again good in potash mining, in the chemical and electrical trades, and at blast furnaces and iron foundries. In cotton-spinning mills employment continued satisfactory, while in woollen cloth manufacture it was somewhat more favourable than in March. The paper trades continued well employed, but in the printing trades there was a decline. With the arrival of the warmer weather the condition of the building trades improved in most towns.

### BELGIUM.†

**Employment in March and April.**—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1 per cent. of the 64,425 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of the month, as compared with 1.3 per cent. of 63,551 members making returns in March; the corresponding percentage for April, 1911, was 1.8.\* The percentage for April is stated to be the lowest reached since the Belgian Department began to collect monthly statistics of unemployment.

The above figures exclude returns relating to diamond workers at Antwerp, who were still experiencing an ex-

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 213-214. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

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

ceptional amount of unemployment, though the percentage fell from 10.5 in March to 8.3 in April.

### HOLLAND.\*

**Employment in April.**—Returns relating to unemployment among their members in April were received by the Dutch Central Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with 51,333 members entitled to benefit. The percentage of these out of work in April, 1912, was 5.1, as compared with 4.5 in March and 2.1 in April, 1911.† This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the four (or five) weeks in the month under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the number of members entitled to benefit gives the percentage.

The average number of days lost in the week per member unemployed on one or more days of the week was 5.9 in April, compared with 5.8 in the previous month and 5.6 a year ago.

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

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Apr., 1912.	Percentage unemployed.†			Average Days lost per Week.		
		Apr., 1912.	Mar., 1912.	Apr., 1911.	Apr., 1912.	Mar., 1912.	Apr., 1911.
<b>All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.</b>	<b>51,333</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>							
Diamond Workers ..	10,236	21.7†	15.6†	4.6†	6.0†	6.0†	6.0†
Printing Trades ..	6,018	0.6	0.5	0.6	6.0	6.0	5.9
Building Trades:—	10,026	1.4	3.9	2.5	4.7	5.0	4.8
Bricklayers and Masons	1,026	2.7	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.8
Painters ..	1,961	0.2	5.3	0.1	4.5	5.9	3.1
Carpenters ..	4,836	1.7	3.2	2.9	4.6	4.7	4.8
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting	2,139	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	5,640	0.5	0.6	0.8	5.8	5.8	5.5
Textile Trades ..	2,759	0.2	0.1	0.3	5.3	5.5	5.0
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers	5,763	1.0	1.1	2.1	5.4	5.5	5.4

### DENMARK.‡

**Employment in March.**—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 7.2 per cent. of the 89,700 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 13.3 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 11.7 per cent. a year ago.† The average number of days lost by such persons during March owing to unemployment was 2.0 per member, as compared with 3.2 in the previous month and 2.9 in March, 1911.

### RUSSIA.

**Strike at the Lena Gold Mines.**—Despatches from H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg, dated April 21st to May 2nd, report concerning a strike of miners in the Lena gold mining district (Eastern Siberia). The dispute originated about the middle of February in a complaint by the men as to bad food supplied to them by the mining company. The demands made included an 8-hour day and better medical attendance. Later on the strike assumed a less purely economic character and the movement extended throughout the district, from six to seven thousand men being involved. Under the provisions of the law of December, 1905, which forbids incitement to strike, certain of the men's leaders were arrested. This action led to serious disturbances, in the course of which the troops fired on the strikers, with the result that 107 were killed and 273 wounded, 40 of whom have since died. Interpellations were addressed to the Government

\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office).

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 213-214. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

§ Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).



in the Duma, and an official enquiry is to be held into the whole matter.

[According to press reports large numbers of workpeople at St. Petersburg and Warsaw struck as a protest against the shooting of the strikers at the Lena gold-fields, some 100,000 taking part in the former and 8,000 in the latter town.]

#### UNITED STATES.

**Threatened Strike of Railway Engine-Drivers.**—According to despatches from H.M. Embassy at Washington and H.M. Consul-General at New York, considerable unrest has recently prevailed among railway workers in the United States, where the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers made a demand upon the companies for an increase of wages on behalf of the engine-drivers of fifty Eastern railways. Owing, however, to the intervention of the United States Commissioner of Labour and Judge Knapp, of the United States Court of Commerce, an agreement has been reached by which the matters in dispute are to be submitted to an arbitration committee consisting of seven members, two representing the companies and drivers respectively, and five selected by these two. It was stipulated that in the event of the latter failing to agree upon all or any of the remaining members within 15 days, such members, or as many as were not appointed, should be named by the Chief Justice of the United States, the Presiding Judge of the Court of Commerce, and the Commissioner of Labour.

[On May 25th the "Weekly News-Letter" of the American Federation of Labour reported that no agreement had been reached as to the five additional arbitrators, but that an extension of time had been granted.]

**Strike of Coal Miners.**—A despatch from H.M. Consul-General at New York, dated May 21st, reports the termination of the strike of anthracite coal miners. (See BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1912, p. 94 and April, 1912, p. 133). A new agreement has been signed providing that the terms awarded by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and supplemented by subsequent agreements are to continue in force for a further period of four years, viz., until March 31st, 1916, except in certain particulars, including the following:—(1) The contract rates and wages scales established by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission as effective from April 1st, 1903, are to be increased by 10 per cent., and the provisions of the sliding scale are to be abolished. (2) A Committee is to be established at each mine to attempt to settle grievances with officials of the company before they are taken to the Board of Conciliation for final settlement as provided in the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and subsequent agreements.

The terms of settlement of the bituminous coal miners' dispute were reported in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1912, p. 133.

#### Massachusetts.

**Employment at End of March, 1912.\***—The percentage of members of trade unions reported to the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics as being unemployed owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability—*e.g.*, lack of work, shortage of materials, weather conditions, and temporary shut-downs—at the end of March, 1912, together with corresponding percentages for the end of December, 1911, and March, 1911, are shown in the following Table:—

	March 30th, 1912.	Dec. 30th, 1911.	March 31st, 1911.
Membership included in returns ..	161,825	125,484	122,002
Percentage reported unemployed owing to causes other than dis- putes or disability†	6.5	8.3	8.9

\* Quarterly Report on the State of Employment, March 30th, 1912: Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, Labour Division.  
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 213-214. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

## REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING MAY.

### COAL MINING.

(Based on 491 Returns—440 from Employers, 39 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good in most districts, but, on the whole, showed some decline on the last fortnight of April. It was better than a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,218 pits employing 644,650 workpeople showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the fortnight ended May 25th, 1912, was 5.41, compared with 5.52 a month ago, and 5.33 a year ago.

Of the 644,650 workpeople covered by the returns, 556,568 (or 86.3 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended May 25th, 1912, while 424,880 (or 65.9 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in South Wales and Monmouth (5.91 days), and the lowest average was in Gloucester and Somerset (4.31 days).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked during the fortnight ended May 25th, 1912, together with the figures for similar periods in April, 1912, and May, 1911. Collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppage of work are excluded from the figures:—

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in May, 1912, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
		May 25th, 1912.	April 27th, 1912.	May 27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland .. ..	16,124	5.41	5.47	5.84	- 0.06	- 0.23
Durham .. .. .	120,501	5.36	5.33	5.64	+ 0.03	- 0.22
Cumberland .. .. .	7,419	5.64	5.69	5.23	- 0.05	+ 0.41
South Yorkshire .. ..	80,418	5.71	5.79	5.56	- 0.08	+ 0.15
West Yorkshire .. ..	26,577	5.24	5.74	5.27	- 0.50	- 0.03
Lancashire and Cheshire..	59,763	5.26	5.61	4.93	- 0.35	+ 0.33
Derbyshire .. .. .	47,111	5.11	5.39	4.53	- 0.28	+ 0.68
Nottingham and Leicester	38,456	4.88	4.92	4.34	- 0.04	+ 0.64
Staffordshire .. .. .	30,076	5.19	5.32	4.66	- 0.13	+ 0.63
Warwick, Worcester and Salop	8,982	5.29	4.61	4.32	+ 0.68	+ 0.97
Gloucester and Somerset..	7,846	4.31	5.48	4.78	- 1.17	- 0.47
North Wales .. .. .	10,509	5.58	5.90	5.85	- 0.32	- 0.27
South Wales and Mon. ..	134,399	5.91	5.84	5.94	+ 0.07	- 0.03
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>588,181</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>- 0.09</b>	<b>+ 0.10</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland .. .. .	23,379	5.05	5.20	5.05	- 0.15	..
The Lothians .. .. .	3,687	5.46	5.41	5.15	+ 0.05	+ 0.31
Fife .. .. .	28,821	4.99	5.51	5.29	- 0.52	- 0.30
<b>SCOTLAND</b> .. .. .	<b>55,887</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>- 0.31</b>	<b>- 0.13</b>
<b>IRELAND</b> .. .. .	<b>582</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>+ 0.05</b>	<b>- 0.04</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b> ..	<b>644,650</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>- 0.11</b>	<b>+ 0.08</b>

In Northumberland employment was fairly good, but showed a slight decline on a month ago, and was not so good as a year ago. In Durham it was about the same as a month ago but not so good as a year ago. Employment continued good in Cumberland and South Yorkshire, and was better than a year ago; in West Yorkshire it showed a considerable decline on a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire employment was fairly good, and much better than a year ago; some short time was worked in the Cannock Chase district; in Nottingham and Leicester employment was better than a year ago. In Warwick, Worcester and Salop employment was fairly good, and much better than a month ago and a year ago; in Gloucester and Somerset it was slack, and much worse than a month ago, and showed a considerable decline on a year ago. In North Wales employment was good, and in South Wales and Monmouthshire very good. Employment was good in the Lothians, and

\* 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

better than a year ago; it was fair in West Scotland. In Fife it showed a decline on both a month ago and a year ago.

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in May, 1912, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
		May 25th, 1912.	Apr. 27th, 1912.	May 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite .. .. .	6,934	5.78	5.27	5.66	+ 0.51	+ 0.22
Coking .. .. .	34,086	5.38	5.44	5.54	- 0.06	- 0.16
Gas .. .. .	45,492	5.45	5.44	5.49	+ 0.01	- 0.04
House .. .. .	84,500	4.89	5.20	4.50	- 0.31	+ 0.39
Steam .. .. .	235,054	5.64	5.66	5.58	- 0.02	+ 0.06
Mixed .. .. .	238,584	5.36	5.54	5.26	- 0.18	+ 0.10
<b>All Descriptions</b> ..	<b>644,650</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>- 0.11</b>	<b>+ 0.08</b>

Compared with a month ago there was an improvement at pits producing anthracite coal, and a decline at house coal pits; at the other pits there was not much change. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement at pits producing anthracite and house coal and a decline at coking coal pits.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during May, 1912, amounted to 6,629,247 tons, or 5,101,739 tons more than in April, 1912, and 172,476 tons more than in May, 1911.

## IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 74 Returns—59 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in iron mines was much better than a month ago, when it was still considerably affected by the coal strike; it was not so good as a year ago. Employment continued fairly good in shale mines.

Employment was fair and rather better than a month ago in tin mines, and continued fairly good in lead mines. It continued good with settmakers and china clay workers, and was fair generally and better than a month ago in quarries.

#### Mining.

**Iron Mining.**—During the fortnight ended May 25th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.43, as compared with 4.11 a month ago and 5.89 a year ago.

Districts.	Work-people employed in May, 1912.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May 1912, on a	
		May 25th, 1912.	April 27th, 1912.	May 27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland .. .. .	7,226	5.12	2.65	5.84	+ 2.47	- 0.72
Cumberland and Lanca- shire .. .. .	5,161	5.98	5.71	6.00	+ 0.27	- 0.02
Scotland .. .. .	917	4.89	4.55	5.91	+ 0.34	- 1.02
Other Districts .. ..	2,286	5.40	4.55	5.84	+ 0.85	- 0.44
<b>All Districts</b> .. ..	<b>15,590</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>+ 1.32</b>	<b>- 0.46</b>

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns 67.5 per cent. were employed at mines working 11 or more days during the fortnight ended May 25th, compared with 40.5 per cent. a month ago and 94.5 per cent. a year ago.

**Shale Mining.**—According to the returns received there were 3,380 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended May 25th, who worked on an average 5.43 days per week, as compared with 3,409 workpeople in April, 1912, who worked 5.71 days, and 3,159 workpeople in May, 1911, who worked 5.79 days.

**Tin Mining.**—Employment was generally fair in Cornwall; it showed a slight improvement on a month ago in the Calstock district.

**Lead Mining.**—Employment continued good in the Weardale district, and was fairly good in the Matlock district and in North Wales.

#### Quarrying.

**Slate.**—Employment in North Wales was good in the Festiniog district and better than a year ago; it was fair in the Llanberis district, but slack in the Nantlle and Bethesda districts. It continued good at Delabole (Cornwall). At Ballachulish (Argyll) it was slack and rather worse than a month ago.

**Granite.**—Employment was fair and better than a month ago in the Aberdeen district. It continued good in Leicestershire, where some overtime was reported. In Cornwall it was dull in the Penryn district and fair on the whole at the other centres.

**Limestone.**—In the Weardale district employment was fair at Stanhope and bad at Frosterley, where a number of quarries were on short time. Employment was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago in both the Buxton and the Plymouth districts.

**Other Stone.**—Chert quarrymen continued well employed at Bakewell, where some overtime was worked. Employment was good and better than a month ago in road-material (basalt) quarries in the Cleve Hill district. In grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district employment was described as moderate, but rather better than a month ago and a year ago. It continued fair in freestone quarries on the Tyne, and was also fair in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. In the Forfarshire sandstone quarries it continued bad.

**Settmakers, &c.**—Employment was generally good with settmakers in Scotland, except in the Aberdeen district, where it was still affected by a dispute. Employment was good and better than a month ago in Leicestershire and in the Cleve Hill district. It continued good in the Penmaenmawr district. With monumental granite cutters in the Aberdeen district employment was fair.

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

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 84 Returns—80 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry, which was seriously affected by the coal strike during March and April, recovered to a very large extent during May, but was still worse than it was in February, before the strike commenced, and was not so good as in May, 1911.

The returns show that 271 furnaces were in blast at the end of May, compared with 209 at the end of April, 1912, and 288 at the end of May, 1911. During May, 1912, 63 furnaces were relit, and one was blown out.

The number of workpeople employed at the end of May, 1912, was about 21,000, a decrease of 2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

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

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May as compared with	
	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES—</b>					
Cleveland .. .. .	82	66	78	+ 16	+ 4
Cumberland & Lanca- shire .. .. .	22	18	24	+ 4	- 2
S. and S.W. Yorks ..	10	6	10	+ 4	..
Derby & Nottingham	33	25	33	+ 8	..
Leicester, Lincoln, J and Northampton	23	17	28	+ 6	- 5
Stafford & Worcester	32	27	32	+ 5	..
S. Wales & Monmouth	9	3	6	+ 6	+ 3
Other districts .. ..	3	3	6	..	- 3
<b>England and Wales</b> ..	<b>214</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>+ 49</b>	<b>- 3</b>
<b>Scotland</b> .. .. .	<b>57</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>+ 13</b>	<b>- 14</b>
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>271</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>+ 62</b>	<b>- 17</b>

The Imports of iron ore in May, 1912, amounted to 447,834 tons, or 192,035 tons more than in April, 1912, but 88,164 tons less than in May, 1911.



The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in May, 1912, amounted to 115,412 tons, or 23,965 tons more than in April, 1912, but 16,515 tons less than in May, 1911.

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 202 Returns—190 from Employers, received partly direct, and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 2 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works was very good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. According to returns covering 102,165 workpeople, the volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended May 25th, 1912, showed an increase of 7.0 per cent. on a month ago, and of 12.0 on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended May 25th, 1912, was about 578,800, or 37,800 more than a month ago and 62,200 more than a year ago.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Average Number of Shifts worked per man.				
	Week ended May 25th, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 25th, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
<b>IRON:</b>									
Puddling Forges ..	9,482	+ 303	+ 527	5.41	+ 0.09	+ 0.40			
Rolling Mills ..	3,521	+ 38	+ 54	5.26	+ 0.07	+ 0.22			
Forging ..	481	+ 86	+ 51	5.49	- 0.01	+ 0.69			
Founding ..	2,178	+ 202	+ 347	5.93	..	+ 0.10			
Other Departments ..	628	- 18	+ 45	5.79	..	+ 0.22			
Mechanics, Labourers ..	2,062	- 34	+ 330	5.73	+ 0.02	+ 0.20			
<b>Total, Iron ..</b>	<b>18,352</b>	<b>+ 877</b>	<b>+ 1,354</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>+ 0.07</b>	<b>+ 0.33</b>			
<b>STEEL:</b>									
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ..	9,794	+ 523	+ 945	5.91	+ 0.07	+ 0.12			
Crucible Furnaces ..	517	+ 43	+ 4	5.84	+ 0.13	+ 0.58			
Bessemer Converters ..	1,850	+ 533	+ 298	5.11	+ 0.12	+ 0.22			
Rolling Mills ..	17,897	+ 2,505	+ 2,347	5.59	+ 0.05	+ 0.35			
Forging and Pressing ..	3,539	+ 129	+ 253	5.87	+ 0.03	+ 0.22			
Founding ..	9,503	+ 657	+ 1,468	5.82	+ 0.02	+ 0.02			
Other Departments ..	8,567	+ 340	+ 54	5.82	+ 0.02	+ 0.03			
Mechanics, Labourers ..	8,434	+ 154	+ 420	5.98	+ 0.05	+ 0.05			
<b>Total, Steel ..</b>	<b>60,101</b>	<b>+ 4,834</b>	<b>+ 5,789</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>+ 0.03</b>	<b>+ 0.15</b>			
<b>IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):</b>									
Rolling Mills ..	12,169	+ 565	+ 870	5.33	+ 0.04	+ 0.10			
Forging and Pressing ..	648	+ 5	+ 13	5.47	- 0.04	- 0.09			
Founding ..	797	+ 3	+ 46	5.26	- 0.04	- 0.01			
Other Departments ..	3,753	+ 147	+ 14	5.92	+ 0.19	+ 0.08			
Mechanics, Labourers ..	6,345	+ 105	+ 326	5.81	..	+ 0.04			
<b>Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) ..</b>	<b>23,712</b>	<b>+ 531</b>	<b>+ 1,243</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>+ 0.04</b>	<b>+ 0.06</b>			
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>102,165</b>	<b>+ 5,992</b>	<b>+ 8,386</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>+ 0.04</b>	<b>+ 0.16</b>			
<b>Districts.</b>									
Northumberland & Durham ..	11,635	+ 751	+ 424	5.71	+ 0.03	+ 0.13			
Cleveland ..	9,243	+ 1,466	+ 801	5.81	+ 0.07	+ 0.54			
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	20,121	+ 1,815	+ 2,468	5.75	..	+ 0.11			
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns ..	4,504	+ 108	+ 44	5.68	+ 0.09	+ 0.22			
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. ..	9,641	+ 1,567	+ 2,399	5.59	+ 0.20	+ 0.38			
Staffordshire ..	9,321	+ 51	+ 73	5.44	+ 0.08	- 0.07			
Other Midland Counties ..	5,376	+ 35	+ 227	5.63	+ 0.04	+ 0.06			
Wales and Monmouth ..	13,447	- 26	+ 782	5.60	- 0.01	+ 0.10			
<b>Total, England and Wales ..</b>	<b>83,348</b>	<b>+ 5,767</b>	<b>+ 7,130</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>+ 0.05</b>	<b>+ 0.16</b>			
Scotland ..	18,817	+ 225	+ 1,256	5.68	..	+ 0.11			
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>102,165</b>	<b>+ 5,992</b>	<b>+ 8,386</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>+ 0.04</b>	<b>+ 0.16</b>			

Compared with a month ago, the volume of employment showed an improvement in every district, except Wales and Monmouth. The improvement was most marked in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, and in the Cleveland district, and affected all departments, especially steel rolling mills and Bessemer Converters. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 5,992 (6.2 per cent.), and the number of shifts worked by 0.04 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago, the volume of employment showed a slight decline in Staffordshire and an improvement in all other districts. This improvement was considerable in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Cleveland, and in Sheffield and Rotherham, and was general throughout the departments. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 8,386 (8.9 per cent.), and the number of shifts worked by 0.16 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during May, 1912, amounted to 162,895 tons, or 47,755 tons more than in April, 1912, but 3,543 tons less than in May, 1911.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during May, 1912, amounted to 185,107 tons, or 18,325 tons more than in April, 1912, but 40,569 tons less than in May, 1911.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

(Based on 56 Returns—55 from Employers, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during May was very good and much better than a month ago and a year ago.

At the end of May, 493 tinsplate mills were in operation, an increase of 26 on a month ago and of 25 on a year ago. The steel sheet mills in operation numbered 74 at the end of May compared with 67 a month ago and 64 a year ago.

The works to which these figures relate are situated chiefly in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employed about 28,350 workpeople.

The following Table shows the number of tinsplate and steel sheet works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of May, 1912, together with the increase or decrease compared with a month ago and a year ago:—

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of May, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	At end of May, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
	Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinsplate Works ..	80	+ 5	+ 1	493	+ 26	+ 25
Steel Sheet Works ..	11	..	+ 1	74	+ 7	+ 10
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>+ 5</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>+ 33</b>	<b>+ 35</b>

### Exports.

The exports of tinned plates and sheets during May, 1912, showed a decrease of about 2,400 tons compared with April and of nearly 19,000 tons compared with a year ago.

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
	At end of May, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	At end of May, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Month ago.	Year ago.
	Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.			
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>+ 5</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>+ 33</b>	<b>+ 35</b>		
<b>Exports.</b>								
	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a				
				Month ago.	Year ago.			
<b>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</b>								
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
To United States ..	37	123	3,572	- 86	- 3,535			
" British East Indies ..	2,739	2,132	3,905	+ 607	- 866			
" Germany ..	2,555	2,863	4,568	- 308	- 2,013			
" France ..	1,741	2,236	2,638	- 497	- 897			
" Netherlands ..	1,674	2,351	4,143	- 1,257	- 2,469			
" China and Japan ..	1,097	836	2,845	+ 161	- 1,748			
" Australia ..	2,502	483	1,288	+ 2,019	+ 1,214			
" Canada ..	307	294	920	+ 13	- 613			
" Other Countries ..	11,334	14,383	19,182	- 3,049	- 7,848			
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>23,986</b>	<b>26,383</b>	<b>42,761</b>	<b>- 2,397</b>	<b>- 18,775</b>			
<b>Black Plates.</b>								
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>6,214</b>	<b>- 861</b>	<b>- 3,870</b>			

### ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,094 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,056 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 33 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during May was good, and better than a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was little change.

Returns from trade unions with a membership of 193,918 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of May was 2.6, as compared with 4.3 a month ago and 2.8 per cent. at the end of May, 1911. Compared with a month ago there was some increase in the percentage unemployed in the London and Belfast and Dublin districts; all the other districts showed a decrease, which was most marked in Glasgow and district. Compared with a year ago, six districts showed an increase and six a decrease, while two showed no change.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of May, 1912.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
		May, 1912.	Apr., 1912.	May, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		May, 1912.	Apr., 1912.	May, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast ..	15,961	3.1	4.9	4.1	- 1.8	- 1.0
Manchester and Liverpool District ..	19,651	3.3	3.7	2.6	- 0.4	+ 0.7
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District ..	12,521	3.0	5.1	4.8	- 2.1	- 1.8
West Riding Towns ..	12,547	2.7	5.5	2.7	- 2.9	..
Hull and Lincolnshire District ..	4,709	1.6	2.4	1.8	- 0.8	- 0.2
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District ..	8,464	1.6	3.5	1.6	- 1.9	..
Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester District ..	4,580	1.8	4.3	3.2	- 2.5	- 1.4
London and neighbouring District ..	12,684	2.4	2.1	1.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
South Coast ..	5,040	1.4	2.0	1.0	- 0.6	+ 0.4
South Wales and Bristol District ..	7,128	3.3	5.7	2.1	- 2.4	+ 1.2
Glasgow and District ..	18,682	3.2	9.8	3.0	- 6.6	+ 0.2
East of Scotland ..	3,787	4.7	6.1	8.6	- 1.4	- 3.9
Belfast and Dublin ..	4,191	6.8	5.7	2.6	+ 1.1	+ 4.2
Other Districts ..	6,166	1.1	2.9	1.4	- 1.8	- 0.3
<b>United Kingdom (including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)</b>	<b>193,918</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>- 1.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>

On the Tyne and Wear employment continued good on the whole, night shifts and overtime being worked in some cases. At railway shops on the Tyne, however, some short time was worked, while employment was bad on repair work on the Wear. On the Tees and at Hartlepool it was good generally, and better than a month ago.

In Lancashire employment, on the whole, continued good in general engineering shops, and slack with textile machinery workers. At Birkenhead, owing to the continuance of a strike and to scarcity of repair work, employment was bad. At Barrow it continued good, with overtime, and at Crewe it was fair.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire employment was good, and better than a month ago, overtime being worked in some localities. Some scarcity of raw material was, however, experienced at the beginning of the month. In Hull and Lincolnshire employment was good generally.

At Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry employment continued good, overtime being worked in the motor industry. Employment continued good at Derby, and moderate at Nottingham; at Leicester it was good. In the Eastern Counties employment was good generally, and better than a month ago, overtime being worked in some places.

In the London district employment continued good. At Southampton it was fair on both new and repair work, and at the Royal Dockyards it was moderate. At Swindon and Bristol employment was good; in South Wales it was fairly good.

In Glasgow and district employment was good, and considerably better than a month ago. At Edinburgh it continued good. At Falkirk it was fair, the effect of the coal strike being still felt. At Dundee employment was fairly good, and rather better than a month ago. At Aberdeen it was good.

At Belfast employment continued dull, and at Dublin it was fair.

The Imports of machinery in May, 1912, amounted to £668,985 or £86,930 more than in April, 1912, and £60,012 more than in May, 1911.

The Exports of machinery in May, 1912, amounted to £2,759,426, or £201,560 more than in April, 1912, but £105,024 less than in May, 1911.

### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 372 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 350 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a slight decline on the previous month, and was not so good as a year ago. Iron and steel shipbuilders were still somewhat affected in some districts by lack of material, consequent on the coal strike.

Trade Unions with a membership of 68,950 reported

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.

4.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 3.8 per cent. a month ago, and 2.7 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of May, 1912.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
		May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth ..	9,920	4.0	3.2	3.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.7
Wear ..	5,861	8.1	6.3	4.4	+ 1.6	+ 3.7
Tees and Hartlepool ..	5,882	5.4	7.6	3.1	- 2.2	+ 2.3
Humber ..	2,844	5.0	6.8	0.7	- 1.8	+ 4.3
Thames and Medway ..	4,821	4.0	3.0	2.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.7
South Coast ..	5,012	2.4	2.4	1.4	..	+ 1.0
Bristol Channel Ports ..	2,796	17.0	10.7	9.2	+ 6.3	+ 7.8
Mersey ..	5,097	3.6	2.5	3.9	+ 1.1	- 0.3
Clyde ..	16,926	2.8	2.3	1.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ..	2,375	6.1	3.6	6.7	+ 2.5	- 0.6
Belfast ..	3,910	1.1	1.3	0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.9
Other Districts ..	3,206	1.4	1.8	1.6	- 0.4	- 0.2
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>68,950</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>

Compared with a month ago, there was some increase in the percentage unemployed in most of the principal districts, the most marked increases occurring in the Bristol Channel, the East Coast of Scotland, and the Wear districts. The only marked decreases in the percentage unemployed occurred in the Tees and Humber districts.

Compared with a year ago, there was an increase in the percentage unemployed in all the principal districts, except the Mersey and East Coast of Scotland districts, which showed slight decreases; the increases were most marked in the Bristol Channel, Humber, and Wear districts.

Employment generally continued good on the Tyne; it was rather slack at the beginning of the month with platers and caulkers at Wallsend through lack of material; overtime was worked by riveters at Howdon and Bill Quay. Employment was fairly good on the Wear, but was somewhat affected by lack of material, and shipwrights reported a decline on the previous month; it was generally worse than a year ago. Employment was very good with shipwrights, and fairly good with iron and steel shipbuilders in the Tees and Hartlepool district, showing an improvement on the whole, compared with a month ago, though not so good as a year ago.

Employment was fairly good on the Humber, where it was better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago.

Employment was good in the Thames and Medway district, on the whole, but showed a decline compared



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

**Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.**—In the Darlaston district employment was good and better than a month ago in the nut and bolt trade; at Blackheath (Staffs) and Halesowen it continued good in the nut and bolt trade, and fair with nail makers. At Birmingham employment was fair with cut-nail makers, and good with wire-nail and shoe rivet makers; it was fairly good with nut and bolt makers at Birmingham and Smethwick. On the Tyne employment continued good with nut and bolt makers.

**Wire.**—Employment was good on the whole, and better than a month ago.

**Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.**—With hollow-ware workers employment was good at Wolverhampton and fair at West Bromwich. Lock and latch makers reported employment at Wolverhampton and Willenhall as fairly good.

**Stoves, Grates, &c.**—At Falkirk employment continued good. In England it was, on the whole, good and better than both a month ago and a year ago, though some short time was still worked.

**Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.**—At Sheffield employment was good in nearly all branches of the cutlery trade. At Birmingham and Wednesbury it was fairly good with edge-tool makers. At Walsall it was good with the buckle, chain and cart gear trades, fair with bit and stirrup makers and slack with makers of harness and saddlery furniture. It was still good, though showing a slight decline on a month ago, in the needle and fish-hook trades at Redditch. In the watch trade at Coventry it was fair.

**Tubes.**—Employment was good with makers of brass and copper tubes at Birmingham. The South Staffordshire tube trade was reported to be still suffering from shortage of materials.

**Chains, Anchors, and Springs.**—At Cradley Heath employment was good with chain makers and moderate with anchor smiths; on the Tyne and Wear it continued fair with anchor smiths. With anvil and vice makers at Dudley it continued good. It was fairly good in the spring trade at West Bromwich.

**Sheet-Metal Workers.**—With braziers and sheet-metal workers employment was fairly good generally; at Manchester and in London it continued good. In the iron-plate trade it was good in the Lye district, and fairly good at Dudley, Bilston and Wolverhampton. Tinplate makers-up were well employed at Wolverhampton and Oldham; at Birmingham employment was fair. At Edinburgh employment continued good with tinsmiths.

**Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.**—In Sheffield employment continued quiet, with a good deal of short time, and was worse than a year ago. In London employment with goldsmiths and jewellers was slack, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Birmingham employment was fair with silversmiths and electroplaters, moderate with jewellers, and quiet with Britannia metal workers.

**Farriers.**—Employment on the whole was quiet and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

#### Imports and Exports.

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

Description.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery .. .. .	15,175	12,272	18,139	+ 2,903	- 2,964
Hardware .. .. .	106,317	112,869	100,988	+ 6,552	+ 5,329
<b>Exports:—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery .. .. .	72,795	65,570	76,698	+ 7,225	- 3,903
Hardware .. .. .	222,771	230,582	220,851	- 7,811	+ 1,920
Implements and Tools ..	211,086	215,315	203,724	- 4,229	+ 7,362

### COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 465 Returns—381 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 78 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 127,223 workpeople in the week ended May 25th, 1912, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Compared with both a month ago and a year ago every department showed an increase in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid:—

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
				£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing .. .. .	16,419	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	15,264	+ 0.5	+ 3.9
Spinning .. .. .	28,625	+ 0.3	+ 2.3	28,594	+ 0.8	+ 4.3
Weaving .. .. .	57,413	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	57,086	+ 2.1	+ 6.7
Other .. .. .	10,472	+ 1.4	+ 2.8	12,790	+ 5.0	+ 8.0
Not specified .. .. .	14,294	+ 0.0	+ 2.0	15,339	+ 2.1	+ 5.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>127,223</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>129,073</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>+ 5.9</b>
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>Districts.</b>						
Ashton .. .. .	6,445	+ 0.4	- 0.4	6,621	+ 0.5	+ 2.3
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde .. .. .	6,578	+ 0.5	+ 3.0	6,421	+ 0.5	+ 7.1
Oldham .. .. .	14,038	+ 0.1	+ 2.8	15,435	+ 0.3	+ 5.1
Bolton and Leigh ..	17,054	+ 0.0	+ 2.0	16,257	+ 0.5	+ 4.5
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden ..	10,148	+ 0.7	+ 2.8	10,345	+ 0.0	+ 5.4
Manchester .. .. .	10,128	+ 0.3	- 0.2	8,615	- 1.0	+ 6.4
Preston and Chorley ..	12,094	+ 0.0	- 1.3	12,410	+ 6.6	+ 11.5
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen .. .. .	17,406	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	18,670	+ 4.7	+ 7.4
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson .. .. .	15,124	- 0.2	+ 1.9	13,394	+ 1.3	+ 4.3
Other Lancashire Towns ..	5,943	- 0.1	+ 8.4	4,900	+ 1.2	+ 7.6
Yorkshire Towns .. ..	4,347	+ 2.6	+ 2.5	4,002	+ 4.1	+ 4.3
Other Districts .. .. .	7,858	- 0.2	+ 0.9	7,003	+ 3.7	+ 3.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>127,223</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>129,073</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>+ 5.9</b>

Employment with both spinners and weavers in the Oldham district was good, and, as in the Bolton district, showed an improvement compared with a month ago.

With weavers in the Blackburn district employment was good throughout the month.

#### Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.

The following Table shows for "Middling American" and "Good Fair Egyptian" cotton the average daily price per lb. at Liverpool during May, 1912, with the highest and lowest prices during the month, together with the increase or decrease in these prices as compared with a month ago and a year ago. "Middling American" showed little change during May compared with a month ago, but there was considerable decrease on a year ago. The price of "Good Fair Egyptian" during May was  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a penny per lb. more than in April, 1912, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. less than in May, 1911.

	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a		
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Year ago.
<b>Middling American:</b>			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations .. .. .	6.44	- 0.03	- 1.89
Highest Price on any one day ..	6.56	- 0.11	- 1.86
Lowest .. .. .	6.28	+ 0.11	- 1.94
<b>Good Fair Egyptian:</b>			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations .. .. .	9.27	+ 0.20	- 0.74
Highest Price on any one day ..	9.31	+ 0.06	- 0.82
Lowest .. .. .	9.19	+ 0.38	- 0.69

The visible supply of American Cotton for the United Kingdom on June 7th, 1912, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,140,390 bales, as compared with 721,330 bales on June 9th, 1911.

#### Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

From the following table it will be seen that during May, 1912, the number of bales of cotton forwarded from ports to inland towns was 335,115, an increase of

36,190 bales compared with a month ago, and of 32,356 bales compared with a year ago:—

Description of Cotton.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American .. .. .	291,686	255,925	252,705	+ 35,761	+ 38,981
Brazilian .. .. .	3,884	4,855	6,215	- 971	- 2,331
East Indian .. .. .	2,744	3,529	10,182	- 785	- 7,438
Egyptian .. .. .	29,489	29,131	25,513	+ 358	+ 3,976
Miscellaneous .. .. .	7,312	5,485	8,144	+ 1,827	- 832
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>335,115</b>	<b>298,925</b>	<b>302,759</b>	<b>+ 36,190</b>	<b>+ 32,356</b>

#### Exports of Cotton Goods.

The table below shows the quantity of exported cotton yarn and cotton piece goods for the months stated:—

Description.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
<b>Cotton Yarn and Twist—</b>					
Grey .. .. .	17,824	15,520	16,100	+ 2,304	+ 1,724
Bleached and Dyed ..	3,067	3,486	2,851	- 419	+ 216
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>20,891</b>	<b>19,006</b>	<b>18,951</b>	<b>+ 1,885</b>	<b>+ 1,940</b>
	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.
<b>Cotton—</b>					
Thread for Sewing ..	1,818	1,874	1,824	- 56	- 6
	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods—</b>					
Grey or Unbleached ..	137,181	178,349	171,121	+ 2,916	+ 26,040
Bleached .. .. .	165,076	162,160	159,003	+ 3,766	+ 11,073
Printed .. .. .	95,214	91,448	109,548	- 14,334	- 6,528
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn .. .. .	103,348	92,174	109,873	+ 11,174	- 6,528
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>560,799</b>	<b>524,131</b>	<b>544,545</b>	<b>+ 36,668</b>	<b>+ 16,254</b>

### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES

(Based on 364 Returns—344 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 15 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

#### Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 27,740 workpeople in the week ending May 25th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
				£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting .. .. .	442	+ 2.8	- 3.7	460	+ 8.2	+ 0.7
Spinning .. .. .	5,696	+ 0.8	+ 2.1	5,614	+ 4.0	+ 5.6
Weaving .. .. .	11,872	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	11,119	+ 6.0	+ 6.1
Other Departments ..	7,929	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	8,403	+ 1.9	+ 5.2
Not specified .. .. .	1,801	+ 0.9	- 2.1	1,748	+ 3.2	- 0.3
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>27,740</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>27,344</b>	<b>+ 4.2</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Huddersfield District ..	3,456	+ 1.0	+ 5.1	4,091	+ 4.7	+ 7.9
Leeds District .. .. .	3,243	+ 1.4	+ 1.5	3,223	+ 5.7	+ 11.7
Dewsbury & Batley District ..	4,718	+ 1.4	+ 0.4	5,138	+ 6.5	+ 6.5
Other Parts of West Riding ..	2,552	+ 3.2	+ 5.2	2,681	+ 3.8	+ 7.7
<b>Total, West Riding ..</b>	<b>13,969</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>15,133</b>	<b>+ 5.0</b>	<b>+ 8.2</b>
Scotland .. .. .	7,775	- 0.2	- 0.1	7,375	+ 2.9	+ 0.4
Other Districts .. .. .	5,996	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	4,836	+ 3.5	+ 3.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>27,740</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>27,344</b>	<b>+ 4.2</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>

Employment was good in the Huddersfield, Leeds, and Dewsbury and Batley districts, and better than a month and a year ago; overtime and nightwork were generally reported. In Scotland employment was also good, and about the same as a year ago.

#### Worsted Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 43,762 workpeople in the week ended May 25th showed an increase of 0.7 per

cent. in the number employed, and of 3.1 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 3.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
				£	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>Wool Sorting &amp; Combing ..</b>	<b>5,555</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>- 2.2</b>	<b>£ 1,677</b>	<b>+ 5.5</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>
Spinning .. .. .	23,173	+ 0.0	+ 1.6	13,878	+ 2.0	+ 5.2
Weaving .. .. .	9,137	+ 1.3	- 0.2	8,505	+ 3.6	+ 3.0
Other Departments ..	4,181	- 0.1	- 1.9	4,585	+ 3.3	+ 2.4
Not specified .. .. .	1,716	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	1,417	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>43,762</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>34,532</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Bradford District .. ..	22,029	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	17,775	+ 4.1	+ 3.6
Keighley District .. ..	7,038	+ 0.3	- 0.8	5,536	+ 3.6	+ 1.9
Halifax District .. .. .	5,104	+ 0.1	- 0.5	3,752	+ 0.4	+ 2.7
Huddersfield District ..	4,042	+ 0.8	+ 2.2	3,737	+ 0.7	+ 4.5
Other Parts of West Riding ..	2,792	+ 1.9	- 3.6	1,888	+ 3.9	- 2.6
<b>Total, West Riding ..</b>	<b>41,005</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>32,688</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>
Other Districts .. .. .	2,757	- 0.0	+ 2.8	1,844	+ 1.9	+ 5.4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>43,762</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>34,532</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>

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

#### Prices of Raw Wool.

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

	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.
<b>Average Prices:</b>	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Lincoln Hogs .. .. .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
40's Crossbred tops ..	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
60's Super Botany tops ..	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Course of Prices:</b>			
Lincoln Hogs .. .. .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$



Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing .. .. .	6,188	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	3,571	+ 1.2	+ 0.8
Spinning .. .. .	11,452	+ 0.3	- 0.7	5,872	+ 1.6	+ 1.3
Weaving .. .. .	16,009	+ 0.3	- 1.6	10,138	+ 1.4	- 0.1
Other .. .. .	7,405	- 0.2	+ 2.5	5,894	+ 1.4	+ 2.9
Not specified .. .. .	5,536	- 0.5	+ 0.0	3,323	+ 0.6	+ 4.4
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>46,590</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>28,798</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Belfast .. .. .	18,416	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	11,721	+ 2.2	+ 2.3
Other Places in Ireland .. .. .	13,330	- 0.5	+ 0.3	7,387	+ 2.0	- 0.4
<b>Total, Ireland</b> .. .. .	<b>31,746</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>19,108</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>
Fifeshire .. .. .	6,592	+ 1.1	- 2.0	4,366	+ 0.9	+ 0.0
Other Places in Scotland .. .. .	6,442	- 1.2	- 1.2	4,197	+ 0.2	+ 4.4
<b>Total, Scotland</b> .. .. .	<b>13,034</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>8,563</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>
England .. .. .	1,810	- 1.8	- 3.5	1,127	- 0.4	- 1.1
<b>United Kingdom</b> .. .. .	<b>46,590</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>28,798</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>

In Belfast employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago. In other parts of Ireland there was also an improvement compared with a month ago, though compared with a year ago there was little change. In Scotland employment continued good generally, and was rather better than a year ago. In England there was a slight decline compared with a year ago.

#### Imports and Exports.

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

Description.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) .. .. . tons	13,812	18,730	7,067	- 4,918	+ 6,745
<b>Exports:</b>					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	16,354	14,973	15,963	+ 1,381	+ 401
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	170,236	164,010	139,416	+ 6,226	+ 30,820

#### JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 29 Returns—28 from Employers and Employers' Associations, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)  
EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 16,152 workpeople in the week ended May 25th, 1912, showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 8.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. The increase compared with a year ago was most marked in the weaving department. Of the total number of workpeople reported on, 14,122 (or 87.5 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing .. .. .	3,735	+ 0.9	- 0.3	2,588	+ 0.6	+ 5.4
Spinning .. .. .	4,603	- 1.3	- 0.7	2,944	+ 0.1	+ 6.7
Weaving .. .. .	5,544	+ 0.3	+ 5.4	4,308	- 0.2	+ 14.2
Other .. .. .	1,480	+ 1.0	..	1,577	+ 2.3	+ 1.2
Not specified .. .. .	890	..	+ 3.1	720	+ 1.0	+ 10.6
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>16,152</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>12,137</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 8.4</b>

#### Imports and Exports.

The imports of raw jute during May, 1912, showed a considerable decrease compared with a month ago and little change on a year ago. The exports of jute yarn and piece goods showed a marked increase compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1,283,900 yards in the piece goods exported.

Description.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				<b>Imports:</b>	
Jute .. .. . tons	9,853	24,686	9,940	- 14,833	- 87
<b>Exports:</b>					
Jute Yarn 100 lbs.	47,326	29,726	46,730	+ 17,600	+ 596
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	120,852	101,306	133,691	+ 19,546	- 12,839

#### LACE TRADE.

(Based on 70 Returns—62 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair, and was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 6,409 workpeople in the week ended May 25th showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 13.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Levers .. .. .	1,426	+ 1.1	+ 10.5	2,022	- 0.4	+ 30.5
Curtain .. .. .	2,639	- 0.4	- 1.7	2,622	+ 1.5	+ 8.6
Plain Net .. .. .	1,623	- 0.6	- 5.1	1,184	+ 3.2	+ 2.6
Others .. .. .	721	- 0.3	- 3.0	523	+ 3.6	+ 6.5
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>6,409</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>6,351</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>+ 13.2</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Nottingham City .. .. .	1,577	- 0.1	+ 1.9	1,513	+ 3.5	+ 9.6
Long Eaton and other outlying districts	1,288	+ 1.5	+ 6.0	1,752	+ 1.4	+ 37.3
Other English districts .. .. .	1,748	- 0.3	- 3.1	1,356	+ 1.3	+ 8.3
Scotland .. .. .	1,796	- 1.0	- 3.6	1,730	- 0.3	+ 1.8
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>6,409</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>6,351</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>+ 13.2</b>

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch continued bad, but it was better than a year ago; in the curtain branch it was good, and in the plain net branch fair. In the Long Eaton district employment showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago, and a marked one compared with a year ago, especially in the levers branch. In the West of England employment in the plain net section was better than a year ago. In Scotland employment continued fair.

#### Imports and Exports.

The table below shows the values of lace imported and exported for the months stated.

Description.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Cotton Lace .. .. .	182,731	146,689	213,136	+ 36,042	- 30,405
Silk Lace .. .. .	23,478	3,540	7,531	+ 19,938	+ 15,947
<b>Exports:</b>					
Cotton Lace .. .. .	337,352	342,330	285,447	- 4,978	+ 51,905
Silk Lace .. .. .	5,651	3,976	6,262	+ 1,675	- 611

#### HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 98 Returns—93 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 22,065 workpeople in the week ended May 25th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; at Hinckley and Loughborough it was fairly good. With power frame workers

in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fairly good. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester .. .. .	11,041	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	9,796	+ 2.4	+ 6.7
Leicester Country District .. .. .	2,688	+ 1.1	+ 3.9	2,303	+ 3.2	+ 7.1
Notts and Derbyshire .. .. .	4,973	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	3,935	+ 6.6	+ 4.8
Scotland .. .. .	2,612	+ 0.6	+ 3.9	1,861	- 0.9	+ 3.9
Other Districts .. .. .	751	- 0.1	+ 14.1	510	+ 0.2	+ 12.1
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b> .. .. .	<b>22,065</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>18,405</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>	<b>+ 6.2</b>

#### Imports and Exports.

The table below shows the values of woollen and cotton hosiery imported and exported during the months stated:—

Description.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen .. .. .	£ 34,187	£ 40,140	£ 41,055	- 5,953	- 6,868
" Cotton .. .. .	145,064	145,824	139,251	+ 760	+ 5,813
<b>Exports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen .. .. .	118,817	128,792	103,225	- 9,975	+ 15,592
" Cotton .. .. .	42,923	44,626	47,206	- 1,698	- 4,278

#### SILK TRADE.

(Based on 53 Returns—50 from Employers, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good; it was better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,802 workpeople in the week ended May 25th, 1912, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 3.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing .. .. .	861	- 1.7	+ 0.9	361	- 4.0	- 3.5
Spinning .. .. .	2,612	..	- 2.9	2,095	+ 2.4	+ 0.7
Weaving .. .. .	3,849	+ 0.4	- 0.6	2,727	+ 4.9	- 0.0
Other .. .. .	711	+ 4.1	+ 4.1	571	+ 3.8	+ 15.1
Not specified .. .. .	769	- 0.9	- 7.1	572	+ 1.8	- 1.2
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>8,802</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>£ 3,266</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire .. .. .	3,371	+ 1.0	- 0.1	2,777	+ 2.8	+ 3.3
Macclesfield, Congleton and District .. .. .	1,017	+ 0.5	- 3.1	787	+ 3.1	- 0.3
Eastern Counties .. .. .	2,618	- 0.5	- 4.2	1,599	+ 2.3	- 3.7
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek .. .. .	1,796	- 0.0	+ 1.5	1,163	+ 5.2	+ 3.4
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>8,802</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>£ 3,266</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>

Employment with throwsters and spinners was good at Macclesfield and Congleton, and fair at Leek, where some short time was worked. At Macclesfield employment was bad with hand-loom weavers, and worse than a month ago; with power-loom weavers it continued moderate. With trimming weavers it was fair at Leek and moderate at Congleton. In the Bradford district employment was fairly good, and showed but little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago. In the Eastern Counties employment was fair, and rather better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago.

#### Imports and Exports.

The following table shows the quantities of raw and manufactured silk imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				<b>Imports:</b>	
Raw Silk .. .. . lbs	52,762	49,012	84,380	+ 3,750	- 31,618
Thrown Silk .. .. . lbs	48,317	45,833	41,507	+ 2,484	+ 6,810
Spun Silk Yarn .. .. . lbs	64,021	72,618	61,863	+ 8,597	+ 12,158
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	6,266,692	6,074,007	6,850,573	+ 192,685	- 583,881
<b>Exports:</b>					
Thrown Silk .. .. . lbs	7,490	7,992	7,019	- 502	+ 471
Spun Silk Yarn .. .. . lbs	83,544	79,863	98,304	+ 3,681	- 14,760
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	340,716	373,523	388,013	- 32,807	- 47,297

#### CARPET TRADE.

(Based on 35 Returns—24 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 7,615 workpeople, and paying £6,858 in wages, in the week ended May 25th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 4.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, the number employed increased by 0.4 per cent., and the amount of wages paid by 2.8 per cent.

In the Kidderminster district employment was good, and better than a month ago. In the West Riding of Yorkshire there was also a marked improvement on a month ago, and carpet weavers reported full employment. In West Scotland employment was good, and in Midlothian it was fair; in both districts it was better than a month ago.

#### BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

(Based on 330 Returns—316 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 33,951 workpeople in the week ended May 25th showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bleaching .. .. .	3,660	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	3,905	+ 4.2	+ 3.0
Printing .. .. .	962	+ 1.6	+ 8.8	1,295	+ 6.8	+ 16.8
Dyeing .. .. .	17,016	+ 2.6	+ 4.8	24,275	+ 4.2	+ 12.7
Trimming, Finishing, and Other Departments	11,218	+ 1.1	+ 3.3	12,580	+ 5.2	+ 10.1
Not specified .. .. .	1,095	+ 1.6	+ 2.0	1,261		



a year ago. With *silk* dyers employment was reported as good at Macclesfield, fair at Leek, and bad at Congleton. With *lace* dyers at Nottingham it was fair.

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

### LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 30 Returns—20 from Trade Unions and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during May was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade unions with 3,280 members reported 3·9 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, compared with 5·0 per cent. a month ago and 5·3 per cent. a year ago.

*Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, &c.*—With skinner employment was quiet generally, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; at Leeds it was, however, fair, and about the same as a year ago; grounders in London reported an improvement on a month ago. With curriers employment was good on the whole, and better than a month ago and a year ago; it was fair at Leeds and Birmingham, and bad in London and in certain districts of Scotland. Leather workers generally reported employment good at Manchester, fair at Bolton, Bury and Wigan, and quiet at Leeds.

*Saddle and Harness Makers.*—At Walsall employment was quiet with gig saddlers, though slightly better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago; with brown saddlers and harness makers it was fair. In London it continued quiet with saddle and harness makers. At Birmingham employment was fair; at Leeds it was moderate.

*Miscellaneous Leather Trades.*—Employment with portmanteau makers continued fair in London, and rather better than a month ago. With fancy leather workers it was fair generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

#### Imports and Exports.

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

Description.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hides raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwts.	62,100	51,030	39,240	+ 11,070	+ 22,860
Ditto, wet .. .. cwts.	79,722	88,354	59,774	- 8,632	+ 19,948
<b>Total Hides, dry and wet .. .. cwts.</b>	<b>141,822</b>	<b>139,384</b>	<b>99,014</b>	<b>+ 2,438</b>	<b>+ 42,808</b>
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £	897,824 210,097	1,300,475 206,836	1,286,663 257,135	- 402,651 + 3,261	- 388,839 - 47,038
Leather* .. .. cwts.	125,568	115,010	95,723	+ 10,558	+ 29,845
<b>Exports:</b>					
Leather .. .. cwts.	21,166	16,022	19,708	+ 5,144	+ 1,458
Gloves .. doz. prs.	11,137	14,572	9,862	- 3,435	+ 1,276
Machinery Belting, cwts.	4,034	3,733	4,035	+ 301	- 1
Saddlery and Harness £ (value)	45,057	44,607	44,666	+ 450	+ 391
Other Sorts .. (value) £	63,394	53,467	49,546	+ 9,927	+ 13,848

### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 531 Returns—469 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 52 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good and better than a month ago; it was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 66,689 workpeople in the week ended May 25th showed an increase of 0·2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 5·3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 25th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
London .. ..	3,283	- 1·7	+ 9·8	3,663	+ 3·9	+ 7·8
Leicester .. ..	13,034	+ 0·5	+ 3·2	15,521	+ 3·3	+ 9·4
Leicester Country District	3,011	+ 0·8	- 1·1	3,110	+ 4·0	+ 8·5
Northampton .. ..	10,429	- 2·0	+ 4·9	10,830	+ 1·6	+ 9·0
Northampton Country District	9,084	+ 0·6	+ 8·5	9,130	+ 4·7	+ 13·2
Kettering .. ..	3,577	- 0·3	+ 2·8	4,148	+ 3·7	+ 10·1
Stafford & District .. ..	2,821	+ 3·0	+ 6·2	3,021	+ 9·1	+ 13·1
Norwich & District .. ..	4,009	+ 2·4	+ 13·1	3,668	+ 6·8	+ 16·5
Bristol & District .. ..	1,301	+ 1·2	+ 7·9	1,134	+ 7·3	+ 13·1
Kingswood .. ..	1,721	+ 0·9	+ 3·7	1,616	+ 10·2	+ 20·2
Leeds & District .. ..	2,371	+ 0·3	+ 1·6	2,388	+ 10·4	+ 10·6
Manchester & District .. ..	3,300	- 0·5	+ 9·9	3,183	+ 1·2	+ 6·5
Birmingham & District .. ..	978	+ 1·3	+ 9·3	835	+ 3·5	+ 6·1
Other parts of England and Wales	3,527	+ 2·2	+ 0·3	3,217	+ 4·1	+ 8·5
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES .. ..</b>	<b>62,746</b>	<b>+ 0·2</b>	<b>+ 5·3</b>	<b>65,464</b>	<b>+ 4·2</b>	<b>+ 10·4</b>
SCOTLAND .. ..	3,529	- 0·3	+ 4·2	3,472	+ 0·8	+ 5·6
IRELAND .. ..	414	+ 2·0	+ 0·2	258	+ 0·0	+ 9·3
<b>UNITED KINGDOM .. ..</b>	<b>66,689</b>	<b>+ 0·2</b>	<b>+ 5·3</b>	<b>69,194</b>	<b>+ 4·0</b>	<b>+ 10·2</b>

At Leicester employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; some overtime was reported. At Northampton and Kettering employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire there was an improvement. At Bristol and Kingswood some short time was reported, but employment was much better than a month ago and a year ago. At Leeds the trade union lasters and finishers reported employment as moderate; employment generally showed a marked improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

#### Imports and Exports.

Description.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports (less re-exports):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	17,993	18,029	12,729	- 36	+ 5,264
.. value £	66,384	70,487	56,384	- 3,603	+ 10,500
Rubber .. doz. pairs	16,732	11,434	19,716	+ 5,298	- 2,984
.. value £	20,746	11,700	20,732	+ 9,046	+ 14
Other materials doz. pairs	3,033	6,902	3,896	- 3,869	+ 803
.. value £	1,960	2,909	1,888	- 949	+ 72
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	106,017	106,618	81,594	- 601	+ 24,423
.. value £	318,102	320,800	247,068	- 2,698	+ 71,034
Rubber .. doz. pairs	9,506	8,514	10,920	+ 992	- 1,414
.. value £	10,867	9,485	11,192	+ 1,382	- 325
Other materials doz. pairs	5,323	9,530	3,803	- 4,207	+ 1,520
.. value £	4,012	6,719	2,747	- 2,707	+ 1,265

### TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 108 Returns—80 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions and 24 from Local Correspondents.)

#### Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during May was disorganised by a dispute.

Returns from firms\* paying £9,051 to their workpeople in the four weeks ended May 25th showed a decrease of 19·7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 38·2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

#### Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was good, and better than a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago.

Leeds.—Returns from firms employing 9,514 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended May 25th showed a decrease of 1·2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3·9 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment in this branch and with the Jewish operatives was reported as good.

*Other Centres.*—At Bristol employment continued fairly good. At Manchester it was fair; at Norwich it was good. At Glasgow it continued good, and was better than a year ago.

\* Including those affected by the dispute.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in May, 1912, were valued at £358,343, as compared with £297,597 in April, 1912, and £356,292 in May, 1911; and the Exports for the same months at £559,619, £573,108, and £508,932 respectively.

### HAT TRADE.

(Based on 13 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, and 11 from Trade Unions.)

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

In the *felt* hat trade employment was moderate, a considerable amount of short time being reported; it was better than a year ago. The percentage of trade union members unemployed at the end of May was 1·4, compared with 1·2 a month ago and 3·4 a year ago. At Denton employment was reported as quiet in the men's branch and busy in the ladies' branch; at Stockport it was moderate; in Warwickshire it continued good.

#### Imports and Exports.

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

Description.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hats, Felt.. ..dozens	9,017	6,204	3,357	+ 2,813	+ 5,660
.. Straw .. ..	17,414	10,461	9,360	+ 6,953	+ 8,054
.. Other sorts ..	103,734	61,226	32,572	+ 42,448	+ 71,162
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>130,165</b>	<b>77,951</b>	<b>45,289</b>	<b>+ 52,214</b>	<b>+ 84,876</b>
<b>Exports:</b>					
Hats, Felt.. ..	38,322	48,572	40,453	- 10,250	- 2,131
.. Straw .. ..	61,314	68,986	51,809	- 7,682	+ 9,705
.. Other sorts ..	14,379	14,967	10,660	- 588	+ 3,719
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>114,015</b>	<b>132,535</b>	<b>102,722</b>	<b>- 18,520</b>	<b>+ 11,293</b>

### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 215 Returns—210 from Employers, 1 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was fair, and not so good as a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it was fairly good. Employment generally was fairly good 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 2,073 dressmakers in the week ended May 25th, showed a decrease of 2·7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7·5 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,209 workpeople in the week ended May 25th showed an increase of 1·0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 13·8 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. A seasonal deficiency of labour was reported. With milliners in the West End employment was fairly good.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing, and millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,229 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended May 25th showed a decrease of 1·9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0·6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt, and blouse trades, firms employing 2,223 workpeople in the week ended May 25th showed an increase of 1·6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2·5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fairly good.

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

*Shirt and Collar Trade.*—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland em-

ploying 6,935 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £5,198 in wages in the week ended May 25th showed an increase of 4·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 7·1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fairly good.

*Corset Trade.*—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 7,214 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended May 25th showed a decrease of 0·3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6·0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fairly good.

### PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 474 Returns—114 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 346 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

#### PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 19,555 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0·7 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2·1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Description.	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of May, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:</b>			
Northern Counties .. ..	4,926	+ 1·0	+ 2·3
Midlands, Wales and Ireland ..	1,287	+ 1·5	+ 4·2
Southern Counties .. ..	6,734	+ 1·2	+ 2·7
Scotland .. ..	5,839	- 0·2	+ 0·5
<b>Total, Machine-made Paper, &amp;c.</b>	<b>18,786</b>	<b>+ 0·7</b>	<b>+ 2·2</b>
<b>Hand-made Paper .. ..</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>+ 0·1</b>	<b>- 0·4</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>19,555</b>	<b>+ 0·7</b>	<b>+ 2·1</b>

Trade Unions in the *machine-made paper* trade with 3,375 members had 1·3 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 4·0 per cent. a month ago and 2·0 per cent. (out of 1,526 members) a year ago. In the *hand-made paper* trade, Trade Unions with 534 members had 5·1 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 9·2 in April and 4·0 in May, 1911.

The Imports of paper in May, 1912, were valued at £599,647, as compared with £575,262 in April, 1912, and £562,746 in May, 1911; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £298,717, £278,694, and £290,225 respectively.

#### PRINTING TRADES.

Employment was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago, though not so good as a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of May, 1912.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London .. ..	21,618	7·5	6·9	6·1	+ 0·6	+ 1·4
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,616	4·6	5·6	4·7	- 1·0	- 0·1
Lancs. and Cheshire .. ..	7,137	6·1	7·1	5·4	- 1·0	+ 0·7
East Midlands and Eastern Counties	2,735	3·7	4·2	2·0	- 0·5	+ 1·7
West Midlands .. ..	2,756	5·3	6·8	5·6	- 1·5	- 0·3
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,396	2·7	3·3	1·7	- 0·6	+ 1·0
Scotland .. ..	6,101	4·9	4·9	3·1	-	+ 1·8
Ireland .. ..	2,538	5·5	7·2	7·2	- 1·7	- 1·7
<b>United Kingdom .. ..</b>	<b>62,897</b>	<b>5·9</b>	<b>6·1</b>	<b>5·0</b>	<b>- 0·2</b>	<b>+ 0·3</b>

London.—Employment was fair on the whole. With letterpress printers it was reported as better than a month ago, and rather better than a year ago, though the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of the month showed an increase. With lithographic printers employment was worse than a year ago.

*Other Centres.*—Employment was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago, though not so good as a year ago. With letterpress printers it was good at Aberdeen, Dundee, Belfast, Plymouth, Oxford, Leicester,







Returns from firms employing 11,882 workpeople in the week ended May 25th, 1912, showed an increase of 9.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 19.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire and Lancashire employment was fair on the whole, and much better than a month ago. In the Midlands and Eastern Counties employment again showed variations at different works, but was better than a month ago. At Nottingham it was reported as bad, with short time. In the Southern and South-Western Counties it was fair generally, and better than a month ago. In Scotland employment was good, and showed a great improvement on a month ago.

### AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 236 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

AGRICULTURAL employment was generally regular throughout May. Men outside the regular farm staff lost a little time through rain in parts of the Northern, Midland, and Eastern counties, but such men were more generally affected by the dry weather, which lessened the demand for hoeing, resulting in some surplus of labour in a number of districts, particularly in the Eastern counties. Men for permanent situations were again somewhat scarce in parts of the Southern and South-western counties.

**Northern Counties.**—Agricultural employment was generally regular throughout May in these counties, though a few extra labourers lost a little time through rain in the latter part of the month. The supply of and demand for extra men were about equal in most districts. A scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in the Chorley (Lancashire) Rural District.

No general change in wages was reported to have taken place at the May hiring fairs held in Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, though a correspondent in the Morpeth (Northumberland) Rural District reported some cases of an increase of £1 for the half-year.

**Midland Counties.**—Extra labourers were in fair demand in these counties for hoeing and weeding, planting potatoes, carting and spreading manure, and preparing the land for root crops; apart from some slight interruption from rain in certain districts, most men obtained regular employment. Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in the Chesterfield (Derbyshire), Blyth-and-Cuckney (Nottinghamshire), and Southam (Worcestershire) Rural Districts.

**Eastern Counties.**—There was a fairly good demand for extra labourers in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire; in the other counties in this group the long-continued dry weather somewhat affected the employment of such men by reducing the amount of hoeing to be done, and there was some surplus of labour in a number of districts, including the Aylsham, Freebridge, Lynn, Henstead, Loddon-and-Clavering, Smallburgh and Swaffham (Norfolk), Thingoe (Suffolk), and Orsett (Essex) Rural Districts.

There was little change in wages, on the whole, at the May hirings in Lincolnshire.

**Southern and South-Western Counties.**—Extra labourers were principally in demand for hoeing and weeding, and carting and spreading manure. Dry weather, however, had the effect of lessening the demand for men for hoeing, and there was an excessive supply of such men in several districts, including the Blean, Hollingbourne (Kent), Havant (Hampshire), and Wantage (Berkshire) Rural Districts. A scarcity of extra men was, on the other hand, reported in the Thornbury (Gloucestershire) and West Penwith (Cornwall) Rural Districts. There was some scarcity of men for permanent situations in parts of the Godstone (Surrey), Chailey and Petworth (Sussex), Axbridge (Somerset), Hereford (Herefordshire), Stow-on-the-Wold and Thornbury (Gloucestershire), and West Penwith and Truro (Cornwall) Rural Districts.

### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

**London.**—Employment during the first three weeks of May was, on the whole, fair generally, but not so good as during May, 1911. During the last week of the month, the great majority of the workers were on strike, and little work was done. Those remaining at work were mostly engaged in unloading cargoes of food, such as meat, fruit, etc. The usual statistics as to the numbers employed on each day are not available.

**Liverpool.**—Employment with dock labourers and quay and railway carters was slack generally. It was worse than a month ago, and showed but little change as compared with a year ago.

**Other Ports.**—Employment with quay labourers on the Tyne was fair generally, although rather irregular towards the end of the month. In the lower reaches of the river dock labourers reported employment as fairly good. On the Wear it was fair, especially with pit prop and timber carriers. With trimmers and teemers on both rivers employment was fairly good. Employment with dock and riverside workers was moderate at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, and worse than a year ago. It was bad with dock labourers at Hull, and fair at Grimsby and Goole; coal porters were well employed at Grimsby, but at Hull and Goole employment was only moderate. There was a further improvement at Yarmouth and Lowestoft; at Harwich and Parkeston employment was fairly good, but at Ipswich it was bad. Employment was fairly good generally at Plymouth, and better than a month ago. At Bristol it was quiet, and at Gloucester moderate. There was an improvement on a month ago at the South Wales ports, and employment was good at Swansea, and fair at Newport. Employment at Leith and Grangemouth was fair, and better than a month ago; it was fair at Dundee, and rather better than a month ago. It was good at Aberdeen. At Glasgow and Greenock employment was fair, and better than a month ago. At Belfast it was fair, though not so good as a year ago.

### FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed during May, 1912, showed an increase in both quantity and value as compared with May, 1911.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in May, 1912 and 1911:

	Quantity.		Value.	
	May, 1912.	May, 1911.	May, 1912.	May, 1911.
<b>Fish (other than Shell):</b>				
England and Wales...	Cwts. 1,150,216	Cwts. 1,049,290	£ 608,674	£ 607,585
Scotland .. .. .	976,557	875,822	248,706	194,688
Ireland .. .. .	73,343	78,673	23,386	28,776
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	2,200,716	2,003,825	886,765	831,029
<b>Shell Fish</b> .. .. .	—	—	39,751	37,111
<b>Total Value</b> .. .. .	—	—	926,516	868,140

Employment at the principal ports was fairly good. At Grimsby it was good with all classes, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Hull employment was moderate with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and good with fish curers. Employment at Lowestoft was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. At Yarmouth it was good with fishermen, bad with fish curers and moderate with fish dock labourers. Employment at Aberdeen was good with fishermen and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Fraserburgh it was moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers and fair with fish curers. At Peterhead it was fair generally, and at Macduff moderate. Off the South-western Coast of England fishing operations were fairly successful during the latter end of the month.

The Exports of cured and salted herrings in May, 1912, were valued at £61,432 as compared with £31,780 in April, 1912, and £48,314 in May, 1912.

### SEAMEN SHIPPED IN MAY.

(Based on 27 Returns received through the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.)

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during May 50,015 seamen,\* of whom 4,283 (or 8.6 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with May, 1911, there was a net increase of 2,189 in the total number shipped. There were large increases at Liverpool and Southampton, while the most marked decreases were at London, the Tyne Ports, Bristol and Newport.

During the five months ended May, 1912, the total number of seamen shipped was 207,444, a decrease of 4,278 on the total for the corresponding period of 1911. The principal decreases were at Cardiff, the Tyne Ports, Glasgow and Newport. At London and Southampton there were substantial increases.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	May,			Five months ended May,		
	1911.	1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1912.	1911.	1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1912.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports .. .. .	3,695	3,226	- 469	13,920	10,716	- 3,204
Sunderland .. .. .	348	464	+ 116	1,615	1,736	+ 121
Middlesbrough .. .. .	546	463	- 83	1,936	1,821	- 115
Hull .. .. .	1,289	1,109	- 180	5,781	6,232	+ 451
Grimsby .. .. .	35	39	+ 4	238	222	- 16
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol .. .. .	1,719	1,268	- 451	5,632	5,454	- 178
Newport, Mon. .. .. .	1,230	832	- 398	4,670	3,549	- 1,121
Cardiff .. .. .	4,648	4,370	- 278	21,248	16,630	- 4,618
Swansea .. .. .	498	418	- 80	1,971	1,530	- 441
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool .. .. .	18,679	20,226	+ 1,547	77,228	77,704	+ 476
London .. .. .	8,346	6,988	- 1,357	35,594	39,077	+ 3,483
Southampton .. .. .	3,846	4,608	+ 762	18,249	20,650	+ 2,401
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith .. .. .	334	360	+ 26	1,951	1,852	- 99
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth .. .. .	175	241	+ 66	902	1,409	+ 507
Glasgow .. .. .	5,169	5,292	+ 123	18,977	17,781	- 1,196
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin .. .. .	90	26	- 64	240	345	+ 105
Belfast .. .. .	250	85	- 165	970	676	- 294
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	50,826	50,015	- 811	211,722	207,444	- 4,278

### COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

The Home Secretary gives notice that he has approved the following mining schools, institutions and authorities for the purpose of granting certificates to firemen, examiners and deputies under the provisions of Section 15 (1). (b) of the Coal Mines Act, 1911:—

Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh; Royal Technical College, Glasgow; Cleckheaton Technical Institute; Dewsbury Technical School; Huddersfield Technical College; University College of Nottingham; Manchester Municipal School of Technology; Wigan and District Mining and Technical College; and the following Education Committees:—Cumberland, Durham County, Barnsley, Batley, Doncaster, Nottinghamshire, Wakefield, Accrington, Ashton-in-Makerfield Urban District Council, Atherton Urban District Council, Burnley, Leigh, St. Helens, Tyldesley, Worsley Urban District Council, Glamorganshire, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, and Leicestershire.

No person will, after 1st January, 1913, be eligible to be appointed or to act as a fireman, examiner or deputy unless he possesses a certificate from an approved school, institution or authority. This requirement will apply to existing firemen, etc., as well as to firemen hereafter appointed. All applications for information as to the examinations to be held for the purpose of the grant of certificates should be addressed to the approved mining schools, institutions, and authorities, and not to the Home Office.

\* 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.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

#### Part II.—Unemployment.

##### APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.

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

46. Workpeople employed by electric supply company: Wiremen (show room) fitting up appliances, running wires, making joints and carrying out experiments and tests.

47. Employees of railway company: (a) Relayers relaying track with new material when old is worn out; laying in new sidings—carrying out alterations and extensions as required, but not employed in constructional work of any magnitude; (b) bridge carpenters maintaining all timber work in the various bridges on the company's railway, including the inspection and replacing of any defective material; (c) platelayers maintaining the lines of the railway so far as the track, bridges, ditches, drains, trains, &c., are concerned; replacing any defective materials such as rails, fishplates, bolts, sleepers, &c., and generally keeping the track in good running order.

48. Brassworkers and their helpers, described as engaged in the manufacture, machining or fitting of castings in brass, white metal, gun metal and other copper alloys: (1) Forming part of a shipbuilding establishment; (2) not forming part of a shipbuilding establishment, but producing articles for use in connection with the construction, alteration, repair or decoration of ships, boats or other craft; (3) forming part of a mechanical engineering establishment; (4) not forming part of a mechanical engineering establishment, but producing articles for use in connection with the products of mechanical engineering establishments; (5) producing articles for use in connection with any insured trade other than mechanical engineering or shipbuilding.

49. Persons engaged in flax spinning mills: (1) As wood turners in the upkeep and replacing of wooden rollers of the machinery; (2) as carpenters in the upkeep of plant; (3) as masons and labourers in cleaning, whitewashing, &c., and doing odd jobs more or less akin to building work; (4) as gill and hackle setters in repairs of gills and hackles, almost entirely replacing broken pins; (5) as turners and fitters in adjustment and upkeep of machinery; (6) as blacksmiths and tinsmiths in upkeep of plant; (7) as firemen and engine tenters in stoking boilers, standing by engines and oiling.

50. Workmen employed by electrical engineers and contractors engaged in installation of electric light machinery, telephones, bells, &c., in new and existing buildings and in own workshops, preparing and assembling goods and plant in reference to same.

51. Masons, bricklayers, painters, carpenters, machine fitters, main and service layers, &c., employed by a gas light and coke company in repair and maintenance of buildings, works and plant used in the manufacture and distribution of gas and its residuals under the statutory powers of the company.

52. Persons engaged in the manufacture of: (i.) Copper fittings and appliances (coppersmiths, &c.); (ii.) forgers (including drop forgers); (iii.) sheet metal workers; (iv.) persons employed in: (1) the manufacture of castings in steel foundries; (2) in machine shops in connection therewith in steel foundries. The above classes of workmen employed at works: (a) Forming part of a mechanical engineering establishment; (b) not part of a mechanical engineering establishment, but engaged in manufactures for use in connection with the products of a mechanical engineering establishment; (c) not part of a mechanical engineering establishment, and engaged wholly or mainly in manufactures for use other than in connection with the products of a mechanical engineering establishment.

53. Timekeepers, watchmen, storekeepers, draughtsmen, tracers, gatemen, weighmen, hoist attendants, closet attendants, office attendants, commissionaires, clerks and typists (male and female), errand boys, employed in a mechanical engineer's establishment.

54. Persons engaged in the manufacture of shells for artillery and cartridge cases for use in connection with artillery and small arms.

55. Persons engaged in the manufacture of electric cables.

56. Persons engaged in the manufacture of telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus.

57. Workmen employed by a firm of electrical engineers and contractors described as engaged in the installation of electric light machinery, telephones and bells in new and existing buildings and in the firm's workshops preparing and assembling goods and plant in reference to same.

58. Workmen employed by a firm of confectionery makers described as pipe fitters engaged in the fitting up of pipes for the conveyance of gas, air, steam, water and other fluids, or for use as a protection to electric cables.

59. Workpeople described as: (a) Forging steel bar ends under power hammer for the manufacture of bolts, nuts, studs, &c., picking and cleaning by dipping in acid bath—hot-water bath and lime-water bath; drawing steel from black bars into bright bars on drawbench, straightening bars by hand, all the above performed by unskilled labour; (b) turning articles from the steel bars by automatic machines by unskilled labour (male) and finishing articles from automatic machines such as tapping and facing nuts, screwing and facing bolts by male and female unskilled labour; the bolts, nuts, &c., for sale for general purposes, and not made for use in conjunction with machines made by the firm; (c) turning balls by automatic machine by unskilled male and female labour, hardening steel balls only by automatic hardening furnace, grinding balls on semi-automatic grinding machines by unskilled male labour, tumbling and polishing balls



in semi-automatic tumblers by unskilled male labour, examining and gauging finished balls by female labour; steel and metal balls are made for sale for general purposes, and are used in the manufacture of ball bearings made by the firm; (d) machine tool building, machine tool repairs and small tool manufacture, turning steel, cast-iron and metal parts on lathes by skilled labour, grinding and fitting ditto by skilled labour, machining and finishing small tools by skilled labour; (e) the manufacture of ball and roller bearings, turning from bars on lathes, capstan lathes and automatic machines, hardening turned work, grinding by "Universal" Brown and Sharpe grinders and by special grinding machines, examining finished articles by hand only.

60. Bridge and girder makers (shop or yard), riveted tank makers, gas holder makers, riveted roof makers, boiler makers.

61. Workmen engaged in dredging harbours or entrances to harbours.

62. Joiners, plumbers, patternmakers, electrical installation attendants (lighting, heat or power), glass grinders, dial painters, saw makers, file makers, bar-straighteners, employed in a mechanical engineering establishment.

63. Employees of a municipal corporation: Masons: (a) Employed in streets department depôts in dressing granite and whin kerbs, &c., hewing granite and freestone and repairing foot-paths, drains, sewers, &c.; (b) employed in the preparation and repairing of square stone bases for the erection of gas lamps; (c) engaged in setting up poles for electric lighting; (d) employed in electricity department in lifting and relaying foot pavements for the purpose of laying mains, branches, also employed in punching holes through walls. Bricklayers: Employed in cleansing department repairing refuse destructors; in gas department repairing gas retorts; in electricity, gas and tramway departments repairing roads after roads have been opened for laying mains, ducts, &c. Red-Leaders: Employed preserving iron work. Painters: (a) Handymen employed in painting gas-holders for preservative purposes; (b) handymen employed in painting iron-railing and other outside iron work to prevent from rusting; (c) men employed in the water department in applying preservative material to water pipes; (d) men employed in sanitary department whitewashing after cases of infectious disease and for other health purposes.

64. Tool sharpeners: Employed in tramways department in sharpening tools used by the men in (a) making tramway cars and (b) laying tramway track, &c. Truckmen: Employed in tramways department examining trucks and brakes at night. Plate-layers: Employed in repairing tramway rails and railway sidings in the gas and other works; in constructing new tramway lines. Boiler-makers: While employed in caulking boilers. Borers and riveters: While employed in repairing coal and coke bogeys and iron wheel-barrows in gas department.

65. Fitters: Men called fitters, but described as really handy men repairing water meters. Brassfinishers and moulders: Moulders employed on materials for repairing gas meters and making cocks and unions for gas pipes; brassfinishers regrinding old gas taps brought in from districts; engaged in tramway department preparing materials for overhead equipment for (1) new lines and (2) repairing existing lines; employed finishing and assembling cable accessories for underground and for use in consumers' premises. Tinsmiths: (a) Employed in the gas department in repairing meters; (b) employed in the lighting department in making and repairing gas lamps. Plumbers and joiners: (a) Employed in water, streets, and baths departments repairing plumbers' work; (b) employed by the electricity department in wiring buildings belonging to the corporation for electric lighting. Meter repairers and assistants: Tinsmiths and handy men employed in the repairing of gas and water meters. Meter grinders: Handy men employed grinding valves in gas meters; blacksmiths, while employed, generally, sharpening tools, repairing tools, shoeing horses, repairing electric machinery, bending gas piping for cooking stoves which they do not make, making lamp irons and batts for erection of lamp pillars. Clockmakers: Repairing (a) Deacon's waste water meters; (b) repairing car conductors' punches; (c) repairing automatic gas controllers for lighting lamps; and (d) skilled clockmakers with a little technical knowledge, dismantling and reassembling electricity meters.

66. Wiremen: Employed in (a) wiring for tramway cars for lighting; (b) employed wiring buildings belonging to the corporation. Armature winders: Engaged repairing motors for tramway cars, engaged in repairing generators and motors of all kinds in the electricity department. Overhead Linesmen: Employed in tramways department in (a) repairing overhead lines and (b) in constructing new lines. Controller men: Engaged in examining car controllers and testing same at night. Joiners: Employed by electricity and tramways departments jointing cables; employed taking branches from electricity mains into consumers' premises.

67. Main layers: (a) Men employed in the gas and water departments laying or constructing water and gas mains; (b) repairing and maintaining water and gas mains; (a) is charged against capital; (b) is charged against revenue; (c) men employed in electricity department principally in laying new mains, but occasionally called upon to repair or renew mains. Cranemen: Employed in electricity, water and tramways departments lifting materials in connection with the repairs of machinery, tramway cars and permanent way.

68. Gangers and labourers employed in erection of overhead lines for the distribution of electrical energy.

69. Blastfurnacemen: Smelting pig-iron and molten metal from ironstone and iron ores.

70. (1) Armature and coil winders (2) Electrical wiremen. Employed at works: (a) Forming part of a mechanical engineering establishment; (b) not part of a mechanical engineering

establishment, but engaged in manufactures for use in connection with the products of a mechanical engineering establishment; (c) not part of a mechanical engineering establishment and engaged wholly or mainly in manufactures for use other than in connection with the products of a mechanical engineering establishment.

71. Persons employed in an electrical engineering establishment in making under frames, trucks and steel wagons.

72. Persons employed in the manufacture of textile machinery.

73. Persons employed in the manufacture of weighing machines.

74. Silk room employees, male and female, engaged in sewing and making up silk used in connection with flour milling machinery.

75. Persons employed in connection with a mechanical engineering establishment: (a) Locomotive enginemens, firemen, guards and shunters and platelayers on railway siding; (b) persons employed in the lens and mirror department; (c) persons employed in printing department (letterpress printers, etc.), and in the photographic department; (d) persons employed in manufacture of emery and other grinding wheels; (e) warehousemen and packers (f) knife makers (knives used with presses in boot and shoe trade); tack makers, last and form makers (grind up lasts and forms used in shoe trade); operators who travel from factory to factory and keep machinery in condition.

76. Persons employed in the making of and fitting up of all kinds of cast iron cooking apparatus, coal and coke stoves and grates, gas stoves for cooking and heating, and other gas appliances.

77. Whitesmiths described as men who do a wide range of work from fitting a key to a lock to making a final or fixing water sprouting. All work entirely in connection with the building trade.

78. Casement and sash makers, making and fixing metal window frames in cast iron, wrought iron, steel, copper and gunmetal.

79. Art metal, gate and railing, and general smiths and fitters engaged in forging and fitting wrought iron gates, railings, grilles, brackets and all kinds of wrought iron work used in connection with building.

80. Toolmakers engaged in the making of tools required in range, stove, hot water casement, sash and general fitters' work.

81. Decorative glass workers making stained glass windows.

82. Persons employed in the manufacture of accessories for twist lace machines (such as carriages, bobbins, points, guides, etc.), and for hosiery machines (such as sinkers, sliders, etc.).

83. Toolmakers employed in the making and setting of press tools for the various processes in the manufacture of steel pens and miscellaneous small metal stampings.

84. Persons employed by gas engineers: (a) Fitting and turning parts of engineering steel work used in the manufacture of plant and machinery for gas works; (b) construction and erection of plant and machinery appertaining to gas works; (c) labourers and unskilled workmen engaged in any of the trades mentioned above; (d) female labour engaged as coremakers in brass and iron foundries; (e) gas meter makers and tinplate workers, including those engaged in fitting and turning the internal mechanism, i.e., brass parts used in the manufacture of these meters.

85. Axle makers described as making forgings for axles under hydraulic power or by hammer for use in wagons and carts drawn by horses; turning the arms or ends of same. Drilling hole in end and fitting cotter pin or screwing ends and fitting nuts.

86. Persons described as employed in electrical engineering establishments:—(a) Engaged in the manufacture of switchboards, rheostats, controllers, contractors, arc lamps, electric meters (switchboard and house service), commutators, electrical brush gear, and collectors; (b) electrical machine assemblers and other workmen.

87. Cartmen employed in a mechanical engineering establishment.

88. Roller coverers engaged at works forming part of a mechanical engineering establishment.

89. Persons employed by manufacturers of metal sanitary fittings, principally baths, water-closets, cisterns, bath-taps, valves, and brackets, &c.:—(a) French polishers of woodwork (all female); (b) joiners' shop hands and machine men who are engaged in making closet seats and cabinet enclosures for lavatories; (c) copper and tinsmiths; (d) metal polishers; (e) painters who put paint or enamel on baths, &c.; (f) iron enamellers; (g) bath fitters; (h) cistern fitters; (i) iron turners and borers.

90. Persons employed by a firm of terra cotta manufacturers:—(a) Tile fixers on walls and floors, i.e., men who go to different jobs and fix the tiles; (b) masons and labourers engaged in chipping and grinding terra cotta blocks prior to delivery; (c) terra cotta fixers, that is, men who go to building jobs and fix the terra cotta blocks.

91. Persons employed by a firm of shipbuilders:—(a) Cutting and sewing sails, awnings, and tarpaulins, and fitting same on ships; (b) upholsterers and upholsterers sewers.

92. Persons employed by a firm of contractors, employed in connection with construction of docks:—(a) Engineer's chainmen; (b) boatmen in attendance at contractors' material jetty, laying and shifting moorings, attendance on vessels, pontoon work, &c.; (c) crew of steam tug engaged in towage.

93. Joiners engaged in manufacture of display stands for showing goods in shops and exhibitions.

94. Persons employed by a firm of sewing-machine manufacturers:—(a) Sheet-metal and wire workers described as engaged in two branches of metal and wirework, using both hand and

machine tools; one branch is employed making boxes and bins for holding stock, the other branch in installing bins as fixtures in the firm's store-rooms, erecting wire partitions and attending to maintenance of existing department erections; these workmen are intermittently employed at either occupation; (b) needle-makers; (c) machinists and handworkers employed in the cabinet section; (d) washers, dippers, stovers, sanders, transferers, cleaners, varnishers, polishers, scrapers (by hand), sand scrapers, improvers, employed in connection with japanning and ornamentation; (e) transferers, etchers, platers and lacquerers; (f) transfer-makers, employed in the printing department.

95. Wood trellis makers.

96. Persons employed by manufacturers of non-conducting materials for boiler and pipe covering: (a) described as engaged in the mixing of material by machinery (pan mill, &c.), making sectional covering and all classes of sheet-iron work; (b) granulating cork by machinery, compressing into blocks, drying and cutting into required sizes; (c) applying non-conducting materials to boilers and pipes on board ships and in buildings.

97. Glass embossers and painters on glass, employed by manufacturers of shop fronts and shop fittings, described as practically in every instance finished in the workshop. Glaziers cutting glass for the above.

98. (a) Action makers, furniture filers, gun barrel filers, gun stockers and engravers employed on the premises of a firm of sporting gun and rifle manufacturers, but paying rent for use of stand and vice and for gas supplied by the firm, and at liberty to go in and out of the factory whenever they choose (in working hours); (b) underhands employed and paid by the above; (c) outworkers employed by persons mentioned in (a); (d) underhands employed by the above outworkers; (e) outworkers working in their own shops, rent of which they themselves pay: (1) working entirely for one particular firm; (2) working for a variety of firms; (f) underhands employed by persons mentioned in (e).

99. Hackle and gill makers described as engaged in the drilling, filing, and setting of all classes of cylinder and roller staves for carding machines.

100. Persons employed in the bending, fitting, brazing, filing, polishing and plating of handle bars for cycles and motor cycles.

101. Persons employed in the manufacture of steel tubes for use in the construction of cycles.

102. Sheet metal workers employed in the manufacture of metal gear cases and petrol tanks, for cycles and motor cycles.

103. Persons employed in terra cotta making.

104. Persons employed by glass bottle manufacturers: (a) Building glass melting tanks; (b) fire-clay block dressers; (c) bottle mould-making.

105. Persons employed by manufacturers of sheet metal and tubular-pressed parts for cycle frames, such as handle bar and frame lugs, bottom brackets, &c.: (a) Women on power and hand frames; (b) tool makers, men and youths; (c) labourers carrying work.

106. Persons employed by a manufacturer of adding machines: Grinders, filers-up, drilling machine hands, steel carbonisers and hardeners of parts, platers and polishers, enamellers, power press operators, automatic screw machine hands, capstan lathe hands, milling machine hands, turners, tool makers, spring makers, straighteners, assemblers, labourers, cleaners of parts, inspectors of parts, packers.

107. Tool makers employed by manufacturers of cables and telephone instruments, described as: Millers, grinders, turners, jig and gauge makers, sharpeners, stamp cutters, and engravers.

108. Workmen employed in the manufacture of the finer parts of torpedoes (balancing arrangements and gyroscopes).

109. Window blind makers and fixers.

110. Persons employed in the manufacture of safes and strong-rooms.

111. Employees of Harbour Commissioners: (a) Rockbreaker men; (b) workmen employed in connection with the filling in or excavating of land, undeveloped or reclaimed.

112. Electricians employed by contractors in connection with the generation and distribution of electrical power for temporary work in the construction of docks.

113. Carpenter and joiner employed at nickel and cobalt refinery and German silver rolling and wire mills, in making tanks and cases, doing repairs and odd jobs.

114. Workmen making wood patterns for brick dies, wheels, bearings, &c., turning up brick machine rollers and general repairs of brick machinery.

115. Workmen employed at ironworks: (a) Repairing cupolas and works on premises connected with engineering and iron founding; (b) attending a sawmill used only for cutting up timber for colliery use, when not employed at mill works as a general colliery carpenter.

116. Carters employed by building contractors, carting materials to and from jobs, stable work, looking after horses, &c.

117. Fitters, mechanics, framesmiths, engaged in building and repairing frames for making elastic hosiery.

118. Men employed by a firm of handkerchiefs hemstitchers in keeping sewing machines repaired, adjusted and in good running order.

119. Men employed by reed, rib and heald stave manufacturers in sawing and planing reeds, ribs and heald staves.

120. Men employed by tile manufacturers in the manufacture of glazed and unglazed tiles from clay, &c., throughout until ready for fixing in hearths, grates, or on walls or floors, fixers of tiles on walls or floors.

121. Men employed by a firm of engineers in cutting and preparing leather for pumps and other machinery.

122. Strap piecer employed by firm of calico printers.

123. Men employed by firm of engineers solely in painting machines when finished by erectors.

124. Men employed by tin mine owners: (a) Carpenters, fitters, smiths and drillsmiths employed in repairs and maintenance of mine machinery, &c.; (b) electricians employed in maintaining and repairing transmission line and electrical appliances.

125. Persons employed by firm of wireworkers and wirecloth weavers in the manufacture and fitting up of wire guards over rooflights and ventilation panels for ships.

126. Men employed by a firm of ship brokers in the pitwood trade: (a) Quartering props out of the round piece with the circular saw; (b) cross cutting long lengths into shorter lengths with the circular saw.

127. Gas meter makers, employed by a firm of braziers and sheet metal workers.

128. Persons employed by a firm of millstone builders in the shaping by hand labour of natural blocks of stone into various forms, and fitting of same together into millstones, or in the mixing together of ground natural stone with cement and other chemicals or materials to form artificial millstones.

129. Stone dresser employed by a firm of red oxide makers in preparing stones to be used for grinding purposes for their own mills only.

130. Persons employed by a firm of encaustic tile manufacturers: (a) Mosaic workers engaged in fixing mosaic on paper in factory only; (b) polishers removing from glazed tiles imperfections caused during the process of firing; (c) labourers.

131. Sawmillers, &c., employed by a firm of timber merchants and timber preservers in the preparation of timber for preservation and for railway sleepers.

132. Persons employed by a firm of cyclostyle duplicator manufacturers in the making of: (a) The neo-cyclostyle; (b) the automatic cyclostyle; (c) the rotary cyclostyle.

133. Persons employed by smelters of gold, silver, lead and antimony ores in the repairing of furnaces which have become corroded with the heat and the action of the fluxes used, and in the repairing of furnace flues, &c.

134. Lathe, press and other machinists, assemblers and makers engaged in the manufacture of lugs for cycle frames, chain wheels, cranks, hubs, brakes for cycles and other vehicles and machines.

#### 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 payable:—

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

14a. Engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters and joiners, engaged in repairing steamers and not being usually members of a ship's crew.

15. Workmen described as smiths and mechanics in textile mills who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of maintenance and upkeep of machinery. (Application 16.)

16. Workmen employed by a firm whose business is that of seed crushers, oil cake manufacturers and oil refiners, and described as fitters and smiths who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of the maintenance and upkeep of machinery. (Application 10.)

17. Workmen employed by a firm whose business is that of seed crushers, oil cake manufacturers and oil refiners, and described as bricklayers and joiners, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of construction, alteration, repair, decoration, or demolition of buildings. (Application 10.)

19. Workmen described as bricklayers, plumbers, painters, scaffolders, plasterers, and the labourers of each, who are employed by firms of millers, and are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of construction, alteration, repair, decoration, or demolition of buildings.

20. Workmen described as follows: Fitters, turners or finishers, erectors, millwrights, planers, borers, slotters, screwers, shapers, iron sawyers grinders (iron and steel), glazers, millers, polishers, buffers and drillers (machine), machinemens (other than those specified), drillers (hand), smiths, smiths' strikers, tool-smiths, tool makers, employed in a mechanical engineering establishment.

Iron moulders, coremakers, iron dressers, cupolamen, moulders (machine): (a) Employed in an iron foundry, part of a mechanical engineering establishment; (b) employed in an iron foundry, not part of a mechanical engineering establishment.

23. Workmen and their helpers and labourers employed in factories and workshops which are engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of castings of brass, white metal, gun metal or other copper alloys for use as parts of the products of a mechanical engineering establishment, and described as follows: Core makers, casters, moulders, dressers, polishers, finishers, fitters. (Application 25.)

26. Bricklayers, slaters, and the labourers of each, employed by a tramway company, and engaged wholly or mainly in the construction, alteration, repair and decoration or demolition of buildings.

The decision as to carters is reserved. (Application 19.)

29. Workmen employed by a spinning and weaving company, and described as (a) carpenters, mechanics, if employed wholly or mainly in the repair of buildings and machinery; (b) apprentices to the workmen described in (a), if of the age of 16 or upwards, and employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour, and if working under a contract of service with employer, whether expressed or implied, oral or in writing, but provided they are not indentured apprentices.



33. Persons employed in lathing, dressing slates, gutters and spouting; slating, tiling and rendering lead gutters, lead flushing and aprons and counter flushing.

38. Workmen employed by a firm of builders' merchants, and described as masons and tilers, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of construction, alteration, repair, decoration, or demolition of buildings.

39. Workmen employed in a railway wagon or iron works, and described as follows: (1) Wagon makers, builders and repairers of railway wagons; (2) blacksmiths and strikers (manufacturers and repairers of railway wagon ironwork); (3) painters and letterers of railway wagons; (4) labourers assisting above classes of workmen; (5) foremen if employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour.

43. Fitters, turners, machinists, smiths, strikers, millwrights, and their helpers and labourers who are employed in steel, bar and timplat works, and engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of machinery, and are also payable in respect of carpenters, joiners and masons, and their helpers and labourers who are employed as above, and are engaged wholly or mainly in the construction, alteration, repair, decoration, or demolition of buildings. (Application 36.)

44. Workmen engaged in the work of fixing stone or the preparation or dressing of stone (exclusive of slate) to finished dimensions for use in connection with any trade set out in Schedule VI. of the National Insurance Act, 1911. (Applications 1, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 38.)

The question of sett makers is reserved. (Application 28.)

46. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of construction, repair, or decoration of cycles.

50. Goods hoist attendants employed in a mechanical engineering establishment. (Application 53.)

51. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of shells and cartridge cases for use in connection with artillery. (Application 54.)

54. Workmen described as bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, painters, scaffolders, plasterers, and the labourers of each, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of construction, alteration, repair, decoration or demolition of buildings in connection with businesses other than those included under the trades specified in Schedule VI. of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

58. Workmen described as smiths and mechanics, and labourers of each, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of maintenance and upkeep of machinery in connection with businesses other than those included under the trades specified in Schedule VI. of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

62. Workmen employed in a malleable iron foundry and described as engaged in the work of moulding, core-making, annealing, dressing and general labour.

63. Workmen employed by gun manufacturers and described as follows:—(1) Barrel filers; (2) barrel borer; (3) screwers; (4) finishers; (5) engravers and inlayers; (6) viewers passing work and adjusting small faults, if employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour.

The question of storemen and packers is reserved.

64. Workmen employed by a firm of brickmakers and described as:—(1) Bricklayers and labourers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of repairing and rebuilding brick kilns; (2) wheelwrights who are engaged wholly or mainly in repairing carts and wagons; (3) tile fixers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of fixing tiles to walls of new or existing buildings; (4) mechanics who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of maintenance and upkeep of machinery; (5) carpenters and plumbers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of repairing buildings.

The question of terracotta makers and fixers and tile fixers is under consideration. The decision on a previous application will be announced in the Board of Trade Journal in a fortnight or three weeks' time.

66. Joiners in the employ of a Borough Council if engaged wholly or mainly in the work of repairs to the internal fixed woodwork of school buildings.

75. Workmen employed by a firm of wire rope manufacturers and described as fitters, and the labourers to assist them, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of maintenance and upkeep of machinery.

85. Workmen described as wheelwrights engaged at works forming part of a mechanical engineering establishment.

86. Workmen employed in a mechanical engineering establishment and described as follows:—Cranemen (hand or power), enginemen (stationary engines), firemen (stationary engines), boilermen.

88. Workmen and their helpers and labourers employed in factories and workshops which are engaged wholly or mainly in producing manufactures for use as parts of the products of a mechanical engineering establishment, and described as follows:—(1) Sheet metal workers; (2) persons engaged in the manufacture of copper fittings and appliances (coppersmiths, etc.).

The question is still under consideration as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of forgers, including drop forgers. (Application 52.)

89. Workmen (including helpers and labourers) employed in factories and workshops which are engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of steel castings for use as parts of the products of a mechanical engineering establishment, and in machine shops in connection with the manufacture of such steel castings.

The question is still under consideration as to whether contributions are payable in respect of persons employed in steel foundries not covered by the above decision. (Application 52.)

90. Workmen described as gun press workers employed in the manufacture of ordnance who are engaged in the work of making tubes or covers for guns. (Application 12.)

103. Workmen employed at a cartridge works, and described as:—(1) Smiths and mechanics and their assistants engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of machinery. (2) Carpenters, joiners, bricklayers and their labourers, &c., engaged wholly or mainly in the repair and addition to buildings. The question of sawmilling in connection with the above is reserved. (Application 37.)

106. Workmen employed by a firm of lime, cement, brick and slate merchants, and described as slaters and tilers, and their labourers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of construction, alteration, repair, decoration or demolition of buildings.

110. Workmen (a) engaged wholly or mainly in the work of fixing stone, or the preparation or dressing of stone (excluding slate) to finished dimensions for use in connection with any trade set out in the Sixth Schedule of the National Insurance Act, 1911; (b) employed by a contractor as masons and carpenters and their labourers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of construction, alteration, repair, decoration, or demolition of buildings.

113. Workmen employed by a firm of roofing felt manufacturers and roof contractors, and engaged in the work of fixing roofs of timber covered with felt and borne by wooden lattice girders resting on the walls.

114. Workmen employed by a firm of cattle food manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of machinery and engines.

**B.—The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:—**

9. Workmen employed as spring makers, making volute, spiral and laminated springs. (Application 4.)

10. Workmen in the service of an electric supply corporation employed as follows:—(1) Switch board attendants to operate switch gear on switch board and regulate voltage on main; (2) motor generator attendants to attend to switch boards connected with the control of motor generators and look after the proper running of the motor generators and keep them clean; (3) battery attendants to look after the proper maintenance of the electric accumulator and replace plates when necessary; (4) testers to test and connect installations and arc lamp series; (5) meter readers, to read all meters in consumers' premises.

11. Workmen employed as bedstead casters. (Application 11.)

12. Workmen employed as galvanisers. (Application 2.)

14. Workmen employed as wire drawers, galvanisers, wire cleaners and testers, bar, strip, hoop and wire rod rollers. (Application 23.)

15. Workmen employed in textile mills, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of driving, tenting or minding engines or stoking boilers. (Application 16.)

16. Workmen employed by a firm whose business is that of seed crushers, oil cake manufacturers and oil refiners, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of driving, tenting or minding engines or stoking boilers. (Application 10.)

18. Workmen employed by paint manufacturers who are engaged in the manufacture of sulphide of zinc, washable water paint, enamels, varnishes, dry colours, levigating and paint grinding.

21. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of:—(a) Steel ship and boiler plates, steel bars and sheets; (b) iron plates, bars, sheets and strips; (c) pig iron from the ore; (d) tubes from strips; (e) rivets, bolts and nuts from the steel and iron unless made in a mechanical engineering establishment. (Application 15.)

22. Workmen employed by a firm of confectionery manufacturers, and described as farrier, farrier's mate, and knife grinder.

24. Workmen employed by firms of millers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of:—(1) Steam, gas or oil engine drivers; (2) stokers or gas plant attendants; (3) steam and petrol wagon drivers; (4) motor-car drivers; (5) dynamo and electric motor attendants; and who are not engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of machinery.

30. Persons described as umbrella stick manufacturers, and engaged in the work of stick bending, stick straightening, stick mounting, stick punicing, and stick scotching.

31. Workmen described as engine drivers employed by a District Council (a) with Council's steam engines at the water-works; (b) at sewage pumping station with oil engines, who are engaged wholly or mainly in driving the engines, and not engaged wholly or mainly in repairing the same.

35. Persons employed in piercing, raising, cutting out, marking, grinding, slitting pen blanks in hand and power presses and pen grinding bobs.

36. Ploughmen engaged in experimenting with agricultural implements.

38. Workmen employed by a firm of builders' merchants, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of unloading barges of bricks or cleaning offices.

40. Workmen engaged in the work of quarrying stone, including the process of scabbling or other rough dressing. (Application 31.)

42. Workmen employed by a firm of dyers and described as stillmen who are engaged wholly or mainly in attending to the stills and condensers of the distilling plant, and are not engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of machinery.

45. A workman engaged wholly or mainly in the work of forging and fitting steel work connected with the manufacture of surgical appliances.

46. Boys in a cycle shop under the age of 16, nor in respect of workmen who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of

cleaning the shop, cleaning cycles, running errands, doing odd jobs and repairing on an occasion a puncture or acting as shop assistant.

48. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of supervision of weavers and assisting same when necessary, but contributions are payable in respect of workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of maintenance and upkeep of machinery.

49. Brass founders and other brass workers: (a) casting and finishing gas and electric light fittings in brass or other copper alloy for use in connection with buildings, ships and vehicles; (b) casting, machining or finishing window furniture and other brass hardware required in building, shipbuilding, cabinet-making, and in the construction of vehicles; (c) casting and finishing brass taps and other water fittings required by plumbers in fitting up buildings, ships and vehicles.

50. Workmen employed in a mechanical engineering establishment, and described as timekeepers, watchmen, storekeepers, draughtsmen, tracers, gatemen, weighmen, passenger hoist attendants, closet attendants, office attendants, commissionaires, clerks and typists (male and female), office errand boys. (Application 53.)

51. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of cartridge cases for use in connection with small arms. (Application 54.)

52. Workmen engaged in the work of filing, making, polishing, lacquering and putting together electroliers, chandeliers, brackets and mirror fire screens.

53. Workmen described as farriers and farriers' mates who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of shoeing horses.

55. Workmen described as engine tenters, engine drivers and stokers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of driving, tenting or minding engines or stoking boilers in connection with businesses other than those specified in Schedule VI. to the National Insurance Act, 1911.

56. A workman engaged wholly or mainly in the work of cleaning bicycles and windows and sweeping the floor.

59. Workmen employed by builders' factors, coal, sand and gravel merchants, and described as boatmen engaged in dredging sand and gravel from the river bed, working the boat, and delivering cargo at wharf.

60. A brickyard manager, engaged wholly or mainly in the work of overlooking workmen's books, attending to sale tickets, and generally supervising business.

65. A workman employed by a Borough Council and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of driving a steam motor wagon.

67. Workmen described as follows:—(1) Metal name plate makers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of cutting metal to size by hand and polishing same, engraving names thereon, making mural letters for signs, fixing name plates and letters on buildings; (2) sign writers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of writing signs and writing on office doors, gilding letters, &c.

69. Workmen described as makers of tin canisters who are engaged wholly or mainly in working presses, shears, seaming and trimming machines, soldering and delivering goods by hand-cart. Contributions are payable in respect of workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of machinery.

70. Workmen described as bass dressers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of dyeing and dressing the rough Piassava used in ordinary stiff yard brooms.

71. A workman described as a typefounder who is engaged wholly or mainly in the work of type casting and dressing.

72. Workmen described as optical brass turners who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of light brass turning by hand tools, articles such as cases for pocket aneroid barometers, prismatic compass cases, Biram anemometer, Verschoyle transit cases, and generally, by hand turning tools and a lathe the various brass parts included under the heading of optical brass turning.

74. Workmen employed by a cabinet maker and furniture upholsterer, and described as: (1) Engaged in the work of upholstering furniture and making up bedding (for sale in retail shop). (2) Engaged in the work of: Cabinet making, cabinet repairing, cabinet polishing, furniture making of all kinds, for sale in retail shop.

75. Workmen employed by a firm of wire rope manufacturers, and described as cranemen and enginemen, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of driving, tenting, or minding machinery, nor in respect of workmen described as splicers.

76. Workmen described as sawyers and other machinists who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of chair-making and the machining incidental thereto.

77. Workmen described as packing-case makers, sawmill coopers who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of making packing-cases and aerated water boxes.

78. Workmen employed on an estate, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of driving, tenting, or minding steam cranes and locomotives or stoking boilers.

80. Workmen described as: (1) persons engaged in the manufacture of telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus. (2) persons engaged in the manufacture of electric cables. (Applications 56 and 55.)

81. Workmen employed by a firm of wholesale tea dealers, and engaged wholly or mainly in cutting up empty tea chests to make into smaller boxes for use in tea trade.

83. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of working maltsters.

84. Workmen described as domestic tinware and general sheet-metal workers who are engaged wholly or mainly as makers of bread tins, strainers, cans, and as general stampers and piercers in sheet metal and in electroplating.

87. Masons who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of the preparation or dressing of stone for monuments of a simple

character, such as are ordinarily found in cemeteries, or for mural tablets, or who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of fixing such stones. (Application 27.)

91. Workmen employed by a firm of bedding manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of wire, straw, hair, and wool mattress making.

92. Workmen employed by a firm of manufacturing silver-smiths, and engaged in the manufacture of silver ware, cups, caskets, etc., involving use of gas blowpipe, turning lathes, polishing lathe and hammering of metal.

95. A workman described as a labourer who is engaged wholly or mainly in the work of assisting a coppersmith in the re-tinning of kitchen utensils.

94. A workman employed by a railway company, and described as an engine cleaner engaged solely in engine cleaning, not repairing or fitting, nor having the control of any machinery.

95. Workmen employed at a confectionery works, and engaged in cutting wood in the sawmill for the purpose of making boxes and packing-cases.

96. Workmen engaged in the work of making packing-cases and wooden boxes for all commercial purposes.

97. Workmen employed by an Urban District Council, and engaged in the work of road repairing, cleansing, and watering, sewer cleansing, lamplighting and extinguishing, night-soil removal and dry asphalt employees, public market attendants, public bath attendants and laundrymen, public park rangers, water and lighting inspector and assistant, sewage farm attendants.

The question of sewer repairing is reserved.

98. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making hand-hammered and drolled or tommed chain. (Application 59.)

99. Workmen employed by a firm of lime burners, and engaged in the work of excavating limestone from quarry, transporting same to open kilns, burning same therein, and transporting to railway, etc.

100. Workmen employed by a firm of printers and stationers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of composing, machining (that is, printing formes of type which have been set up), wire stitching, folding, perforating, etc.

101. Workmen employed by a firm of contractors (works of construction), and described as follows:—(1) Gangers not employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour. (2) Quarrymen engaged wholly or mainly in quarrying stone. (3) Chef and assistants engaged wholly or mainly in cooking food. (4) Boot repairers engaged wholly or mainly in repairing boots for workmen employed in water and concrete.

102. Workmen employed at a cartridge works. (1) Who are engaged wholly or mainly in the filling and packing of ammunition of all types and components of same, including percussion caps and fuzes. (2) Who are engaged wholly or mainly in joinery work for making instrument cases and chests. (3) Who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of driving, tenting and minding engines and stoking boilers in connection with the heating arrangements. (Application 37.)

105. Workmen employed by a firm of lime, cement, brick and slate merchants, and described as carmen and horse-keepers, yardmen, sack repairers, sub-contractors, cranemen, barge captains and mates, and in respect of the labourers of each.

107. Workmen employed by a town council, and engaged in sweeping streets and emptying ashpits, and as furnace men, mortar grinders and labourers, where all the town's refuse is burnt and ground into mortar for building purposes.

103. Workmen described as brassfounders and brassfinishers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of founding and finishing brass work for fire-extinguishing purposes used by fire brigades, but are not engaged in the work of constructing fire engines.

109. Workmen employed by a firm of electrical insulating material makers, and engaged in softening a compound (made of asbestos and gums) on hot plates, and placing same in dies or moulds, which are closed and opened by machinery.

111. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the work of:—(a) agricultural labourers working under farmers; (b) quarrying stone, including the process of scabbling or other rough dressing; (c) contractor taking contracts and not employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour; (d) gentleman's servants, gardener, coachman, butler and labouring men employed about gentleman's place.

112. Workmen employed by a firm of roofing felt manufacturers and roof contractors, and engaged in the work of manufacturing felt.

115. Workmen employed by a firm of cotton spinners, and described as operative cotton spinners, card and blowing-room operatives, ring spinners, winders, beamers and reelers and warehousemen (packers).

116. Workmen employed in shipbuilding establishments, and described as timekeepers, watchmen, draughtsmen, tracers, closet and office attendants, commissionaires, clerks, typists, and office errand boys, storekeepers, gatemen, weighmen, passenger hoist attendants, female clerks and typists.

117. Workmen employed by a firm of wire rope manufacturers and engaged wholly or mainly in attending the machines which place the wires round each other in the formation of the rope, and in placing the material in position in machines before they are started.

118. Workmen employed by a pick and tool manufacturer, and engaged in file-cutting by hand and making pliers by hand.

119. Workmen employed by a firm of stampers, piercers, die sinkers, and press tool makers, and engaged in making miscellaneous metal stampings, such as:—(1) Labels or name plates; (2) tin tallies for wire drawers; (3) reward checks for schools; (4) checks for clubs, &c.; (5) workmen's time checks; (6) coal-bag



labels; (7) advertising tokens and medals; (8) labels for patentees; (9) punches for leather, wood, or metal.

120. Workmen employed by a firm of oil manufacturers and refiners, manure, &c. manufacturers, and described as:—(1) Engaged wholly or mainly in the work of cranemen (hand). (2) General labourers rolling casks, filling carts and acting as horse-men, press hand and extractors.

121. Workmen who are engaged wholly or mainly in the work of supervising men operating cigarette-making machines.

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

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

**LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.**

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

**(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.**

**INCAPACITY FROM PHYSICAL DEFECT: DEFECT RESULT OF ACCIDENT: RIGHT TO COMPENSATION.**

Where a workman suffers personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, he is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, as long as he is suffering from partial or total incapacity due to such injury.

A workman was struck in the eye by a piece of steel in the course of his employment, with the result that the sight of that eye was entirely destroyed. The fact, however, that he was blind in one eye was not apparent, and he was able to resume his employment at the same rate of wages as before the accident. Some years afterwards the workman was again injured in the blind eye in the course of his employment, and the eye had to be removed. The fact that he was blind in one eye then became apparent, and in consequence he was unable to obtain work. Accordingly he claimed compensation; but the county court judge refused to make an award in his favour, on the ground that he was just as fit to do work after the second accident as before it, and therefore he was not suffering from incapacity due to the second accident. The Court of Appeal affirmed this decision, and the workman appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords allowed the appeal, holding that when a man had a physical defect which made his labour unsaleable there was incapacity within the meaning of the Act due to that defect; and if the defect were the result of an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, compensation would be payable.—*Ball v. William Hunt and Sons, Limited.*—House of Lords. 13th May, 1912.

**PARTIAL INCAPACITY: CAPACITY FOR LIGHT WORK: INABILITY TO OBTAIN SUITABLE WORK.**

A workman having been injured, in circumstances entitling him to compensation, recovered sufficiently to do light work, and his employers found him work which he was able to do. They then agreed to pay him compensation at a rate calculated upon the difference between the wages he was earning before and after the accident. Having continued at this light work for a year and a half, he was dismissed on the occasion of a reduction in their staff being made by his employers. He was then unable to obtain suitable work in the district. He accordingly applied for a review of the compensation payable to him, on the ground that he was totally incapacitated for work in consequence of the accident. The Sheriff refused to make an award in his favour on the ground that he was able to do certain work, and his inability to obtain that work was not due to the accident. The Court of Session upheld this decision, and the workman appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords held that the man having been brought by an accident into a condition in which he was unable to obtain work in or near the district in which he lived was entitled to compensation on the basis of total incapacity resulting from the accident. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*McDonald v. Wilson's and Clyde Coal Company.*—House of Lords. 13th May, 1912.

**INJURY IN COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT BY NEGLIGENCE OF THIRD PARTY: RIGHT OF EMPLOYER TO DECLARATION OF RELIEF FROM LIABILITY.**

Where injury, for which compensation is payable, was caused to a workman in circumstances creating a legal liability in some person, other than the employer, to pay damages, the workman is entitled either to compensation from his employer or to damages from the third party, but not to both. If he recovers compensation, the employer is entitled to be indemnified by the third party so liable to pay damages.

A farm labourer while driving a horse and cart along a highway was run into and injured by a motor-car. The injured man claimed compensation from his employers, whereupon the employers brought an action against the owner of the motor-car for a declaration that the defendant was liable in respect of the claim, and that the plaintiffs were relieved of liability.

The Court of Session refused to make the declaration claimed, and the plaintiffs appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords held that the plaintiffs were entitled to

the declaration they asked for, and the appeal was allowed.—*Kay's Trustees v. Griffith.*—House of Lords. 15th May, 1912.

**AGREEMENT FOR COMPENSATION INVOLVING CONTRACTING OUT OF ACT: RIGHT TO AWARD.**

No contract (except one substituting the provisions of a certified scheme for the provisions of the Act) whereby a workman relinquishes any right to compensation given him by the Act is valid at law. If any question as to compensation arises which is not settled by agreement, such question is to be determined by arbitration as provided by the Act.

A workman met with an accident in the course of his employment, by which he lost the greater part of one of his hands. His wages were 25s. a week, and by agreement the employers paid him 12s. 6d. a week compensation. After some months the workman took proceedings to obtain an award of compensation; but his claim was resisted by the employers on the ground that an agreement had been come to between the parties. At the hearing in proof of the alleged agreement a receipt was produced which the workman had signed, and which contained an agreement that the 12s. 6d. a week should be paid only while the employers were of opinion that the workman's incapacity continued. The Sheriff-Substitute decided that this receipt was a form of contracting-out contrary to the Act, and that the only way in which the workman could protect himself from his employers constituting themselves the sole judges as to when the compensation should terminate was by claiming an award. He therefore made an award as claimed. The employers appealed.

The Court of Session dismissed the appeal, holding that it was for the Sheriff-Substitute alone to decide as to the meaning of the receipt; and, accepting his decision that it had the effect of depriving the workman of some of his rights under the Act, they held that the workman was entitled to have his position legally determined by an award.—*Hunter v. John Brown and Company.*—Court of Session. 28th May, 1912.

**(2) Trade Union Acts.**

**TRADE DISPUTES ACT: WHEN IS THERE A DISPUTE? UNION MEN REFUSING TO WORK WITH NON-UNION MEN.**

By the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, an act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute is not 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.

A firm of stevedores carried on the business of discharging cargoes from ships into lighters and barges, and they employed dock labourers for such work. While men in their employ were thus engaged in discharging a cargo into a barge, the delegate of a trade union came on to the ship, and told the men that the master of the barge had not got a union ticket. The men thereupon immediately stopped work. The employers brought an action against the delegate for damages for wrongfully and maliciously inducing their servants to break their contracts and cease work. The defence was that the action could not be maintained, because what the defendant had done was done by him in contemplation and furtherance of a trade dispute. It was contended, however, for the plaintiffs, that no dispute was in fact in existence or in contemplation. The judge held that the communication to the men by the defendant of the information that the master of the barge was not a union man did not of itself amount to inducement or persuasion. He further held that there was a dispute between the dockers and the bargemen, and that therefore the action was not maintainable. He therefore gave judgment for the defendant.—*Scrutton's, Limited, v. Lewis.*—King's Bench Division. 3rd May, 1912.

**(3) Friendly Societies Act.**

**CLAIM FOR BENEFIT: CLAIM OUT OF TIME: DEFAULT OF SOCIETY'S OFFICERS: RIGHT OF BENEFICIARY.**

By the rules of a friendly society a claim for benefit on the death of a member of the society had to be made by sending in a certificate. This certificate was in four parts, the first and second of which had to be filled up and signed by the claimant and a medical man, while the other two parts had to be signed by the overman and local officers; and the completed certificate had to be sent to the chief secretary of the society within thirty-five days of the death.

On the death of a member his widow claimed to be entitled to a sum of money under the rules of the society. She sent in her claim to the local branch in time, with the signatures of herself and the medical man duly affixed. The certificate was not signed by the overman or local officers until after the expiration of the thirty-five days, and the society refused to pay the amount claimed. The widow then brought an action in the County Court to recover the money, but the County Court judge dismissed the claim on the ground that the rules of the society had not been complied with, as the required certificates had not been signed within the prescribed period of thirty-five days, although the document containing the certificates had been sent in by the claimant in good time. The plaintiff appealed to the High Court, but the judges of that court failed to agree, and the case was taken to the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal on the ground that the delay was due entirely to persons employed by the society, and that therefore the society could not rely on their delay as an answer to the claim.—*Wright v. Northumberland and Durham Miners' Permanent Benefit Society.*—Court of Appeal. 17th May, 1912.

**PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.**

The results of the ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the Table below:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on		
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	
<b>Coal.</b>	1912.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Durham .. .. . (Average of all classes of coal at pits mouth)	Jan.—Mar.	8 1.47	+ 0 6.29	+ 0 7.19	
<b>Pig Iron.</b>					
West of Scotland .. .. .	Feb.—April	58 0.56	+ 3 5.98	+ 4 0.56	
<b>Manufactured Iron.</b>					
North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars, and angles.)		127 6.25	- 0 4.98	+ 0 11.21	
Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.)		140 5.28	+ 4 2.54	+ 10 9.44	
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	Mar.—April	126 6.04	+ 3 8.78	+ 2 11.04	

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 3½ per cent.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland were increased by 5 per cent.

Manufactured Iron.—In the Midlands the wages of puddlers were advanced by 3d. per ton, and those of millmen by 2½ per cent., whilst in the North of England and the West of Scotland wages remain unchanged, as a result of the ascertainment 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 June 1st, 1912.

The figures in the following Table are based on Returns from 225 Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, and 132 in Scotland:—

District.	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on June 1st, 1912.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Mar. 1st, 1912.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on June 1st, 1911.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and Yorkshire .. .	7½	5½	6.35	7½	5½	6.38	7½	5½	6.26
Lancs. & Cheshire ..	6½	5	5.96	7	4½	5.75	6½	4½	5.63
N. Mid. Counties ..	6	5	5.43	5½	5	5.22	5½	5	5.15
W. do. do. ..	6	5	5.69	6	5	5.50	6	5	5.44
S. do. do. ..	6	5	5.49	6	5	5.26	6	4½	5.21
Eastern Counties ..	6½	5	5.89	6	5	5.61	6	5	5.37
London .. .. .	6	5	5.94	6	5	5.63	6	5	5.44
S. E. Counties ..	6½	5½	6.10	6	5½	5.94	6	5½	5.90
S. W. Counties, Wales & Mon. }	6	5	5.75	6	5	5.66	6	5	5.54
England and Wales }	7½	5	5.81	7½	4½	5.63	7½	4½	5.56
SCOTLAND.									
Northern Counties ..	7	5½	6.30	7	5	5.98	6½	5½	5.78
Eastern Counties ..	7½	5	6.45	7	5	6.28	6½	5	5.92
Lanarkshire .. ..	6½	6	6.03	6½	6	6.03	6	5½	5.60
Other Southern Counties ..	7	6	6.43	6½	6	6.41	6½	5½	5.98
Scotland .. .. .	7½	5	6.37	7	5	6.23	6½	5	5.86
Great Britain ..	7½	5	6.02	7½	4½	5.85	7½	4½	5.67

The mean of the prices for June 1st, 1912, shows a slight increase as compared with March 1st, 1912. As compared with a year ago an increase of 35d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on June 1st, 1912, have been received from 140

of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district:—

District.	June 1st, 1912.			May 1st, 1912.			June 1st, 1911.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
London:—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W. ..	6	5½	5.8	6	5½	5.8	5½	4½	5.1
E. & N.E. ..	6	5½	5.7	6	5½	5.7	5½	5	5.3
S.E. ..	5½	5	5.5	5½	5	5.5	5	5	5.2
S.W. ..	6½	5½	5.8	6½	5½	5.8	5½	5	5.2
W. & W.C. ..	6	6	6.0	6	6	6.0	6	5½	5.6
N. Counties & Yorks. Lancs. & Cheshire ..	6½	5½	6.1	6½	5½	6.0	6½	5	5.6
Midlands ..	6	5	5.5	6	5	5.5	6	4½	5.2
Eastern Counties ..	6	5	5.6	6	5	5.6	6	5	5.4
Southern Counties ..	6½	5½	6.1	6½	5	6.1	6	5	5.9
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.7	6	4½	5.6
Scotland .. .. .	7	6	6.4	7	6	6.3	6½	5	5.7
Great Britain ..	7	5	5.8	7	5	5.8	6½	4½	5.5

Compared with a month ago the mean of the predominant prices remains unchanged. Compared with June 1st, 1911, an increase of 3d. 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 under:—

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on June 1st, 1912.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Last Change.	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am't per 4 lbs.
London .. .. .	d. 5½ & 6	d.	d.	Feb. '12	+ ½
Birmingham ..	5½ & 6	- ½	..	May '12	- ½
Bolton .. .. .	6	..	+ ½	April '12	+ ½
Bristol .. .. .	6	..	+ ½	Feb. '12	+ ½
Cardiff .. .. .	6	..	+ ½	1st April '12	+ ½
Derby .. .. .	5½	..	+ ½	April '12	+ ½
Hull .. .. .	6	..	..	June '10	- ½
Ipswich .. .. .	6	..	+ ½	March '12	+ ½
Leeds .. .. .	6	..	+ ½	May '10	+ ½
Leicester .. .. .	5½	..	+ ½	April '12	+ ½
Liverpool .. .. .	6	+ ½	+ 1	May '12	+ ½
Manchester .. ..	5½	..	+ ½	Oct. '11	+ ½
Middlesbrough ..	5 & 5½	..	..	March '11	- ½
Norwich .. .. .	5	..	..	Nov. '09	- ½
Nottingham .. ..	5½	..	..	June '10	- ½
Oidham .. .. .	5	..	+ ½	April '12	+ ½
Plymouth .. .. .	6	..	..	June '10	+ ½
Portsmouth .. ..	6	..	..	Oct. '10	+ ½
Potteries .. .. .	5½	..	+ 1	April '12	+ ½
Southampton ..	5½ & 6	+ ½	+ ½	May '12	+ ½
Wolverhampton ..	5½	..	+ ½	March '12	+ ½
Aberdeen .. .. .	6	+ ½	+ 1	May '12	+ ½
Dundee .. .. .	6	..	+ 1	April '12	+ ½
Edinburgh .. .. .	7	..	+ 1	April '12	+ ½
Glasgow .. .. .	6	..	+ ½	Oct. '11	+ ½
Belfast .. .. .	6	..	+ ½	1st Jan. '12	+ ½
Dublin .. .. .	6½	..	+ ½	April '12	+ ½

As compared with a month ago the price of bread has risen ½d. per 4 lbs. in Liverpool and Aberdeen. In Birmingham the predominant price on June 1st, 1912, was 5½d. and 6d. per 4 lbs.; on May 1st, 1912, it was 6d. per 4 lbs. In Southampton the predominant price on June 1st was 5½d. and 6d. per 4 lbs., as compared with 5d. and 6d. per 4 lbs. on May 1st, 1912. As compared with June 1st, 1911, the price is higher in 19 of the towns; in the remaining 8 towns no change is shown.

**II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.**

Month.	British Wheat Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	Imports. (Average Declared Value.)		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash).
		Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
1911.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.
May .. .. .	7 6	7 9	10 4	10 5
1912.				
April .. .. .	8 5½	8 8	10 8½	11 10
May .. .. .	8 9	8 6½	10 9½	11 11½

The imports of wheat during September, 1911,—May, 1912, amounted to 72,596,657 cwts., or 288,781 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1910-11. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1911—May, 1912, amounted to 7,536,123 cwts., or 167,897 cwts. less than in September, 1910—May, 1911.

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



### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during May, 1912, was 52, of which 47 were due to lead poisoning and 5 to anthrax; 8 deaths, all due to lead poisoning, were also reported. In addition, 22 cases of lead poisoning (5 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the five months ended May, 1912, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 257, as compared with 274 in the corresponding period of 1911. The number of deaths was 22 in 1912, as compared with 18 in 1911. In addition, there were 85 cases of lead poisoning (including 13 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first five months of 1912, as compared with 88 cases (including 24 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1911.

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

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

#### Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.		DEATHS.			
	Month of May, 1912.	Five months ended May, 1912.	Mnth of May, 1912.	Five months ended May, 1912.		
		1912.		1911.	1912.	1911.
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>						
Among Operatives engaged in—						
Smelting of Metals .. .. .	3	20	14	—	1	2
Brass Works .. .. .	2	4	3	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ..	—	1	4	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering .. ..	2	14	13	1	3	—
Printing .. .. .	2	11	19	—	—	1
File Cutting .. .. .	—	5	8	—	—	1
Tinning of Metals .. .. .	2	8	7	—	—	1
White Lead Works .. .. .	1	14	7	—	—	—
Red Lead Works .. .. .	—	1	5	—	—	—
China and Earthenware* .. ..	9	35	43	3	8	1
Litho-Transfer Works .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing ..	1	1	2	1	1	—
Vitreous Enamelling .. .. .	—	2	10	—	—	1
Electrical Accumulator Works	5	14	7	—	—	—
Paint and Colour Works .. ..	2	7	7	—	—	—
Coachmaking .. .. .	4	28	39	1	1	2
Shipbuilding .. .. .	4	15	9	—	—	3
Paint used in other Industries..	9	23	17	2	3	—
Other Industries .. .. .	4	20	29	—	—	4
<b>Total in Factories &amp; Workshops</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>House Painting and Plumbing</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>						
Mercurial Poisoning—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making .. .. .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes .. .. .	—	3	2	—	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	—	6	3	—	—	—
<b>Total.. .. .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Arsenic Poisoning—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic .. .. .	—	—	4	—	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Total.. .. .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total "Other Forms of Poisoning"</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Anthrax.</b>						
Wool .. .. .	4	14	9	—	2	2
Handling of Horsehair .. .. .	—	4	3	—	—	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	—	2	6	—	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	1	1	1	—	—	—
<b>Total Anthrax .. .. .</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>

\* Of the 9 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry, 4 were females.

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

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN MAY.

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

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during May, 1912, was 248, an increase of 59 on a month ago and of 4 on a year ago. The mean number for May during the five years 1907-1911 was 262, the maximum year being 1910, with 362 deaths, and the minimum year 1909, with 204 deaths.

In the railway service there were 21 deaths during May, 1912, 3 less than in April, 1912, and 11 less than in May, 1911. The total number of fatal accidents at mines during May was 128, compared with 78 in April and 96 a year ago. The fatal accidents at quarries numbered 6 in both April and May, 1912, a decrease of 5 on May, 1911. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshops Act during May, 1912, was 92, compared with 79 a month ago and 102 a year ago.

The fatal accidents to seamen reported during May, 1912, numbered 93, a decrease of 781 on April, 1912, and an increase of 49 on May, 1911. In April, 1912, the total was high, on account of the "Titanic" disaster.

During the five months ended May, 1912, the total number of workpeople (exclusive of seamen) reported as killed in the course of their employment was 1,115, compared with 1,186 in 1911. The number of seamen reported as killed during the same period was 1,495 in 1912 and 601 in 1911.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1912, on a	
	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Railway Service—</b>					
Brakemen and Goods Guards ..	1	1	1	—	—
Engine Drivers .. .. .	—	2	1	- 2	- 1
Firemen .. .. .	—	1	1	—	- 1
Guards (Passenger) .. .. .	—	1	—	—	- 1
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) .. .. .	2	4	14	- 2	- 12
Porters .. .. .	1	4	2	- 3	- 1
Shunters .. .. .	2	—	2	+ 2	—
Miscellaneous .. .. .	12	11	9	+ 1	+ 3
Contractors' Servants .. .. .	3	1	2	+ 2	+ 1
<b>Total, Railway Service</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>- 3</b>	<b>- 11</b>
<b>Mines—</b>					
Underground .. .. .	114	67	87	+ 47	+ 27
Surface .. .. .	14	11	9	+ 3	+ 5
<b>Total, Mines .. .. .</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>+ 50</b>	<b>+ 32</b>
<b>Quarries over 20 feet deep ..</b>					
<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>- 5</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Factories and Workshops—</b>					
<b>Textile—</b>					
Cotton .. .. .	3	2	1	+ 1	+ 2
Wool and Worsted .. .. .	1	2	1	- 1	—
Other Textiles .. .. .	—	1	1	- 1	- 1
<b>Non-Textile—</b>					
Extraction of Metals .. .. .	3	1	2	+ 2	+ 1
Founding and Conversion of Metals .. .. .	10	8	9	+ 2	+ 1
Marine and Locomotive Engineering .. .. .	3	5	9	- 2	- 6
Ship and Boat Building .. ..	16	6	13	+ 10	+ 3
Wood .. .. .	5	—	5	+ 5	—
Chemicals .. .. .	1	3	5	- 7	- 4
Laundries .. .. .	1	1	—	—	+ 1
Other Non-Textile Industries .. .. .	27	32	34	- 5	- 7
<b>Total, Factories and Workshops.</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>- 10</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.</b>					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays .. ..	10	6	13	+ 4	- 3
Warehouses .. .. .	2	—	—	+ 2	+ 2
Buildings to which Act applies ..	10	7	9	+ 3	+ 1
<b>Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>+ 9</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Accidents, reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894</b>					
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total, excluding Seamen</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>+ 59</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
<b>Seamen—</b>					
<b>On Trading Vessels—</b>					
Sailing .. .. .	2	16	4	- 14	- 2
Steam .. .. .	75	853	34	- 778	+ 41
<b>On Fishing Vessels—</b>					
Sailing .. .. .	1	3	2	- 2	- 1
Steam .. .. .	15	2	4	+ 13	+ 11
<b>Total, Seamen .. .. .</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>- 781</b>	<b>+ 49</b>
<b>Total, including Seamen</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>- 722</b>	<b>+ 53</b>

### DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN MAY.

The total number who received employment relief was 4,643, of whom 1,579 were in London and "Outer London," 2,536 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 422 in Scotland, and 106 in Ireland. The average duration of employment relief was 9.7 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 28s. 10d. per head, or about 2s. 11½d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of May (after deduction where practicable of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 17,790, of whom 3,079 were in "Outer London," 11,497 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 322 in Scotland, and 2,892 in Ireland.

During the month the Distress Committees at Barking, Bournemouth, Cardiff, Dundee, Great Yarmouth, Grimsby, Manchester, Plymouth, Stoke-on-Trent, and West Hartlepool reported that their registers were closed for the season.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of May, 1912, was 38 as compared with 49 at the end of April, 1912, and 42 at the end of May, 1911. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of May, 1912, 8 were in "Outer London," 23 in other places in England and Wales, 6 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

The following Table summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees:—

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief.			Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		
	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.
London:—						
County .. .. .	1,007	1,900	941	16,197	24,590	15,306
Outer .. .. .	572	1,097	799	7,252	10,642	7,885
<b>Total, London .. .. .</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>23,449</b>	<b>35,232</b>	<b>23,191</b>
Northern Counties .. .. .	—	286	—	—	1,304	—
Lancs. and Cheshire .. .. .	40	37	104	451	357	1,424
Yorkshire .. .. .	450	953	153	1,795	4,129	548
Midlands .. .. .	32	711	165	—	3,393	844
Eastern Counties .. .. .	210	382	—	3,241	7,359	—
Southern Counties .. .. .	104	722	197	1,830	10,610	2,469
Wales and Monmouth .. .. .	1,700	3,398	102	5,193	11,060	811
England and Wales .. .. .	4,115	9,496	2,461	35,959	73,444	29,287
Scotland .. .. .	422	684	397	7,850	10,740	6,456
Ireland .. .. .	106	131	25	956	1,572	300
<b>United Kingdom .. .. .</b>	<b>4,643</b>	<b>10,201</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>44,765</b>	<b>85,756</b>	<b>36,043</b>
<b>Total Amount of Wages Paid.</b>						
May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.	
£ 2,527	£ 4,374	£ 3,450	Closed.	Closed.	Closed.	
1,261	1,912	1,346	3,079	4,470	3,955	
<b>Total, London .. .. .</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>6,285</b>	<b>4,796</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>3,955</b>
Northern Counties .. .. .	—	236	—	90	452	55
Lancs. and Cheshire .. .. .	42	32	192	657	655	858
Yorkshire .. .. .	347	799	102	3,629	3,744	4,667
Midlands .. .. .	39	632	207	749	2,545	1,463
Eastern Counties .. .. .	325	736	—	963	1,932	Closed.
Southern Counties .. .. .	135	1,015	425	144	1,622	421
Wales and Monmouth .. .. .	1,152	2,223	195	5,245	5,488	882
England and Wales .. .. .	5,323	11,959	5,917	14,576	20,908	12,301
Scotland .. .. .	781	1,101	693	322	714	591
Ireland .. .. .	82	218	38	2,892	2,884	3,035
<b>United Kingdom .. .. .</b>	<b>6,691</b>	<b>13,278</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>17,790</b>	<b>24,506</b>	<b>15,927</b>

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 17,790 applicants remaining on the registers at the end of May, 1912, 11,753 were stated to be labourers, porters, &c.; 3,494 were connected with the building trades; 615 were carters, &c.; 219 were clerks, shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

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

### PAUPERISM IN MAY.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in May, 1912, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 205 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with April, 1912, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 26,995 (or 6.9 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 15. The number of outdoor paupers relieved decreased by 19,331 (or 9.3 per cent.), and the number of indoor paupers by 7,664 (or 4.2 per cent.). There were decreases in 33 districts, one district (Cardiff and Swansea) showed an increase (37 per 10,000), and the remaining district (Galway) showed no change. Of the decreases the most marked were in the Stockton and Tees district (230 per 10,000), in the Wigan district (49 per 10,000), in the North Staffordshire district (44 per 10,000), and in the Manchester district (32 per 10,000).

Compared with May, 1911, the rate per 10,000 increased by 5. The number of outdoor paupers increased by 9,545 (or 5.3 per cent.), and the number of indoor paupers increased by 1,121 (or 0.6 per cent.). There were increases in 21 districts, the greatest being in the Birmingham district (70 per 10,000), and in the Cardiff and Swansea district (44 per 10,000). There were decreases in 12 districts, and in the Nottingham and Belfast districts no change was indicated.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of May, 1912.			Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.*</b>						
<b>Metropolis.</b>						
West District .. .. .	11,866	2,201	14,067	176	- 5	+ 3
North District .. .. .	16,352	7,869	24,221	237	- 11	+ 9
Central District .. .. .	6,241	1,474	7,715	451	- 12	+ 6
East District .. .. .	14,857	5,068	19,925	293	- 9	- 2
South District .. .. .	26,322	13,594	39,916	216	- 6	+ 2
<b>Total, Metropolis .. .. .</b>	<b>75,638</b>	<b>30,206</b>	<b>105,844</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>- 8</b>	<b>+ 3</b>
West Ham .. .. .	5,159	10,628	15,787			



## TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.\*

**Number and Magnitude.**—The most important dispute in progress during the month was that involving about 60,000† transport workers in the Port of London, which began on 16th May, and in June extended to certain other British ports. In all, 72 disputes began in May, as compared with 41 in the previous month and 51 in May, 1911. In these new disputes 91,966 workpeople were directly, and 2,425 indirectly involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before May, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 99,156 workpeople involved in trade disputes in May, 1912, as compared with 1,045,499 in April, 1912, when the great dispute in the coal trade was in progress, and 36,868 in May, 1911.

**New Disputes in May, 1912.**—In the following Table the new disputes for May are summarised by trades affected:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building .. .. .	15	612	—	612
Coal Mining .. .	6	3,467	697	4,164
Iron, &c., Mining ..	10	1,875	1,221	3,096†
Engineering .. .	5	1,340	400	1,740
Shipbuilding .. .	3	662	—	662
Other Metal .. .	8	1,757	33	1,790
Textile .. .. .	7	19,420	—	19,420
Clothing .. .. .	9	60,875	—	60,875
Transport .. .. .	9	1,968	74	2,032
Other Trades .. .	9	—	—	—
<b>Total, May, 1912</b> ..	<b>72</b>	<b>91,966</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>94,391</b>
<b>Total, April, 1912</b> ..	<b>41</b>	<b>10,167</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>11,119</b>
<b>Total, May, 1911</b> ..	<b>51</b>	<b>8,407</b>	<b>6,116</b>	<b>14,523</b>

**Causes.**—Of the new disputes, 47 arose on various wages questions—viz., 35, directly involving 5,777 workpeople, on demands for increased wages, and 12, directly involving 2,728 workpeople, on other wages questions. Of the remaining disputes, 5, directly involving 61,503 persons, arose on questions relating to trade union principles; 10, directly involving 1,556 persons, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 5, directly involving 11,307 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 3,

directly involving 9,054 persons, on questions relating to hours of labour; and 2, directly involving 41 persons, were sympathetic strikes.

**Results.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 39 new disputes, directly involving 21,490 workpeople, and of 9 old disputes, directly involving 1,084 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 9, directly involving 2,979 persons, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 16, directly involving 13,581 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 23, directly involving 8,014 persons, were compromised. In the case of 9 other disputes, directly involving 2,116 persons, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The number of working days lost in May by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 922,000. In addition, 59,700 working days were lost during May owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in May of all disputes, new and old, was 981,700 working days, as compared with 7,087,300 in the previous month and 523,800 in the corresponding month of last year.

**Summary for the First Five Months of 1911 and 1912:—**

Groups of Trades.	Jan.-May, 1911.			Jan.-May, 1912.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in Progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in Progress.
Building .. .. .	14	1,620	24,600	29	2,322	32,500
Coal Mining .. .	56	43,120	2,117,800	27	1,022,990	30,996,000
Other Mining .. .	3	516	4,900	5	571	26,700
Quarrying .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	52	19,535	224,900	47	14,484	298,500
Other Metal .. .	14	1,053	13,300	14	2,024	14,400
Textile .. .. .	39	17,480	227,700	44	42,501	3,494,400
Clothing .. .. .	18	6,086	59,000	24	21,143	382,100
Transport .. .. .	13	3,073	11,300	42	89,269	580,300
Other Trades .. .	24	5,111	261,900	59	11,421	147,300
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>233</b>	<b>97,594</b>	<b>2,950,400</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1,206,725</b>	<b>35,974,200</b>

## Principal Disputes that began or were settled in May.

Occupations.	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
Engineering—Ironmoulders .. .	Scotland ..	4,500	—	1912, 21 May	20	Dispute at one firm arising out of grievances as to working conditions, followed by general lock-out of ironmoulders on 3rd June.	(See p. 230.)
Bobbin turners, sawyers, &c. ..	Liverpool and Todmorden ..	827	1,030	6 May	—	Refusal of firm to recognise trade unions in connection with a demand for advance in wages and improvement in working conditions.	No settlement reported.
Shipbuilding—Labourers .. .	Glasgow (near) ..	800	—	22 May	14	For advance in wages of ½d. per hour.	General increase to all labourers of 1s. per week on time work, and 5 per cent. on piece work, and special advances to men rated under 20s. 3d. per week. (See p. 231.)
Fitters, turners, machinemen, &c. ..	Birkenhead ..	1,172	—	7 Mar.	72	For advance in wages of 2s. per week and 5 per cent. on piece rates.	(See p. 231.)
Tailoring—Tailors and tailoresses .. .	West London ..	10,000†	—	1 May	29	Demand for provision of adequate workshop accommodation within twelve months, revision of log, and immediate advance of 2d. per hour on log rates pending revision.	Work resumed on old terms.
Tailors, tailoresses, machinists, and pressers.	East London ..	9,000	—	13 May	—	In sympathy with other workpeople on strike, followed by demand for reduction in working hours, abolition of piece work, and trade union labour only to be employed.	No settlement reported.
Transport—Lightermen, dock labourers, stevedores, carters, &c.	Port of London and the Medway ..	60,000†	—	16 May	—	Strike of lightermen arising out of a dispute at one firm on the non-unionist question, followed by a general strike of transport workers.	(See p. 229.)
Furnishing Trades—Cabinet makers, upholsterers, french polishers, &c.	Manchester ..	950	—	1 May	—	For advance in wages and reduction in hours of labour.	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.

† Estimated number involved in May.

‡ Exclusive of 4,000 ironmoulders, who were locked out in June in connection with a dispute which began in May.

§ 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 on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.\*

## Changes in Wages in May.

The net result of all the changes taking effect in May was an increase of £7,423 per week, as compared with one of £2,708 per week in April, 1912, and one of £1,256 per week in May, 1911. The number of workpeople affected was 201,262, of whom 195,762 received advances amounting to £7,931 per week and 5,500 sustained decreases amounting to £508 per week. The total number affected in April, 1912, was 273,367, and in May, 1911, 50,937.

Six changes affecting 2,781 workpeople were settled by arbitration; six changes affecting 181,740 workpeople were arranged by conciliation boards and two changes affecting 4,254 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 12,487 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In five cases, affecting 344 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

## Changes in Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in May affected 16,902 workpeople, of whom 620 had their hours increased by 267 per week and 16,282 had reductions amounting to 14,451 hours per week. In the five months ended May 31st, the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 35,702, and the net amount of the reduction was 55,752 hours per week.

## Changes in Wages—January to May.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of workpeople affected, and the net effect of the changes on their weekly wages:—

Groups of Trades.	January—May.			
	1911.		1912.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building .. .. .	2,392	+ 172	31,712	+ 2,842
Coal Mining .. .	200,050	- 6,000	390,790	+ 8,682
Iron, &c., Mining ..	10,309	- 111	9,000	+ 107
Quarrying .. .	2,909	- 25	2,787	+ 32
Pig Iron Manufacture	15,751	- 76	14,682	+ 468
Iron and Steel Manufacture	35,490	+ 1,195	47,608	+ 1,353
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	102,207	+ 7,618	41,597	+ 2,276
Other Metal Trades	794	+ 125	8,123	+ 826
Textile Trades .. .	4,575	+ 309	11,314	+ 455
Clothing Trades .. .	2,171	+ 113	601	+ 34
Printing, &c., Trades	40	+ 3	1,795	+ 152
Glass, &c., Trades	1,829	+ 175	4,918	+ 268
Transport Trades ..	1,731	+ 178	8,190	+ 628
Other Trades .. .	1,738	+ 245	3,053	+ 192
Employees of Local Authorities	3,279	+ 242	4,040	+ 284
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>385,265</b>	<b>+ 4,163</b>	<b>580,210</b>	<b>+ 18,599</b>

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MAY.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect in 1912.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	
					Increase.	Decrease.
Building .. .	Leeds	1 May	Carpenters and joiners .. .	1,000	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8d. to 9½d.)
	Manchester and District	1 May	Carpenters and joiners and wood-cutting machinists†	3,250	..	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.)
	Liverpool .. .	1 May	Plasterers .. .	620	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.)
			Painters .. .	2,000	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.)
	Cheltenham .. .	1 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers	751	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.)
			Plasterers .. .	..	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (7½d. to 8½d.)
	Portsmouth .. .	1 May	Painters .. .	..	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (7½d. to 8½d.)
			Labourers .. .	..	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (5d. to 5½d.)
	Newport, Mon. ..	4 May	Carpenters and joiners†	800	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.)
			Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners and plasterers†	..	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.)
Glasgow and West of Scotland	1 May	Labourers† .. .	1,490	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (5½d. to 6d.)	
		Slaters .. .	400	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.)	
Northumberland	27 May and 3 June	Underground workers and "banksmen" (except deputies, mechanics, enginemmen and firemen)	45,000	..	Increase of 3½ per cent., making wages 32½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.	
Coal Mining .. .	Durham .. .	6 & 13 May	Hewers, other underground workers, deputies, enginemmen, boiler-minders, mechanics, cokemen and banksmen	130,000	..	Increase of 3 per cent., making wages 26 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
		Other surface workers .. .	..	..	Increase of 3½ per cent., making wages 42½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.	
Pig Iron Manufacture	Forest of Dean	4 May	Hewers, other underground and surface workers (including enginemmen and mechanics)	5,500	..	Increase of 3½ per cent., making wages 39½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Wood-working	West of Scotland ..	25 May	Blastfurnacemen and labourers ..	3,500	..	Decrease of 5 per cent. Further decrease of 5 per cent., leaving wages 30 per cent. above the standard of 1888.†
	Glasgow and District	1 May	Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, woodcutting machinists, french polishers and upholsterers	2,000	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent. making wages 25 per cent. above the standard of Jan. 1, 1899.

## II.—CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR.

Building .. .	Manchester and District	1 May	Carpenters and joiners and wood-cutting machinists§	3,250	Re-arrangement of hours resulting in average decrease for the year of nearly 0.7 hours per week.
	Liverpool .. .	1 May	Plasterers§ .. .	620	Re-arrangement of winter hours resulting in average increase for the year of 0.4 hours per week.
	Portsmouth .. .	1 May	Painters§ .. .	2,000	Re-arrangement of winter hours and reduction in summer hours of 3 per week (49½ to 46½.)
	Newport (Mon.) ..	4 May	Carpenters and joiners§ .. .	800	Re-arrangement of winter hours resulting in average decrease for the year of 0.3 hours per week.
Printing .. .	United Kingdom (except London)	May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers and labourers§	1,490	Re-arrangement of hours resulting in average decrease for the year of 0.1 hours per week.
			Printing trade operatives .. .	8,000	Decrease to 51 hours per week where 51½ and 52 were being worked and decrease of 1 hour per week where over 52 were worked.

Note.—Full particulars will appear in the July GAZETTE of the following important change arranged to take effect in June:—  
 \* Exclusive of Agricultural Labourers, Seamen and Railway Servants. † See also under Changes in Rates of Wages. ‡ At some of the collieries wages are 35 per cent. above the standard. § See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.



WORK OF BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN MAY.

**Summary.**—The total number of workpeople's applications on both the General and Casual Registers\* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges at the end of May was 71,520, compared with 87,776 a month previously, and 74,489 a year ago. The number of Exchanges open at May 24th was 293, compared with 285 a month ago and 211 a year ago.

GENERAL REGISTER.

**Applications Received.**—The number of applications received during the period was 149,054 (men 90,184, women 34,526, boys 13,643, and girls 10,701), a daily average of 5,211, compared with 6,660 in April. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 234,563 (men 145,501, women 53,301, boys 19,550, and girls 16,211). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 8,072 in May, 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 month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—General Labourers, 17·2; Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances, 16·7; Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 16·2; Building, 14·9 (labourers 3·2, others 11·7).

Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 48·0; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 11·4; Textiles, 8·8; and Dress, 4·3.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at May 24th, 1912, was 69,293 (men 45,692, women 15,080, boys 4,498, and girls 4,023) as compared with 85,509 (men 55,317, women 18,775, boys 5,907, and girls 5,510) at April 26th, 1912, and 71,571 at May 26th, 1911.

The following Table shows the number of applicants on the register at the end of each week during May, 1912, April, 1912, and May, 1911:—

Month.	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.
1st week .. .. .	83,762	74,174	74,627
2nd week .. .. .	79,975	80,428	73,976
3rd week .. .. .	75,880	91,233	73,475
4th week .. .. .	69,293	85,509	71,571

**Vacancies Notified.**—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 73,155 (men 38,901, women 16,906, boys 10,972, and girls 6,376), a daily average of 3,048, compared with 2,637 in April and 2,804 in May, 1911.

Of the men's vacancies notified during May the largest percentages occur in Building, 21·2 (labourers 3·7, others 17·5); Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 19·8; General Labourers 11·0; and Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages, 9·5.

Of the women's vacancies notified, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 41·5; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 15·8; Textiles, 11·4; and Dress, 8·9.

**Vacancies Filled.**—The number of vacancies filled during the period was 53,179 (men 29,765, women 11,834, boys 7,082, and girls 4,498), a daily average of 2,216, compared with 1,965 in April and 2,080 in May, 1911.

Of the vacancies filled during May, 6,472 (men 4,480, women 1,479, boys 370, and girls 143) were temporary,

in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during May include 7,332 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 2,841 were in London, 1,216 in the North-Western Division, 1,112 in Scotland and North of England, 890 in the Yorkshire and East Midlands Division, and 516 in the West Midlands Division, representing respectively 23·9, 13·2, 12·6, 10·6, and 12·0 per cent. of the vacancies filled in these areas.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 72·7 per cent. (men 76·5, women 70·0, boys 64·5, and girls 70·5), as compared with 74·5 per cent. during April. Of the men's vacancies filled during May the largest percentages occur in Building, 21·3 (labourers 4·1, others 17·2), Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 18·8; General Labourers, 13·2; and Conveyances of Men, Goods, and Messages, 10·0.

Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 39·3; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 18·2; Textiles, 13·0; and Dress, 6·5.

Of the 11,580 vacancies for boys and girls filled during May, 3,262 (boys 1,775 and girls 1,487) were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school, representing 28·2 per cent. (boys 25·1 and girls 33·1) of the vacancies filled by juveniles.

The following Table gives the figures for the 209 Exchanges which have been open for a year or more:—

	May, 1912.	April, 1912.	May, 1911.
Applications received during month .. .. .	138,549	136,366	147,336
Total Number .. .. .			
Daily Average .. .. .	5,773	6,198	6,139
Vacancies notified during month .. .. .	65,979	51,122	67,302
Total Number .. .. .			
Daily Average .. .. .	2,666	2,324	2,804
Vacancies filled during month .. .. .	46,835	38,330	49,925
Total Number .. .. .			
Daily Average .. .. .	1,951	1,742	2,060
Applications remaining on register at beginning of month .. .. .	75,936	74,135	76,146
Applications remaining on register at end of month .. .. .	61,048	75,936	71,571

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of applicants given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 2,515 (men 2,017, women 498). The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 9,971 (men 9,208, women 763), a daily average of 415, as compared with a daily average of 382 a month ago and 487 in May, 1911.

Unsatisfied Demand for Labour.

The demand for workers during the month exceeded the supply in the case of the Coachbuilding, Cotton, Woollen, and Worst trades, and in the case of women in the Clothing trade and in Laundry work. In the Building and Shipbuilding trades there was also a large demand for workmen of all classes, and in the Engineering and Metal trades there was a scarcity of workers in some districts.

**New Exchanges.**—The following 8 Exchanges were opened during May, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables:—*Barnstaple*, 24, *Boutport Street*; *Boston*, 20, *West Street*; *Brightside*, 534-536, *Brightside Lane*; *Sheffield*, *Cannock*, *Market Place*; *Garston*, 95, *St. Mary's Road*, *Garston*, *Liverpool*; *Swindon*, 17 and 17A, *Regent Circus*; *Torquay*, 27, *Fleet Street*.

Forty Exchanges have been opened since May 24th making a total to date of 333 Exchanges.

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

ADULTS—DISTRICT TABLE.\*

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended May 24th, 1912. (General Register.)

Districts. <small>(The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)</small>	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.									VACANCIES.								
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.			Received during Period.†			On Live Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Temporary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
London and South-Eastern (47)	19,565	6,729	26,294	27,716	13,004	40,720	15,924	5,354	21,278	9,408	5,302	14,710	1,330	9,768	7,203	3,895	11,098	
South-Western (19)	4,774	855	5,629	7,003	1,600	8,603	3,880	781	4,661	3,390	743	4,133	442	2,868	2,790	520	3,310	
West Midlands (56)	5,681	1,649	7,330	8,141	2,681	10,822	4,446	1,141	5,587	3,174	1,306	4,479	266	2,799	2,215	850	3,065	
Yorkshire and East Midlands (56)	7,110	2,565	9,675	12,647	4,973	17,620	5,721	2,107	7,828	5,583	2,743	8,326	989	5,169	4,355	1,803	6,158	
North-Western (58) †	7,362	3,099	10,461	15,628	6,698	22,326	6,121	2,571	8,692	7,273	3,605	10,878	1,620	6,438	5,425	2,633	8,058	
Scotland and North of England (42)	6,551	2,349	8,900	16,239	4,666	20,905	5,576	1,717	7,293	7,302	2,034	9,336	873	6,437	5,852	1,468	7,310	
Wales (including Mon.) (20)	1,859	650	2,509	3,790	1,200	4,990	1,381	575	1,956	1,523	643	2,166	307	1,221	1,177	351	1,528	
Ireland (14) .. .. .	2,415	879	3,294	4,415	1,503	5,918	2,643	834	3,477	1,248	531	1,779	132	940	748	324	1,072	
<b>Total (292) †</b> .. .. .	<b>59,317</b>	<b>18,775</b>	<b>78,092</b>	<b>95,579</b>	<b>36,325</b>	<b>131,904</b>	<b>48,692</b>	<b>18,080</b>	<b>66,772</b>	<b>38,901</b>	<b>16,903</b>	<b>55,807</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>35,640</b>	<b>29,765</b>	<b>11,834</b>	<b>41,999</b>	
Total a month ago (284) †	54,696	17,335	72,031	92,029	35,722	127,751	55,317	18,775	74,092	30,545	13,528	44,073	5,832	27,600	23,843	9,589	33,432	
Total a year ago (208) †	53,709	13,408	67,117	95,563	29,622	125,185	50,838	13,043	63,881	38,847	13,753	52,600	4,142	35,076	29,427	9,791	39,218	
<b>TOWNS.</b>																		
<small>(Pop. 500,000 and over.)</small>																		
London (30) .. .. .	15,152	5,482	20,634	22,204	10,806	33,010	12,340	4,221	16,561	6,918	4,201	11,119	1,107	7,258	5,234	3,131	8,365	
Glasgow, Govan, Partick (6)	1,308	379	1,685	3,161	1,031	4,192	1,118	264	1,382	1,079	421	1,500	68	1,054	787	335	1,122	
Liverpool and Bootle (5)	904	724	1,628	2,325	1,123	3,448	850	604	1,454	615	411	1,026	191	697	518	370	888	
Manchester (2) .. .. .	1,146	285	1,431	2,104	704	2,808	844	147	991	769	323	1,092	39	664	483	220	703	
Birmingham (5) .. .. .	1,703	438	2,141	2,370	802	3,172	1,238	229	1,467	796	486	1,281	36	857	570	323	893	
<small>(Pop. 250,000 and over.)</small>																		
Sheffield (3) .. .. .	535	210	745	912	273	1,185	394	82	476	338	100	438	40	229	196	73	269	
Leeds (4) .. .. .	799	213	1,012	1,213	413	1,626	599	151	750	413	180	593	97	334	323	108	431	
Nottingham and Leith (2)	908	261	1,169	1,195	430	1,625	677	140	817	299	170	469	75	343	263	156	418	
Belfast .. .. .	451	129	580	1,003	254	1,257	506	120	626	161	60	221	32	116	105	43	148	
Bristol (2) .. .. .	680	323	1,003	1,154	449	1,603	551	247	798	391	203	594	64	406	313	157	470	
Dublin .. .. .	942	266	1,208	1,564	525	2,119	991	259	1,250	297	78	375	37	238	209	66	275	
Bradford .. .. .	355	63	418	566	133	699	215	47	262	311	75	386	160	151	260	51	311	
Hull .. .. .	259	85	344	429	326	1,155	573	161	734	183	96	279	24	157	115	66	181	
Newcastle-on-Tyne .. .. .	519	176	695	978	328	1,344	478	118	596	142	189	331	35	206	107	133	240	
Nottingham .. .. .	533	168	701	763	432	1,201	413	120	533	173	304	477	16	338	166	188	364	
Salford and Eccle. (2) .. .. .	428	150	578	749	328	1,077	286	82	377	206	94	300	12	206	154	63	217	
<small>(Pop. 100,000 and over.)</small>																		
Stoke-on-Trent (4) .. .. .	598	203	801	1,046	471	1,517	540	202	742	354	233	587	23	309	195	137	332	
Portsmouth .. .. .	1,209	47	1,256	1,112	176	1,288	1,096	54	1,150	318	63	381	58	262	262	58	320	
Leicester .. .. .	429	156	585	720	536	1,256	335	162	497	211	245	456	65	343	207	201	408	
Cardiff (3) .. .. .	615	143	758	878	380	1,258	376	137	513	232	133	365	111	199	205	106	310	
Bolton .. .. .	279	91	370	501	193	694	201	66	267	240	87	327	63	205	195	73	268	
Dundee .. .. .	273	105	378	781	213	994	224	92	316	260	75	335	217	78	262	43	295	
Aberdeen .. .. .	232	102	334	391	213	609	164	74	238	206	118	324	40	212	168	84	252	
Sunderland .. .. .	256	138	394	459	271	730	210	99	309	32	96	178	21	95	46	70	116	
Oldham .. .. .	188	105	293	376	238	614	177	123	300	92	114	206	25	129	61	83	154	
Blackburn .. .. .	137	45	182	362	116	478	110	21	131	266	61	327	12	208	162	68	220	
Brighton .. .. .	356	148	504	444	280	724	210	112	322	211	208	419	25	230	136	119	256	
Birkenhead (2) .. .. .	287	206	493	492	340	832	201	162	363	186	176	362	41	233	142	132	274	
Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham .. .. .	1,078	96	1,174	784	276	1,060	783	85	868	455	28	483	9	445	437	17	454	
Derby .. .. .	340	71	411	494	222	716	316	87	403	184	107	291	3	218	138	83	221	
Norwich .. ..																		



JUVENILES—DISTRICT TABLE.\*

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended May 24th, 1912.

Districts. <i>(The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)</i>	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.									VACANCIES.								
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.			Received during Period.†			On Live Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
London and South Eastern (47)	1,916	1,308	3,224	5,018	3,386	8,404	1,447	846	2,293	3,813	2,269	6,082	2,560	1,549	4,109			
South Western (19)	491	185	676	856	402	1,258	421	188	609	596	188	783	401	141	542			
West Midlands (36)	695	752	1,447	1,556	1,203	2,759	546	473	1,019	1,152	713	1,865	745	489	1,234			
Yorkshire and East Midlands (56)	870	1,072	1,942	2,225	2,021	4,246	652	825	1,477	1,817	1,347	3,164	1,238	983	2,221			
North Western (58)†	557	709	1,266	1,777	1,400	3,177	393	607	1,000	1,634	793	2,427	882	514	1,396			
Scotland and North of England (42)	748	1,080	1,828	1,657	1,971	3,628	490	760	1,250	1,400	886	2,286	813	697	1,510			
Wales (including Mon.) (20)	230	252	482	452	276	728	170	169	339	219	109	328	182	78	260			
Ireland (14)	400	152	552	694	328	1,022	379	155	534	342	71	413	261	47	308			
<b>Total (292)†</b>	<b>5,907</b>	<b>5,510</b>	<b>11,417</b>	<b>14,235</b>	<b>10,987</b>	<b>25,222</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>8,521</b>	<b>10,972</b>	<b>6,376</b>	<b>17,348</b>	<b>7,082</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>11,580</b>			
Total a month ago (284)†	5,820	4,847	10,667	14,566	10,943	25,509	5,907	5,510	11,417	8,571	5,366	13,937	5,997	3,795	9,792			
Total a year ago (209)†	5,074	3,955	9,029	13,636	8,527	22,163	4,236	3,454	7,690	9,950	4,752	14,702	7,070	3,637	10,707			
<b>TOWNS.</b>																		
Population 500,000 and over—																		
London (30)	1,575	1,073	2,648	4,320	2,899	7,219	1,157	687	1,844	3,341	1,932	5,273	2,221	1,304	3,525			
Glasgow, Govan, Partick (6)	160	151	311	336	423	769	80	69	149	319	296	615	183	259	442			
Liverpool and Bootle (5)	148	295	443	562	478	1,040	118	228	346	323	135	458	268	123	391			
Manchester (2)	33	35	68	200	73	273	18	10	28	280	74	354	101	41	142			
Birmingham (5)	201	146	347	480	276	756	160	76	236	449	315	764	275	200	475			
Population 250,000 and over—																		
Sheffield (3)	55	82	137	150	121	271	17	16	33	156	107	263	93	67	160			
Leeds (4)	58	60	118	235	189	424	31	16	47	183	202	385	153	136	289			
Edinburgh and Leith (2)	149	163	312	173	132	310	117	122	239	187	90	277	100	57	157			
Belfast	77	30	107	92	9	101	61	30	91	40	6	46	26	3	29			
Bristol (2)	154	76	230	224	144	368	74	61	135	234	73	307	136	54	190			
Dublin	73	48	121	220	96	316	56	36	92	129	16	145	115	15	130			
Bradford	13	2	15	34	11	45	11	7	18	42	6	47	18	3	21			
Hull	70	230	300	214	280	494	74	187	261	98	62	160	67	54	121			
Newcastle-on-Tyne	17	92	109	116	210	326	20	48	68	86	98	184	56	87	143			
Nottingham	89	55	144	197	187	384	48	35	83	199	150	349	147	128	275			
Salford and Eccles (2)	19	12	31	56	66	122	4	10	14	45	44	89	26	25	51			
Population 100,000 and over—																		
Stoke-on-Trent (4)	79	88	167	192	201	393	77	75	152	63	83	146	33	58	91			
Portsmouth	96	7	103	131	30	161	90	11	101	39	12	51	37	12	49			
Leicester	17	17	34	111	92	203	12	14	26	103	74	177	73	59	132			
Cardiff (3)	101	51	152	164	93	257	47	29	76	65	24	89	63	21	84			
Bolton	9	6	15	30	22	52	4	9	13	26	15	41	16	10	26			
Dundee	16	8	24	50	31	81	10	9	19	28	10	38	10	10	20			
Aberdeen	26	33	59	21	69	90	4	24	28	85	33	118	26	15	41			
Sunderland	27	66	93	93	100	193	18	34	52	69	12	81	41	11	52			
Oldham	10	7	17	45	13	58	7	9	16	37	8	45	16	5	21			
Blackburn	12	2	14	21	2	23	2	1	3	24	5	29	16	2	18			
Brighton	25	21	46	77	43	120	10	7	17	76	43	119	48	19	67			
Birkenhead (2)	18	44	62	49	98	147	8	33	41	71	55	126	28	30	56			
Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham	101	11	112	145	37	182	116	14	130	38	9	47	31	7	38			
Derby	36	7	43	102	69	171	31	14	45	84	62	146	47	48	95			
Norwich	32	24	56	74	60	134	26	19	45	54	50	104	56	31	87			
Southampton (2)	16	16	32	52	26	77	20	12	32	38	10	48	34	10	44			
Preston	7	2	9	38	15	53	11	12	23	65	10	75	10	8	18			
Gateshead	24	67	91	56	119	175	12	43	55	82	23	105	30	53	83			
Swansea	20	41	61	58	61	119	7	30	37	53	27	80	37	20	57			
Plymouth and Devonport (3)	147	45	192	284	116	400	177	62	239	117	34	151	97	29	126			
Stockport	10	4	14	28	19	47	2	2	4	51	19	70	18	13	31			
South Shields (2)	22	54	76	37	107	144	21	50	71	17	23	40	17	23	40			
Huddersfield	21	9	30	78	35	113	17	3	20	86	46	132	55	26	81			
Coventry	14	6	20	67	21	88	6	3	9	46	26	72	30	10	40			
Burnley (2)	6	6	12	18	6	24	1	2	3	22	6	28	5	3	8			
Middlesbrough	42	51	93	92	90	182	39	39	78	39	24	63	34	24	58			
Halifax	10	6	16	32	14	46	9	4	13	66	44	110	28	15	43			
Population 50,000 and over—																		
St. Helens	11	28	39	17	37	54	2	12	14	17	9	26	9	9	18			
Wolverhampton	49	110	159	84	115	199	20	69	89	97	28	125	54	24	78			
Walsall	18	24	42	75	60	135	15	15	30	67	29	96	38	29	67			
Rochdale	11	5	16	17	18	35	4	2	6	23	10	33	11	10	21			
Northampton	7	12	19	55	24	79	6	9	15	47	30	77	41	16	57			
Paisley	21	6	27	43	20	63	6	1	7	57	19	76	26	9	35			
Wigan	31	7	38	70	13	83	30	6	36	37	17	54	24	5	29			
Newport (Mon.)	21	24	45	47	55	102	11	14	25	29	26	55	24	10	34			
York	112	12	124	120	50	170	80	7	87	98	52	150	76	46	122			
Merthyr Tydvil	2	6	8	11	13	24	6	8	14	2	2	4	2	2	4			
Cork	120	26	146	140	49	189	112	41	153	88	14	102	66	13	79			
Reading	42	37	79	66	82	148	16	13	29	56	73	129	47	70	117			
Greenock	12	24	36	50	48	98	8	12	20	19	25	44	16	15	31			
Grimsby	48	31	79	139	78	217	39	30	69	70	34	104	67	31	98			
Ipswich	22	28	50	56	42	98	12	14	26	57	22	79	37	19	56			
Warrington	21	89	110	54	84	138	18	65	83	61	15	76	34	16	50			
Bath	13	9	22	38	21	59	6	7	13	55	15	70	22	9	31			
West Bromwich	31	30	61	35	62	97	15	27	42	31	11	42	19	8	27			
West Hartlepool (2)	36	30	66	68	90	156	12	42	54	73	20	93	30	9	39			
Barrow	21	21	42	31	37	68	18	11	29	10	45	55	6	30	36			
Rotherham	31	17	48	70	24	94	16	11	27	46	7	53	41	6	47			
Bury	4	1	5	12	1	13	2	—	2	23	7	30	7	2	9			
Lincoln	3	9	12	15	47	62	2	13	15	16	29	45	11	24	35			
Darlington	14	17	31	33	40	73	5	13	18	32	11	43	19	10	29			
Dewsbury	9	—	9	24	16	40	2	3	5	18	13	31	20	12	32			
Stockton and Thornaby	25	30	55	67														



WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN  
MAY, 1912.

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

During May 729 fresh applications (380 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 947 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 213 persons, of whom 126 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 213 situations found for applicants, 157 were of a more or less permanent character, while 56 were temporary only.

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

	Applications by Work-people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
	May, 1912.	May, 1911.	May, 1912.	May, 1911.	Perma- nently.	May, 1912.	May, 1911.	Tempo- rarily.
<b>Summary by Bureaux.</b>								
Central Bureau :- 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	106	115	103	97	13	22	10	13
Y.W.C.A. :- 26, George Street, (1).. Hanover Sq. (2).. Dublin :- 30, Molesworth Street..	301 59	292 80	542 139	503 191	61 15	48 25	26 2	35 6
Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow) ..	229	266	144	149	58	58	17	11
Total of 10 Bureaux..	729	788	947	987	157	156	56	87
<b>Summary by Occupations.</b>								
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	63	61	41	27	11	11	2	1
Shop Assistants ..	12	23	9	8	2	2	..	..
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	13	27	120	164	8	19	8	10
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	93	102	41	66	11	10	12	30
Apprentices and Learners	12	20	31	29	..	11	1	..
Domestic Servants ..	380	446	636	610	96	86	30	39
Miscellaneous ..	156	109	69	83	29	17	3	7
Total of 10 Bureaux..	729	788	947	987	157	156	56	87

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 49 persons in London and 39 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 314 persons in London and 88 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC  
RECEIPTS.

Based on information published weekly in the "Times."

The goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended June 1st, 1912, amounted to £5,970,130, an increase of £250,416 (or 4.4 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1911. During the 22 weeks ended June 1st, 1912, the receipts amounted to £22,519,965, a decrease of £2,602,432 (or 10.4 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1911.

	5 weeks ended June 1st, 1912.		22 weeks ended June 1st, 1912.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1911.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1911.
<b>English Lines :-</b>	£	£	£	£
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs ..	1,881,121	+ 108,428	7,195,928	- 842,475
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury ..	942,188	+ 43,350	3,602,981	- 478,096
Lancs and Yorks, and N. Eastern ..	1,105,013	+ 13,973	4,017,491	- 585,123
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western	904,400	+ 15,400	3,481,400	- 338,300
L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	202,068	- 2,093	783,759	- 82,936
<b>Scottish Lines :-</b>				
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian ..	762,800	+ 66,000	2,739,300	- 266,100
<b>Irish Lines :-</b>				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern ..	172,540	+ 5,358	699,106	- 9,402
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,970,130</b>	<b>+ 250,416</b>	<b>22,519,965</b>	<b>- 2,602,432</b>

## UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION.

According to the March Immigration Bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, the total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States during March, 1912, was 91,185, compared with 81,687 in March, 1911, and 136,745 in March, 1910. The inward balance of immigrant aliens during the nine months ended March, 1912, was 258,331, compared with 393,874 and 523,162 in the nine months ended March, 1911 and 1910 respectively.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## Summary for May, 1912, and for the Five Months ended May, 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.

	May, 1912.			Five Months ended May, 1912.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1911.	1910.		1911.	1910.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	21,089	+ 377	- 479	107,387	+ 8,618	+ 2,377
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	18,805	+ 551	- 1,175	119,608	+ 5,972	+ 10,794
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	15,002	+ 233	+ 1,525	75,139	+ 5,519	+ 10,082
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	235	+ 37	+ 30	1,211	+ 183	+ 168
Total value of Imports	55,131	+ 1,198	- 99	303,345	+ 20,292	+ 23,421

## EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

	May, 1912.			Five Months ended May, 1912.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1911.	1910.		1911.	1910.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,432	+ 337	+ 657	12,091	+ 2,091	+ 3,347
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured†	5,793	+ 847	+ 1,270	20,666	- 1,459	- 764
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured‡	29,628	- 124	+ 3,000	153,579	+ 1,532	+ 16,892
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	979	+ 158	+ 288	4,005	+ 621	+ 1,070
Total value of Exports of British Produce	38,832	+ 1,218	+ 3,225	190,341	+ 2,785	+ 20,555

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £10,825,000 during May, 1912, an increase of £1,990,000 compared with May, 1911, and of £2,531,000 compared with May, 1910. During the five months January-May, 1912, they amounted to £52,095,000, an increase of £5,961,000 and £5,167,000 on the amounts for the corresponding period of 1911 and 1910 respectively.

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

## CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

## Quarterly Returns of Sales.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales* in the first quarter of			Percentage Increase compared with	
	1912.	1911.	1907.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
<b>ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY :-</b>					
Distributive Departments ..	6,966,811	6,401,819	5,627,995	8.8	23.8
Productive ..	1,782,055	1,729,072	1,324,369	3.1	34.6
<b>SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY :-</b>					
Distributive Departments ..	1,985,153	1,842,188	1,777,182	7.8	11.7
Productive ..	653,513	621,568	562,800	5.1	16.1
<b>ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE :-</b>					
Productive Departments ..	58,635	47,381	32,844	23.8	78.5
<b>IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY :-</b>					
Distributive Departments †	69,378	57,157	35,235	21.4	96.9
Total—Distributive Depts. ..	9,021,342	8,301,164	7,440,412	8.7	21.2
Productive ..	2,494,203	2,398,021	1,920,013	4.0	29.9
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>11,515,545</b>	<b>10,699,185</b>	<b>9,360,425</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>23.0</b>

\* The amounts given for the productive departments represent sales and transfers to distributive departments.  
† This Society has no productive departments.

## PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.\*

The total number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in the four months, January-April, 1912, was 188,610, of whom 143,842 were British subjects. The corresponding number for January-April, 1911, was 189,381, of whom 144,358 were British subjects. The total number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe in January-April, 1912, was 70,496, of whom 44,546 were British subjects. The corresponding number for January-April, 1911, was 70,192, of whom 40,835 were British subjects.

The balance outward during January-April, 1912, was 118,114, as compared with 119,189 in January-April, 1911, and an annual average of 92,500 in January-April for the five years 1907-11. The corresponding numbers for British subjects only were 99,296 and 103,523, and an average of 70,059. Of the balance outward of British subjects, 48 per cent. left for British North America in January-April, 1912, as compared with 55 per cent. in January-April, 1911, and 53 per cent. in January-April, 1907-11, while for the United States the corresponding percentages were 25, 23 and 36 respectively.

	Four months, Jan.-Apr., 1912.		Four months, Jan.-Apr., 1911.		Average for Jan.-Apr., 1907-1911.	
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
<b>Outward:</b>						
Total ..	143,842	188,610	144,358	189,381	107,906	160,270
To British N. America ..	53,570	61,645	62,533	69,481	42,207	49,726
To Australia ..	27,586	27,741	17,936	18,060	+	+
To United States ..	39,934	73,663	43,325	78,302	38,688	80,990
<b>Inward:</b>						
Total ..	44,546	70,496	40,835	70,192	37,847	67,770
From British N. America	6,388	10,167	5,798	8,896	6,182	8,212
From Australia ..	4,069	4,131	3,520	3,569	+	+
From United States ..	15,279	34,235	14,443	38,106	13,624	37,784
<b>Balance Outward:</b>						
Total ..	99,296	118,114	103,523	119,189	70,059	92,500
To British N. America ..	47,182	51,478	56,735	60,585	37,025	41,514
To Australia ..	23,517	23,610	14,416	14,491	+	+
To United States ..	24,655	39,428	28,882	40,196	25,064	43,207

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

## APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS DURING MAY, 1912.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Bath (Somerset)	Dr. J. M. Harper ..	8.45-9 a.m., 6-7 p.m. on weekdays, except Thursday
Milnthorpe (Westmorland)	Dr. M. Macleod ..	9-10 a.m. on weekdays

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

## HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

**Coal Mines Act, 1911: Prohibited Articles: Search of Workmen.**—It is provided by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, that in any mine in which safety lamps are required to be used no person shall have in his possession any lucifer match or other apparatus for producing a light (except as authorised for shot-firing and relighting lamps), or any cigar, cigarette, pipe, or contrivance for smoking. Provision is made for workmen to be searched before commencing work, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have in their possession any prohibited articles. The search must be conducted in a manner prescribed by the Home Secretary. Any person refusing to allow himself to be searched, or found in possession of any prohibited article, is guilty of an offence. No person may conduct a search unless he has previously given an opportunity to two workmen to search himself. The Home Secretary has now made an Order,\* dated 21st May, 1912, prescribing the manner of search. By this Order, the search is to be made by a person appointed for the purpose, in writing, by the manager of the mine. In case of members of a shift, it must be made in the presence of two or more members of that shift. The search must be made with due regard to propriety, and so as to cause as little inconvenience as possible. The searcher must search pockets, pass his hands over clothes, and examine any article in the workman's possession. A suspected workman is to be detained, and the matter referred to the manager, under-manager, or other authorised official, who must not allow him to proceed to work until satisfied that he has not got any prohibited article in his possession.

**Explosives in Coal Mines.**—By the same Act the Home Secretary is given power by Order to regulate the supply, use, and storage of explosives in mines, and to prohibit the use of any explosive which appears to him to be dangerous. No explosive may be taken into or used in a mine except explosives provided by the owner, and the price (if any) charged therefor by the

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. No. 510. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d.

owner must not exceed the actual net cost to him. In pursuance of this power, the Home Secretary has made an Order,\* dated 21st May, 1912, to come into force 1st July, 1912, which revokes as from the latter date the Explosives in Coal Mines Orders now in operation. The new Order is styled the "Explosives in Coal Mines Order of 21st May, 1912." It contains a complete list of permitted explosives, to the number of about sixty-six, with a statement as to the composition, place of manufacture and mode of use of each. This list will remain in force until 31st March, 1913, only. The storing of any explosive underground is forbidden, and no explosive is allowed to be taken underground except in cartridges, which after 31st March, 1913, must be of a prescribed size, and which are to bear a Government mark. Elaborate provisions are made for the storing and custody of explosives; for the manner of firing shots; and for the safety of persons in the mine, while shots are being fired, and in case of shots missing fire. Special provisions are also made for dangerous mines, and in respect of sinking operations. A copy of the Order is to be supplied to every shot-firer; and a copy (without the list of explosives) is to be kept posted in a conspicuous place at or near the mine.

**Horses in Coal Mines: Glanders.**—With regard to the use of horses in coal mines, the Act provides that no horse is to be taken underground until it is four years old, and until it has been tested by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon in the manner prescribed by the Home Secretary and certified to be free from glanders. By Order,† dated 17th May, 1912, the Home Secretary has prescribed the manner of such testing. The test is to consist of the hypodermic injection of mallein, which must be obtained from the Royal Veterinary College, and used under the conditions set out.

**Coal Mines: Rescue Brigades.**—In the May number of THE LABOUR GAZETTE (at p. 207) there was a notice of an Order under the Mines Accidents (Rescue and Aid) Act, 1910, dated April 2nd, 1912. The Home Secretary has now issued a Memorandum,‡ dated May 4th, 1912, in reference to that Order. Notice is thereby given, that the owner of any small mine applying for an exemption will be required to show why the organisation of a central rescue station, from which his mine can be served, is impracticable. Mineowners are reminded that the Order comes into force at once. Warning is given as to the necessity of using pure oxygen; and a course of training in rescue work, which has the approval of the Home Secretary, is described.

## NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Insurance Commissioners have issued a first list§ of Approved Societies which intend to carry on business under the National Insurance Act, 1911. The list is divided into those Societies intending to do business in more than one part of the United Kingdom which have been approved by the Joint Committee of the four Commissions, and those limiting their business to one of the four parts of the United Kingdom which have been approved by the English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh Commissions respectively.

A few Societies are included in a supplementary list whose draft rules have been settled with the Commission, but still await formal adoption by the Societies.

The present membership of the Friendly and other Societies which give sick benefit, and the Trade Unions, in these lists (including members who may not be insured persons under the Act) is approximately 5,000,000.

## INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES.

## REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING MAY.

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

## (1) REGISTERED.

**Trade Unions (4).**—England and Wales.—4, viz.: Independent National Union of Boot and Shoe Workers, 72, Rutland St., Humberstone Gate, Leicester; North Staffs. Building Trades Federation, Working Men's Club, Glass St., Hanley, Staffs; Ships' Clerks' Union, Eastern Travellers' Club, Balaam St., Plaistow, E.; E. London Trousers Makers' Union, 109, Cannon Street Rd., Commercial Rd. East, E. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

**Industrial & Provident Societies (13).**—England and Wales. 11, viz.:—Working Men's Clubs (3): Playgoers' Social Club and Inst., 54, Ocean Rd., South Shields; Relton Terrace Workmen's Club and Inst., 4, Relton Terrace, Chester-le-Street, co. Durham; Eastleigh Unity Club, Ltd., 130, Southampton Rd., Eastleigh, Hants. Agricultural Distributive (2): Redlynch and Dist. Agricultural Trading Soc., Ltd., Newhouse Dairy Farm, Redlynch, Salisbury; Wanborough Dist. Agricultural Co-op. Soc., Ltd., House of Mr. G. Gibbs, Burycroft, Wanborough, Swindon. Small Holdings (1): South Shields Small Holders, Ltd., 49, Northcote St., South Shields. Miscellaneous (5).—Scotland (1), viz.:—Co-operative Distributive: Garrynamonie and Dist. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Garrynamonie, Lochboisdale. Ireland (1) viz.:—Agricultural Distributive: Ballymore Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Montfield, Killinick.

**Friendly Societies (27).**—England and Wales.—26.—Clay Cross Town W.M. Club and Inst., Clay Cross, Chesterfield; Birdholme W.M. Club and Inst., Chesterfield; Bishopstoke W.M. Club and Inst., Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, Hants; Artists' Club and Inst., Dalston, N.E.; Bolton-upon-Dearne United W.M.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. No. 511. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 4d.  
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. No. 497. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d.  
‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. No. 347. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d.  
§ Cd. 6238. Price 2d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.



Club and Inst., Bolton-upon-Dearne, Rotherham; Earlsheaton Central W.M. Club and Inst., Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; Oatlands Mount W.M. Club and Inst., Pannal, Yorks; Elland W.M. Club and Inst., Elland, Yorks; Maltby Coronation W.M. Club and Inst., Maltby, Rotherham; Huddersfield Trades Social W.M. Club and Inst., Huddersfield; Darnall W.M. Club and Inst., Darnall, Sheffield; Trebanog W.M. Club and Inst., Trebanog, Porth, Glam.; Eachill (Rishton) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Rishton, Blackburn; Witton (Blackburn) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Blackburn; Makerfield (Ashton-in-Makerfield) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Wigan; Lancashire, Yorkshire and London Provident Association of Salesmen and Clerks Collecting Soc., Manchester; Sir Rowland Hill £2 10s. Loan Soc., Nottingham; National Clarion Cycling Friendly Soc., Handforth, Manchester; Seaham Dist. Widow and Orphans' Relief Fund Friendly Soc., Seaham Harbour, Durham; Seven Kings Men's Meeting Sick and Benefit Dividing Soc., Goodmayes, Essex; Naval Artizans' Benefit Soc., Gillingham, Kent; Peckham Rye Provident Soc., Peckham, S.E.; Britannia Sick and Provident Soc., Islington, N.; Clapham Tramways Depot Dividing Soc., Clapham, S.W.; Southall Men's Own Brotherhood Sick Benefit Dividing Soc., Southall, Middlesex; Brotherhood Sick and Burial Tontine Benefit Soc., Moss, Wrexham, Denbigh. *Scotland*.—Nil. *Ireland* (1).—Black Hall Loan and Investment Soc., Dublin.

## (2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

Class of Society.	Notices received in May of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions ..	3	5	2
Industrial and Provident Societies	..	74	2
Friendly Societies ..	..	19	..
"    "    Branches ..	..	9	..
Building " ..	1	..	..

## PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MAY.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

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

*Census of 1911. Scotland*: Vol. I., Part 6. County of Argyll. [Cd. 6097—v.: pp. 67: price 7d.] Part 5. County of Aberdeen. [Cd. 6097—iv.: pp. 49: price 8½d.] *Ireland*: Connaught. County of Roscommon. [Cd. 6052—iii.: pp. 124: price 1s. 1d.] County of Galway. [Cd. 6052—ii.: pp. 230: price 2s.] Connaught. County of Sligo. [Cd. 6052—iv.: pp. 97: price 10½d.] Munster. County and City of Limerick. [Cd. 6050—iii.: pp. 175: price 1s. 6d.] County of Tipperary. [Cd. 6050—iv.: pp. 215: price 1s. 9d.] Leinster. King's County. [Cd. 6049—v.: pp. 101: price 11½d.] Queen's County. [Cd. 6049—ix.: pp. 105: price 11½d.] County of Meath. [Cd. 6049—viii.: pp. 115: price 1s.] *Railway Accidents*. Summary of Accidents and Casualties reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies of the United Kingdom during the three months ending December 31st 1911, with Reports upon Certain Accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 6174: pp. 151: price 1s. 3d.] *Shipping Casualties (Insurance)*. Return containing Reports of Official Inquiries held in the United Kingdom into the causes of the loss of certain ships. [Cd. 6183: pp. 98: price 9½d.] *Report to Home Office and Local Government Board upon an Inquiry into the Alleged Danger of the Transmission of Certain Diseases from Person to Person in Weaving Sheds by Means of "Shuttle Kissing"*. By Gerald Bellhouse, Dr. W. W. E. Fletcher and D. J. Shackleton. [Cd. 6184: pp. 24: price 5½d.] *Aliens Act, 1905. Part I.* A Statement with regard to the Expulsion of Aliens. *Part II.* Sixth Annual Report of H.M. Inspector. For the year 1911. Home Office. [Cd. 6169: pp. 81: price 8½d.] *Aliens Act, 1905.* Return of Alien Passenger Traffic to and from the United Kingdom during the three months ending March 31st, 1912, with the number of Expulsion Orders made during that period. Home Office. [Cd. 6176: pp. 10: price 1½d.] *Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31st, 1910.* Part B. Industrial and Provident Societies. [H.C. 159—ii.: pp. 293: price 2s. 5d.] *Friendly Societies in 1910.* List of Societies (exclusive of Branches of Orders and Special Classes of Societies) registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, at December 31st, 1910. Ten sections relating to United Kingdom. [Stationery Office Publication: price 6d. per section.] *Outworkers' Committee.* Report of a Committee appointed to consider and advise with regard to the application of the National Insurance Act to Outworkers. Vol. I. Report. [Cd. 6178: pp. 21: price 2½d.] Vol. II. Evidence and Appendices. [Cd. 6179: pp. 185: price 1s. 6d.] *Annual Report of Proceedings under the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts, 1908 and 1910, and other Acts in 1911.* Part I. Small Holdings. [Cd. 6157: pp. 99: price 5½d.] Part II. Allotments and Miscellaneous. [Cd. 6173: pp. 60: price 3d.] Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Annual Report of Proceedings under the Salmon and Fresh-water Fisheries Acts, &c., for the year 1911.* Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6142: pp. 55: price 5½d.]

*Reports on Experiments in the Cultivation of Sugar Beet in 1911.* Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6162: pp. 56: price 5d.]

*Ordnance Survey.* Minutes of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries upon the Report of the Departmental Committee to inquire into the pay and classification of the Ordnance Survey Staff. Revised Scales of Pay, 1912. [Cd. 6156: pp. 9: price 1½d.]

*General Abstract of Marriages, Births and Deaths registered in England and Wales in the year 1911.* [Cd. 6191: pp. 5: price 1d.]

*Tables Showing the Progress of Merchant Shipping in the United Kingdom and the Principal Maritime Countries, 1880-1910.* Board of Trade. [Cd. 6180: pp. 88: price 8½d.]

*Metropolitan Police.* Accounts showing the sums received and expended for the purposes of the Metropolitan Police, and Police Pension Funds. April 1st, 1911, to March 31st, 1912. [H.C. III.: pp. 23: price 2½d.]

## BRITISH COLONIES.

*Canada.*—*The Labour Gazette, April, 1912.* Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during March; the course of prices and cost of living in Canada during 1911—special report by the Department of Labour; industrial accidents, trade disputes during March, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 93.]

*Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1910 and 1911.* R. H. Coats, Canadian Department of Labour. [Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau: pp. 134 + 223.]

*Fifth Census of Canada, 1911.* Special Report on Area and Population. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 172.]

*Twelfth Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario, 1911.* [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer: pp. 302.]

*New Zealand.*—*Journal of the Department of Labour, March, 1912.* Condition of trade and employment at January 31st, persons assisted to employment, co-operative works, accidents in factories, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 81.]

*Awards: Appendix and Indexes to Vol. XII. of Awards, &c., under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

*Victoria.*—*Wages Board Determinations. Shirt Board,* dated March 11th, 1912, cancelling all previous determinations. *Picture Frame Board,* dated February 23rd, 1912, cancelling that of December 11th, 1908. *Mining Engine Drivers' Board,* dated March 27th, 1912, cancelling that of August 1st, 1911.

*Western Australia.*—Statistical Register for the year 1910. Part VI. Industrial Establishments (exclusive of Mines).

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

*International.*—*Bulletin of the International Labour Office.* English edition. Nos. 1 and 2, 1912. [London: Pioneer Press.] French edition. Nos. 11 and 12, 1911. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.] German edition. Nos. 3 and 4, 1912. [Jena: Gustav Fischer.] Labour legislation.

*Journal of Social Insurance.* January—March and April, 1912. International Permanent Committee of Social Insurance. [Paris.]

*Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence.* March, 1912. Co-operation, insurance, &c. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: pp. xv. + 224: price 1s. 7d.]

*International Co-operative Bulletin, May, 1912.* English edition. [Zürich: Hadlaubstrasse 86.]

*United States.*—*Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour* (Department of Commerce and Labour). No. 97, November, 1911. Review of Labour Legislation of 1911. State Labour Laws enacted since January 1st, 1911. (pp. 619.) No. 98, January, 1912. Mediation and Arbitration of Railway Disputes in U.S.A.; Canadian Industrial Disputes Act of 1907; Conciliation and Arbitration in Great Britain, &c. (pp. 500.) [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

*Massachusetts.* Report of the Commission on Minimum Wage Boards. January, 1912. [pp. 326.]

Report of the Commission to investigate the subject of the Cold Storage of Food and of Food Products kept in Cold Store. [pp. 308.]

House Document. No. 1643. Special Report on Prison Industries. [pp. 10.]

No. 1651. Report on "Resolve to provide for the Investigation of Employment and Intelligence Offices." [pp. 63.]

No. 54. Annual Summary of the Bureau of Statistics and Recommendations of the Director. [pp. 6.]

[The above Massachusetts Reports are printed by Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers, Boston.]

*13th Census of the United States, 1910.* Bulletin (1) Population of Cities. [pp. 46.] (2) Total Population and Area, by States and Territories. [pp. 14.]

*France.*—*Journal of the French Statistical Department,* April, 1912. Employment and prices. [Paris: Félix Alcan: price 5s. 2d.]

*Journal of the French Labour Department, April, 1912.* Social insurance in Europe, Part II.; accident insurance; employment and labour disputes in March. [Paris: Berger-Levrault: price 2d.]

*Reports on Methods of measuring Economic Depression, and the most suitable Financial Measures for lessening Unemployment resulting therefrom.* By MM. Georges-Cuhen and Edmond Laurent. French Ministry of Labour. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: pp. 78.]

*Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, April, 1912.* Prices in March; enquiry into agricultural wages; further list of departments. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

*Report on Apprenticeship in the Watch-Making Industry.* French Ministry of Labour. 1911. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: pp. xviii. + 290.]

*Germany.*—*Journal of the German Labour Department, April, 1912.* Employment in March; unemployment in trade unions in first quarter of 1912. May, 1912. Employment in April; wages and labour conditions of co-operative employees; labour disputes in 1911, and in first quarter of 1912; trade unions in Italy; cost of living inquiry in Canada. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d. each.]

*Statistics of State Railways of Saxony for 1910.* Wages and hours of labour. [Dresden: C. Heinrich: pp. 180.]

*Report on the Combined State Railways of Prussia and Hesse in 1910.* Wages and hours of labour. [Berlin, 1912: Preussische Verlagsanstalt: pp. vii. + 251 + 46.]

*Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, April 15th, 1912.* [Berlin: Behrend & Co.]

*Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemberg.* No. 4, 1912. Labour exchanges in March; prices in first quarter of 1912. [Stuttgart: J. Fink.]

*Journal of the Statistical Office of Saxony. Part II., 1910.* Results of the occupation census of June 12th, 1907; home industries according to the occupation censuses of 1882, 1895 and 1907. [Dresden: von Zahn & Jaensch: price 1s. 6d.]

*Statistical Yearbook of Dresden for 1910.* Poor relief; cost of living (retail prices of food, &c.); labour exchanges, &c. Municipal Statistical Office, 1912. [Dresden: von Zahn und Jaensch: pp. viii. + 226 + 64.]

*Monthly Statistical Journal of Dresden, 1911.* Cost of living (wholesale and retail prices). [Dresden: Buchdruckerei der Dr. Guntzschenschen Stiftung.]

*Statistical Journal of Alsace-Lorraine, April, 1912.* Labour disputes, 1899-1911; private labour registries in the first quarter of 1912; municipal labour registries in March, 1912. [Strasbourg: Freihen & Weber.]

*Enquiry into Conditions of Living of Poor Women Giving Birth to Children in 1909 and 1910.* Earnings, occupation, &c. Municipal Statistical Office, 1912. [Dresden: von Zahn & Jaensch: pp. 34.]

*Share of the Workers in Capital and Management in British Productive Co-operative Societies.* By Dr. J. Hüber. 1912. [Stuttgart: W. Kohlhammer: pp. xv. + 203.]

*Working Conditions in Leather Trades, 1911.* Includes statistics of wages and hours of labour. Federation of Saddlers and Leather-Workers, 1912. [Berlin: Paul Singer: pp. 71.]

*Sanitary Conditions of Workrooms in Leather Trades.* Federation of Saddlers and Leather-Workers, 1912. [Berlin: Paul Singer: pp. 22.]

*Young Workers in Germany. Parts I.-VI.* Published by Society for Social Reform. Part I.—Conditions of work (135-139A of Industrial Code). Part II.—Criminality and moral conditions. Part III.—Danger to life and health in various occupations. Part IV.—Education and instruction (other than school). Part V.—Proceedings of the Fifth General Congress of the Society for Social Reform. Part VI.—Continuation Schools. [Jena: Gustav Fischer: 1910-1912: pp. 67, 20, 55, 38, 250 and 58 respectively: prices 6d., 2d., 4d., 3d., 1s. 7d., and 4½d. respectively.]

*Painters' Almanac, 1912.* Statistics of wages and hours of labour. Federation of Painters, Varnishers, &c. [Hamburg: Alb. Tobler: pp. 202: price 1s. 6d.]

*Austria-Hungary.*—*Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, April, 1912.* Employment and labour disputes in February; labour disputes in Hungary in first half of 1911. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

*Statistical Yearbook of Hungary, 1910.* Co-operation; statistics of daily wages and accidents in mining and metal-smelting trades, 1891-1910; workmen's sickness and old age funds, 1910; strikes and lockouts in 1910; Budapest labour exchange, 1910; prices. Hungarian Central Statistical Office, 1912. [Budapest: Imprimerie de la Société Anonyme Athenaeum: pp. xix. + 553: price 4s. 2d.]

*Journal of Trade and Industrial Regulations, No. 4, 1912.* Austrian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: Verlag der Manzschon K. K. Hof, Verlags- und Universitäts-Buchhandlung: price 10d.]

*Journal of Workpeople's Accident and Sickness Insurance, May, 1912.* Austrian Ministry of the Interior. [Vienna: K. K. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei.]

*Journal of the Austrian Central Statistical Commission, April, 1912.* [Brünn: F. Irrgang.]

*Statistical Journal of Hungary, April, 1912.* [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

*Cracow: Monthly Journals of Municipal Statistics.* Issues for 1911. Prices. [Cracow: Drukarnia Związkowa.]

*Italy.*—*Journal of the Italian Labour Department, April, 1912.* Labour disputes and retail prices in March. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

*Statistical Yearbook of Italy, 1911.* Prices of wheat (1871-1911) and other articles (1906-1910); wages and hours; trade unions; strikes; co-operation. Italian Statistical Office. [Rome: G. Bertero: pp. viii. + 347.]

*Italian Journal of Factory Inspection, March-April, 1912.* Law of March 3rd, 1912, putting into force the agreement of

June 15th, 1910, between Italy and France for the protection of young workers. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

*Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, No. 1, 1912.* [Rome: Fratelli Bocca: price 3d.]

*Journal of the Italian Department of Credit and Thrift, January-February 1912.* Roumanian social insurance bill. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 10d.]

*Memorandum on International Statistics Concerning Conditions of Agricultural Workers.* (Supplement to the Journal of the Italian Labour Department.) By Alberto Caroncini. [Rome: Officina Poligrafica Italiana: pp. 40.]

*Statistical Yearbook of Italian Towns, 1911-1912.* [Florence: Alfani e Venturi: pp. xii. + 183.]

*Bibliographical Journal, March, 1912.* Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. [Rome: G. Bertero & Co.]

*Annals of Statistics: Charts illustrating employment in various trades in Italy, France, and the United Kingdom.* By G. Montemartini. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. 88: price 1s. 3d.]

*Belgium.*—*Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, April 15th, 1912.* Employment in March; trade unions existing on December 31st, 1911. Do. April 30th 1912. Labour disputes in March. Do., May 15th 1912. Employment in April; prices on April 30th; law of May 5th, granting subsidies to federations of friendly societies. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d. each.]

*Statistics of Belgian Mining and Metal Industries for the period 1901-1910.* Ministry of Industry and Labour, 1912. [Brussels: L. Narcisse: pp. 95.]

*Holland.*—*Report for 1911 of the Hague Co-operative Society (formerly called "Eigen Hulp").* (The Hague: "Drukkerij Trio": pp. 62.)

*Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, April 30th, 1912.* Employment; labour disputes and unemployment insurance in March; unemployment insurance, and technical education and apprenticeship in 1911. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

*Monthly and Other Periodical Statistics of Holland, No. 27, 1911, and First Months of 1912.* Dutch Central Statistical Office. Wholesale prices, &c. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. x. + 118: price 6d.]

*Report on the Position of Friendly Societies under the (British) National Insurance Act, 1912.* [The Hague: pp. x. + 265.]

*Sweden.*—*Statistics of Communal Poor Relief, 1910.* Swedish Central Statistical Bureau, 1912. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner: pp. x. + 44.]

*Denmark.*—*Journal of the Danish Statistical Office, May, 1912.* Unemployment in February. [Copenhagen: Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri: price 1½d.]

*Switzerland.*—*Report of an Inquiry relating to Rents and Taxes, and Prices of Food and Fuel in various localities of Switzerland in 1911.* Swiss Federal Railway Administration. [Berne: Hans Feuz: pp. 19.]

*Spain.*—*Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, April, 1912.* Industrial accidents in 1910; labour disputes in March; cost of living (prices) in certain provinces and towns, April, 1910—September, 1911. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 2½d.]

*Bulgaria.*—*Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, February, 1912.* Wages of bricklayers and masons and labourers in January in principal towns. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: price 2½d.]

*Egypt.*—*Reports by H.M. Agent and Consul-General on the Finances, Administration, and Condition of Egypt and the Soudan in 1911.* [Cd. 6149: pp. 69: price 7½d.]

## CONSULAR REPORTS.

[The Consular Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.]

*Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4849. Trade of the Consular District of Batoum, 1911.* Oil Industry, price of oil, &c. [Cd. 6005 - 22: pp. 33: price 3½d.]

*Do. No. 4852. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Dresden, 1911.* Price of cattle, consumption of meat per head of population, factories, establishments and workpeople. [Cd. 6005 - 25: pp. 8: price 1d.]

*Do. No. 4855. Trade of the Consular District of Baltimore, 1911.* Immigration, new industries, industrial census, &c. [Cd. 6005 - 26: pp. 38: price 4½d.]

*Do. No. 4855. Trade of the Consular District of Amsterdam, 1911.* Strikes of transport and diamond workers, &c. [Cd. 6005 - 28: pp. 25: price 2d.]

*Do. No. 4856. Trade and Shipping of the Consular District of Rotterdam, 1911.* Seamen discharged and engaged, new industries, shipping accommodation, &c. [Cd. 6005 - 29: pp. 44: price 2½d.]

*Do. No. 4869. Trade, Commerce, Navigation, Agriculture and other matters of interest in the States of New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut, 1911.* Labour and employment, immigration, cost of living, &c. [Cd. 6005 - 42: pp. 49: price 3d.]

*Do. No. 4858. Trade of the Consular District of Genoa.* Strikes, agricultural co-operation, &c. [Cd. 6005 - 31: pp. 34: price 5½d.]

*Do. No. 4872. Trade of the Consular District of Havre, 1911.* Strikes, agriculture, population, &c. [Cd. 6005 - 45: pp. 57: price 6d.]



## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1912.

## ADMIRALTY, WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BALLAST FOR ADMIRALTY HARBOUR, DOVER.—*E. J. & W. Goldsmith, Ltd.*, 110, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.  
 CHIMNEY SWEEPING IN DEVONPORT DISTRICT (Running Contract).—*G. Willcocks*, 2, Garden St., Morice Town, Devonport.  
 PORTLAND CEMENT.—*The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (1900), Ltd.*, Portland House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; *The British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.*, Alderman's House, Bishopsgate St., E.C.; *Trechmann, Weekes & Co., Ltd.*, 6, Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch St., E.C.; *Artillery & Albion Cement Co., Ltd.*, Greenhithe, Kent; *Wooltham Cement Co.*, 35, Great St. Helen's, E.C.  
 TIMBER FOR ADMIRALTY HARBOUR, DOVER.—*W. Crundall & Co.*, Dover.  
 TIMBER FOR PORTSMOUTH DISTRICT.—*Bailey & Whites, Ltd.*, 451, Commercial Rd., Portsmouth.

WORKS.—  
 Reconstruction of Bridge at Four Elms Hill, Chattenden.—*Goddard, Massey & Warner, Ltd.*, Traffic St., Nottingham.

## ADMIRALTY, CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

ACIDS.—*F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd.*, 1, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.; *James Gibbs & Finch, Ltd.*, Cattedown, Plymouth; *C. Tennant & Co., of Carnoustie, Ltd.*, Carnoustie; *West Ham Chemical Works, Ltd.*, 14, Mincing Lane, E.C.  
 BLADES, HACK SAW.—*C. Baynes, Kuzden Brook, Blackburn.*  
 BOOTS, HALF.—*Wilkins & Denton*, 24, London Wall, E.C.  
 BOOTS, SEA.—*R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.*, Raunds.  
 BRAID, SHALLOON, AND SILK, &c.—*Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd.*, Leek, Staffs; *Jas. Carr & Sons, Ltd.*, Clarence Mills, Chester Road, Manchester; *Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd.*, 49, Jewin St., E.C.; *J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd.*, 51, Aldersgate St., E.C.  
 BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c.—*J. Avons & Sons, Ltd.*, Castle Court Factory, Trowbridge; *E. Brison & Co.*, Bristol; *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., Borough, London, S.E.; *G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.*, 75, Farringdon Rd., London, E.C.; *S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd.*, Harford St., Mile End, London, E.; *Newton & Cook*, 3, Wardour St., London, W.; *S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd.*, Norwich; *A. Reid & Sons*, 283, Tabard St., Borough, London, S.E.; *E. A. Rooney & Sons*, 166-168, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.; *United Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb*, Albion St., Leeds; *W. H. Voules & Sons, Ltd.*, Broad Weir, Bristol; *Chadwick & Shapcott, Ltd.*, Acorn Works, 56, Durham Rd., Holloway, N.; *W. Morier*, Copeland Rd., Govan, Glasgow.  
 CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' WORK.—*G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd.*, Peckham, London, S.E.; *East & Son*, Berkhamsted, Herts; *India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.*, Silvertown, London, E.; *F. Merrick & Son*, Glastonbury, Somerset; *G. W. Shaw*, 222, High St., Poplar, London, E.; *S. Snawdon*, Yealmpton, Plymouth; *E. Spencer & Co.*, Longfellow Rd., Bow, London, E.; *South Western Building and Steam Joinery Co., Ltd.*, Lees Lane, Gosport; *Watt Torrance & Co.*, Muirhouse Saw Mills, Glasgow.  
 CANVAS FLOOR CLOTH.—*J. Hare & Co.*, Bristol.  
 CARPETS, RUGS AND MATS.—*Brintons, Ltd.*, Kidderminster; *J. Templeton & Co.*, William St., Greenhead, Glasgow.  
 CLOTHING, DUFFEL.—*J. Compton & Sons*, St. Katherine Dock House, Tower Hill, E.  
 COATS, WATERPROOF.—*Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd.*, Dod St., Limehouse, E.; *Chamberlins, Ltd.*, Norwich; *Johnson & Sons, Ltd.*, Great Yarmouth.  
 COCKS, GUN METAL AND PLATED.—*J. Blakeborough & Sons*, Brighouse, Yorks; *E. Foster & Son, Ltd.*, Central Brass Works, Halifax; *Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd.*, 99, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; *Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd.*, Deptford Yard, Sunderland; *J. Livingston & Sons, Ltd.*, Middlesbrough; *Stroud Metal Co., Ltd.*, Dudbridge, Stroud, Gloucester; *United Brassfounders & Engineers, Ltd.*, Holloway Rd., Birmingham.  
 CORDAGE.—*Frost Bros., Ltd.*, 342, Commercial Rd., E.; *J. T. Davis, Ltd.*, Coborn Rd., Bow, E.  
 FIRE CLAY.—*G. K. Harrison, Ltd.*, Stourbridge; *J. Walker*, Kingswinford, Dudley.  
 HIDES, LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.—*G. Angus & Co., Ltd.*, St. John's Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *J. & F. J. Baker & Co., Ltd.*, Colyton, Devon; *W. Beckworth & Sons, Ltd.*, Tanner's Lane, Lincoln; *J. Dawson & Son, Ltd.*, Boultham, Lincoln; *J. H. Fenner & Co., Ltd.*, Chapel Lane, Hull; *Fleming, Birky & Goodall, Ltd.*, West Grove Mill, Halifax; *Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, Bermondsey, London, S.E.; *S. E. Norris & Co.*, High St., Shadwell, London, E.; *Patent Anhydrous Leather Co., Ltd.*, Portsmouth; *J. Tullis & Son, Ltd.*, St. Ann's Leather Works, Glasgow; *W. Walker & Sons, Ltd.*, Rosehill Tannery, Bolton.  
 LINOLEUM.—*Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd.*, Forth Works, Kirkcaldy; *Fife Linoleum Co., Ltd.*, Fife Works, Kirkcaldy.  
 PIG IRON.—*Summerlee Iron Co., Ltd.*, 176, West George St., Glasgow; *Pease & Partners, Ltd.*, 8, Eastcheap, E.C.; *Ke-*

*tering Iron & Coal Co., Ltd.*, Kettering; *Goldendale Iron Co.*, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent.  
 SHEETS, NAVAL BRASS.—*Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd.*, Kingston Metal Works, Smethwick, Birmingham.  
 SHOES, GYMNASIUM.—*North British Rubber Co., Ltd.*, 2-6, East Rd., City Rd., N.; *Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd.*, Leith Walk, Edinburgh.  
 SMALL WARES.—*E. Allen & Co.*, Britannia Mills, Leek, Staffordshire; *M. Bond & Co.*, Alrewas Mills, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire; *James Carr & Sons, Ltd.*, Clarence Mills, Chester Rd., Manchester, S.W.; *Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd.*, 49, Jewin St., London, E.C.; *J. Hone & Sons*, 16, Wells Mews, Wells St., Oxford St., London, W.; *G. E. Lyons*, 86, Derbyshire St., Bethnal Green, London, E.; *Macclesfield Weaving Co., Ltd.*, Royal George Mills, Macclesfield; *Mellor Bros.*, Pitt St. Mill, Macclesfield; *Melson, Clifford & Co., Ltd.*, Claremont Works, Cheshire St., Bethnal Green, London, E.; *John Morris of Radcliffe, Ltd.*, Abden St. Mill, Radcliffe, Lancashire; *J. F. Waters*, 19, Lawrence Lane, London, E.C.; *J. A. Wood, Ltd.*, Mount St. Mill, Harpurhey, Manchester; *Woolf & Higham*, Cornbrook, Manchester.  
 STRETCHERS.—*Paul J. Headley*, Mace Field, Ashford, Kent; *Sly, Dibble & Co., Ltd.*, 213, Cable St., E.  
 TALLOW.—*T. S. Harris & Co., Ltd.*, 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.  
 X-RAY APPARATUS.—*Henry W. Cox & Co., Ltd.*, 47, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

## WAR OFFICE.

BAGS, JUTE.—*Levy Bros. & Knowles, Ltd.*, 26, Mark Lane, E.C.  
 BANDOLIERS.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; *J. Compton & Sons*, Swindon, Crewe and Old Ford, E.; *C. Groom, Ltd.*, Ramornie Works, Dod St., Limehouse, E.; *Hoare, Marr & Co.*, Dundee Works, Brewhouse Lane, Wapping, E.  
 BARROWS, &c.—*C. R. Claridge*, The Basin, Exeter; *East & Son*, Berkhamsted, Herts.  
 BASINS, WASHING.—*S. E. & J. Fellows, Ltd.*, Wolverhampton.  
 BOILER FOR SS. "SIR HENRY ALDERSON."—*Hawthorns & Co., Ltd.*, Leith Engine Works, Leith.  
 CABLE, ELECTRIC.—*British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Helsby, Lancs; *Hoopers Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd.*, Millwall, E.; *London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd.*, Leyton, Essex; *Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.  
 CAR, MOTOR.—*Maudslay Motor Co., Ltd.*, Parkside, Coventry.  
 CHINAWARE.—*Birks, Rawlins & Co.*, Stoke-on-Trent; *Jackson & Gosling*, Longton, Staffs; *Wileman & Co.*, Longton, Staffs.  
 CLOTH.—*Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd.*, Millfield Mills, Horbury; *Colbeck Bros., Ltd.*, Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; *A. W. Hainsworth & Sons*, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; *J. Hainsworth & Sons*, Cape Mills, Farsley, Leeds; *J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd.*, Washpit Mills and Bridge Mills, Holmfirth.  
 CLOTHING (UNIFORM).—*Chamberlins, Ltd.*, Botolph St., Norwich; *J. Compton & Sons*, Swindon, Crewe and Old Ford, E.; *G. Glanfield & Son*, 1, 3, and 5, Brick Lane, E., and 4 and 5, Osborne Place, E.; *J. Hammond & Co., Ltd.*, Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs; *Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd.*, 9, Lower Bridge St., Dublin; *Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd.*, Prospect Hill, Limerick; *J. & B. Pearce & Co.*, 28, Floral St., W.C., and 95-97, Church St., Bethnal Green Rd., E.; *Pearson, Huggins & Co. (1911), Ltd.*, Eastville, Bristol; *J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd.*, Drewry Lane Works, Derby.  
 CORDAGE.—*J. T. Davis, Ltd.*, Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; *Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd.*, Teams Ropeworks, Gateshead; *Frost Bros., Ltd.*, 342, Commercial Rd., E.; *J. & E. Wright, Ltd.*, Universe Works, Millwall, E.  
 CRANES, CONVERSION OF.—*T. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd.*, Central Iron Works, Huddersfield.  
 DISHES, BAKING.—*Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd.*, Camden St., Birmingham; *Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverhampton; *J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd.*, Bilston.  
 EARTHENWARE.—*Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd.*, Worcester.  
 ENAMELLED-WARE.—*Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd.*, West Bromwich; *Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverhampton.  
 ENGINES, OIL, GENERATORS, &c.—*Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd.*, Hazel Grove, (near) Stockport.  
 FASTENERS, BRASS.—*C. Edkins & Sons, Ltd.*, Friday Bridge Works, Birmingham.  
 FLAGS.—*Kirk, Hall & Co.*, Kidacre St., Leeds; *E. Proctor & Co., Ltd.*, St. Peter's Buildings, York St., Leeds.  
 FLANNEL.—*W. Olegg*, Milnrow, (near) Rochdale; *J. Radcliffe & Co.*, Green Mills, Rochdale.  
 FURNITURE.—*Atkinson & Co., Ltd.*, 11, Addington St., York Rd., S.E.; *E. Atkins*, Church End, Bethnal Green, N.; *A. Blair & Son*, 28, Atherton St., Liverpool; *S. Edwards*, 4, Pownall Rd., Dalston, N.E.; *Higgs & Hill, Ltd.*, Crown Works, South Lambeth, S.E.; *G. A. Large & Son*, Jubilee Rd., West Wycombe; *B. North & Sons*, Piddington, West Wycombe; *Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich; *S. Snawdon*, Yealmpton, Devon; *Stokes & Holt, Ltd.*, Belgrave Rd., Leicester.  
 GUARDS, ARM, &c.—*F. Bryan*, 195, Long Lane, S.E.  
 HOSE, CANVAS.—*W. H. Willcox & Co., Ltd.*, 23, Southwark St., S.E.  
 MIRRORS, HELIOGRAPH (RUNNING CONTRACT).—*T. Cooke & Sons, Ltd.*, Buckingham Works, York; *Heath & Co., Ltd.*, Crayford, Kent.

PAPER, NON-ABSORBENT.—*T. Briggs (Manchester), Ltd.*, Richmond Hill Works, Salford.  
 PIPES, HOSE.—*G. Angus & Co., Ltd.*, Bentham, Yorks; *Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen.  
 SCREENS, LATRINE.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.  
 SHOES, HORSE.—*W. H. Tildesley*, Willenhall; *Vaughan Bros.*, Willenhall.  
 SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON, WOOLWICH.—*Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Darlington.  
 SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF MILD STEEL GIRDERS FOR PROOF BUTTS, WOOLWICH.—*Dorman, Long & Co.*, 19, Victoria St., S.W.  
 SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF MILD STEEL PLATES FOR PROOF BUTTS, WOOLWICH.—*W. Beardmore & Co.*, Parkhead Steel Works, Glasgow.  
 WORKS SERVICES.—  
 Alterations, &c., at Kilkenny Barracks.—*M. Dunne*, King St., Kilkenny.  
 Alterations, &c., at Married Quarters, Depot Barracks, Bury.—*J. Fowles & Sons*, 13, Hornby St., Heywood.  
 Alterations, &c., at Married Quarters, Fulwood Barracks, Preston.—*R. Thompson & Morris*, 13, Dalton Sq., Lancaster.  
 Erection of Annexes to Married Soldiers' Quarters, Carlisle.—*J. & R. Bell*, Nelson St., Carlisle.  
 Erection of Officers' Houses, Tidworth.—*S. Roberts, Ltd.*, 81, Old Town St., Plymouth.  
 Erection of Offices, Army Aircraft Factory, S. Farnborough.—*Martin, Wells & Co., Ltd.*, Aldershot.  
 Erection of Quarters, Fort Bovisand, Plymouth.—*Wakeham Bros.*, Friary Yard, Knighton Rd., Plymouth.  
 Foundations and Site Work for Dirigible Shed, N. Aldershot.—*General Building Co.*, 45, Chandos St., W.C.  
 Installation of Electric Light, Central Flying School, Salisbury Plain.—*Foot & Milne, Ltd.*, 66, Victoria St., S.W.  
 Repair and Maintenance of W.D. Buildings at Blackdown and Deepcut.—*E. C. Hughes*, Albion Works, Wokingham.  
 Guildford, Mill Hill, and Woolwich.—*J. Dorey & Co., Ltd.*, Brentford.  
 Woolwich (Ordnance Factories).—*W. F. Blay, Ltd.*, Dartford.  
 Repair of Roads at Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey.—*Bristowe & Co., Ltd.*, 20, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.  
 Repairs to Stable Paving, Cavalry Barracks, Colchester.—*W. Chambers*, 101, Magdalen St., Colchester.

## INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

ANVILS.—*Brooks & Cooper*, Mousehole Forge, Sheffield.  
 ASBESTOS MILLBOARD.—*Tuck & Co.*, 52, Leadenhall St., E.C.  
 AUGERS.—*S. Osborn & Co.*, Sheffield.  
 AXLEBOXES.—*Metropolitan Amal. Rly. Carr. & Wag. Co., Ltd.*, Sattley, Birmingham; *Patent Axlebox, &c., Co.*, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton.  
 BEARING PLATES.—*North Eastern Steel Co.*, Middlesbrough.  
 BELLOWS.—*Alldays & Onions*, Gt. Western Works, Birmingham.  
 BELLS.—*Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd.*, Salford, Manchester.  
 BELTING.—*Helvetia Leather Co.*, 29, Rood Lane, E.C.; *S. E. Norris & Co.*, Shadwell, E.; *Tuck & Co.*, 52, Leadenhall St., E.C.  
 BOLTS.—*Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds*, 66, Cannon St., E.C.  
 BRAKE GEAR.—*Vacuum Brake Co.*, 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.  
 BRASS PLATES.—*Muntz Metal Co.*, French Walls, Birmingham.  
 BRONZE.—*Manganese Bronze Co.*, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.  
 BRUSHES.—*A. Reid & Sons*, Tabard St., Borough, S.E.  
 BUCKRAM.—*A. McGregor & Co.*, 21, Lawrence Lane, E.C.  
 BUFFERS.—*P. & W. Macellan*, Glasgow.  
 CANVAS.—*Baxter Bros. & Co.*, Dundee; *Richards, Ltd.*, Aberdeen.  
 CHAIN.—*E. Baylie & Co.*, Stourbridge.  
 CHECK RAILS.—*Anderson Foundry Co.*, Port Clarence.  
 COPPER PLATES.—*Birmingham Battery, &c., Co.*, Selly Oak, Birmingham; *Vivian & Sons*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.  
 COUPLINGS.—*Stableford & Co.*, Coalville.  
 CRANES.—*Wm. Abell, Ltd.*, Derby; *Stothert & Pitt*, Bath.  
 CROSSINGS.—*Edgar Allen & Sons*, Tinsley, Sheffield.  
 CRUCIBLES.—*Morgan Crucible Co.*, Battersea, S.W.  
 FIRECLAY.—*Timmis & Co.*, Stourbridge.  
 FISHBOLTS.—*Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds*, London Works, nr. Birmingham.  
 FISHPLATES.—*Patent Shaft, &c., Co.*, Wednesbury.  
 FLANNELETTE.—*L. Behrens & Sons*, 131, Portland St., Manchester.  
 HOSE.—*Warne & Co.*, 29, Gresham St., E.C.  
 I.R. SHEET, &c.—*F. Reddaway & Co.*, 50, Lime St., E.C.  
 INSULATORS.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.  
 IRON, FIG.—*North Lonsdale Iron, &c., Co.*, Ulverston, Lancs.  
 LATHES.—*John Lang & Sons*, Johnstone, nr. Glasgow.  
 LINT.—*Liverpool Lint Co.*, Netherfield Rd., Liverpool.  
 MOTORS.—*Electromotors, Ltd.*, Openshaw; *Lancs. Dynamo, &c., Co.*, Trafford Park, Manchester.  
 MUSLIN.—*L. Behrens & Sons*, 131, Portland St., Manchester.  
 NICKEL.—*Mond Nickel Co.*, 39, Victoria St., S.W.  
 OATMEAL.—*J. Henderson & Co.*, 1, Bury Court, E.C.  
 PAINTS (2).—*Fenner & Alder*, 120, Fenchurch St., E.C.  
 PIPES.—*Stewarts & Lloyds*, Glasgow.  
 POINT RODS.—*John Russell & Co.*, Alma Tube Works, Walsall, E.C.  
 PUMPING ENGINES.—*J. Simpson & Co.*, 153, Queen Victoria St., E.C.  
 RAILS AND FISHPLATES (2).—*Workington Iron, &c., Co.*, Workington.

ROAD ROLLERS.—*Aveling & Porter*, Rochester; *J. Fowler & Co.*, Leeds.  
 SPRINGS.—*S. Fox & Co.*, Stocksbridge Works, Sheffield.  
 STEEL BARS.—*H. Bessemer & Co.*, Sheffield.  
 STEEL, MILD.—*District Iron, &c., Co.*, Smethwick; *Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works*, Brierley Hill; *Sanderson Bros. & Newbould*, Sheffield; *Shelton Iron, &c., Co.*, Stoke-on-Trent; *Steel, Peech & Tozer*, Sheffield.  
 STEEL PLATES, &c. (3).—*Steel Co., of Scotland*, 9, Mincing Lane, E.C.  
 STOCKS, &c.—*T. Chatwin*, Gt. Tindal St., Birmingham.  
 TAR.—*Shields & Ramsay*, 104, West George St., Glasgow.  
 TRESTLES.—*Braithwaite & Kirk*, West Bromwich; *Motherwell Bridge Co.*, Motherwell.  
 TIN.—*Redruth Tin Smelting Co.*, Redruth.  
 TUBES.—*Howell & Co.*, Sheffield.  
 TURNABLES.—*Ransomes & Rapier*, Ipswich.  
 TYRES.—*Taylor Bros. & Co.*, Clarence Ironworks, Leeds.  
 WAGONS.—*G. R. Turner, Ltd.*, Langley Mill, Nottingham.  
 WHEELS, &c.—*W. Beardmore & Co.*, Parkhead, Glasgow.  
 WOOL.—*Robinson & Sons*, Wheatbridge Mills, Chesterfield.  
 ZINC CAKE.—*Brunner, Mond & Co.*, Northwich, Cheshire.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

BOILER, LOCOMOTIVE.—*Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd.*, Forth Bank Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 BRASSES, AXLEBOX.—*Birmingham Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd.*, Smethwick, Birmingham.  
 CABLEWAY, TRAVELLER, &c.—*Bullivant's Aerial Ropeways, Ltd.*, 72, Mark Lane, E.C.  
 CARRIAGES, RAILWAY.—*Bristol Wagon & Carr. Works Co., Ltd.*, Lawrence Hill, Bristol; *Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd.*, 1, Victoria St., S.W.  
 CELLS, "LUX."—*Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd.*, 39, Victoria St., S.W.  
 CEMENT.—*Associated Portland Cement Mfrs., Ltd.*, 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; *Peters Branch of the British Portland Cement Mfrs., Ltd.*, 72, Victoria St., S.W.  
 CRANE, PORTABLE STEAM.—*Butters Bros. & Co.*, Percy Crane and Engine Works, McLellan St., Glasgow.  
 CRANES, STEAM.—*Grafton & Co.*, Vulcan Works, Bedford.  
 DISTEMPER.—*W. Carson & Sons*, Grove Works, Battersea, S.W.  
 DOGSPIKES.—*Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd.*, 139 and 141, Cannon St., E.C.; *Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.*, 66, Cannon St., E.C.  
 EXPLOSIVES.—*Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.*, 195, West George St., Glasgow.  
 LATHE, CAPSTAN.—*A. Herbert, Ltd.*, Coventry.  
 LEAD WOOL.—*The Lead Wool Co., Ltd.*, Churchfields, Snodland S.O., Kent.  
 LOCOMOTIVES, SHUNTING.—*Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Ltd.*, Bridge-water Foundry, Patricroft, nr. Manchester.  
 METERS AND SURFACE BOXES.—*J. Tylor & Sons, Ltd.*, Belle Isle, York Rd., N.  
 OIL ENGINE, DIESEL.—*Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd.*, Hazel Grove, nr. Stockport.  
 PIPES, CAST IRON.—*McFarlane, Strang & Co., Ltd.*, 184, Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.; *The Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd.*, Staveley Ironworks, nr. Chesterfield.  
 RAILS AND FISHPLATES.—*Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd.*, Barrow-in-Furness; *Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.*, 66, Cannon St., E.C.  
 RAILS, STEEL.—*Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.*, 14, Sherbourne Lane, King William St., E.C.  
 ROLLER, STEAM ROAD.—*Aveling & Porter, Ltd.*, Rochester.  
 SAW FRAME, VERTICAL.—*J. MacDowall & Sons*, Walkinshaw Foundry, Johnstone, nr. Glasgow.  
 SETTINGS, REGENERATIVE.—*Gibbons Bros.*, Dibdale Works, Dudley.  
 SHED, GOODS.—*A. Findlay & Co., Ltd.*, 9, Victoria St., S.W.  
 SHEETS, CORR.—*John Lysaght, Ltd.*, St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol.  
 SIGNALLING MATERIALS.—*Saxby & Farmer, Ltd.*, 53, Victoria St., S.W.  
 STEEL AND IRONWORK.—*Horseley Co., Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs.  
 SLATES, COUNTRESS.—*The Oakley Slate Quarries, Ltd.*, Portmadoc.  
 TELEGRAPH POLES.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich, Kent.  
 TYRES, ENGINE AND CARRIAGE.—*Taylor Bros. & Co.*, Clarence Iron and Steel Works, Leeds.  
 UNDERFRAMES.—*Bristol Wagon & Carr. Works Co., Ltd.*, Lawrence Hill, Bristol.  
 WHARF MATERIALS.—*Horseley Co., Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs.  
 WHEELS AND AXLES.—*Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd.*, Brunswick Ironworks, Wednesbury.

## OFFICE OF WORKS.

BUILDERS' WORK.—  
 Abingdon Post Office: Alterations.—*T. H. Kingerlee & Sons*, Oxford.  
 Darlington Post Office: Enlargement; and Sunderland Labour Exchange: Adaptation.—*W. B. Cooper*, 5, Park Place East, Sunderland.  
 Mount Pleasant Parcel Office, Redruth: 3rd Contract.—*Gabraith Bros., Ltd.*, Camberwell Green Works, S.E.  
 FITTINGS, &c.—  
 Paisley Post Office: Extension.—*J. & T. Scott*, 10, George St., Edinburgh.  
 South-Western District Post Office: Long Lockers.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.  
 HEATING APPARATUS.—  
 Birmingham Telegraph Stores.—*H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd.*, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.



## ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.—

British Museum.—*Bromsgrove Guild*, Bromsgrove.

## WOODBLOCK FLOORING.—

Royal Courts of Justice: Extension.—*Ellis, Geary & Co.*, 5, Cannon St., E.C.

## STATIONERY OFFICE.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—*Arnold & Foster, Ltd.*, Eynsford, Kent; *J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.*, Kings Norton; *E. Collins & Sons*, Kelvindale Mill, Maryhill, Glasgow; *Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd.*, Vale Mill, Horwich; *A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd.*, Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik; *R. Craig & Sons, Ltd.*, Moffat and Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie; *Fisher & Co., Ltd.*, Kettlebrook Mill, Tamworth; *Hele Paper Co., Ltd.*, Cul-lompton, Devon; *Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd.*, Northfleet; *A. M. Peebles & Son, Ltd.*, Rishton, nr. Blackburn; *Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd.*, Ramsbottom; *T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd.*, Rye Mill, High Wycombe; *R. Sommerville & Co.*, Creech, nr. Taunton; *Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd.*, Gateshead; *R. & W. Watson*, Linwood, Renfrewshire; *A. Pirie & Sons, Ltd.*, Stoneywood Works, Bucksburn, Aberdeen.

PARCHMENTS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—*Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd.*, Verney Rd., S.E.; *H. Gibbs & Son*, Mitcham.

PASTEBOARDS, BROWN.—*Smith & McLaurin, Ltd.*, Milliken Park, N.B.

## PRINTING, BINDING, &amp;C.—

Binding 21,000 "Instruction Book."—*Dickens & Cooper, Ltd.*, 6, New Court, Farringdon St., E.C.

Binding 50,000 Manual of Map Reading, &c.; 8,000 Instructions for charging Duty on Beer.—*J. Adams*, 76-78, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Binding 9,000 Instructions for Armourers; printing 20,000 R.A. Medical Corps Training.—*Harrison & Sons*, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Binding 2,000 Occurrence Books.—*Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd.*, 77, St. John St., E.C.

Binding 20,000 R.A. Medical Corps Training.—*R. E. King & Co., Ltd.*, 20, Cross St., Islington, N.

Printing, binding, &c., 4,000 Army Book 285; 1,000 books S. 252; 1,000 Army Book 102; 4,000 Marriage Register; 14,000 Lock Label Books.—*McCorquodale & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverton, Bucks.

Printing, binding, &c., 800 Attendance Books; 13,400 Income Tax Receipt Books; 1,000 Index of Claims; 600 Expenses Register; 600 Admission Register; 1,000 Occasional Copies Births; supplying 6,100 Millboards; 4,000 Covers for Army Book 155; 10,000 Covers for Field Service Pocket Books.—*Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.*, Finsbury, E.C.

Printing, binding, &c., 41,700 Income Tax Receipt Books.—*Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd.*, Broken Wharf, Upper Thames St., E.C.

Printing, &c., 6,000,000 Insurance Contribution Cards; 250,000 Insurance Books; 500,000 Insurance Posters.—*Barclay & Fry, Ltd.*, The Grove, Southwark, S.E.

Printing, &c., 7,000,000 Insurance Contribution Cards.—*J. J. Keliber & Co., Ltd.*, Marshalsea, S.E.

Printing, &c., 5,000,000 Insurance Contribution Cards; 250,000 Insurance Posters; 1,000,000 Insurance Leaflets.—*J. Truscott & Sons, Ltd.*, London and Tonbridge.

Printing, &c., 4,000,000 Insurance Contribution Cards; 12,000,000 Emergency Card "Y"; 3,000,000 Application Forms; 750,000 Form X.—*W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd.*, Great New St., Prujean Square, and Old Bailey, E.C.

Printing, &c., 2,400,000 Insurance Contribution Cards (Ireland).—*Dollard Printing House, Ltd.*, Wellington Quay, Dublin.

Printing, &c., 4,000,000 Insurance Contribution Cards; 1,300,000 Unemployed Insurance Book; 3,000,000 Employed Insurance Books; 3,500,000 Insurance Leaflets.—*Harrison & Sons*, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Printing, &c., 8,000,000 Insurance Leaflets.—*Harrison & Sons*, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., and Hayes.

Printing, &c., 1,260,000 Unemployed Insurance Books; 500,000 Insurance Leaflets.—*Smiths Printing Co., Ltd.*, St. Albans.

Printing, &c., 3,000,000 Insurance Books.—*Taylor, Garrett Evans & Co., Ltd.*, South Reddish, Stockport.

Printing, &c., 1,500,000 Insurance Books; 3,000,000 Transfers of Divisional Register.—*R. Clay & Sons, Ltd.*, Brunswick St., Stamford St., S.E.

Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Insurance Books.—*J. Heywood, Ltd.*, Excelsior Works, Hulme Hall Rd., Manchester.

Printing, &c., 500,000 Insurance Books; 462,500 First Contribution Register Sheets.—*McNaughtan & Sinclair*, 29, Cadogan St., Glasgow.

Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Insurance Books.—*Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.*, Finsbury, E.C.

Printing, &c., 2,500,000 Insurance Books; 200,000 Insurance Leaflets; *Merritt & Hatcher, Ltd.*, Moor Lane and Grocer's Hall Court, E.C.

Printing, &c., 2,500,000 Insurance Cards.—*Metcalf & Cooper, Ltd.*, 18-24, Scrutton St., Finsbury, E.C.

Printing, &c., 12,000,000 Emergency Card "Y."—*C. Straker & Sons, Ltd.*, 5-9, Bishopsgate Avenue, E.C.

Printing, &c., 700,000 Insurance Books.—*Avenue Press, Ltd.*, Manbey Rd., Stratford, E.

Printing, &c., 7,000,000 Insurance Form No. 1 (A.G.D.).—*D. Allen & Sons, Ltd.*, Wealdstone, Middlesex.

Printing, &c., 7,000,000 Insurance Form No. 1 (A.G.D.).—*Charles & Dible*, 4, Emerson St., Southwark, S.E.

Printing, &c., 7,000,000 Insurance Form No. 1 (A.G.D.).—*W. Potter & Co., Ltd.*, 131 and 133, Middlesex St., E.

Printing, &c., 277,500 Membership Register Sheets; 925,000 Second Contribution Register Sheets.—*Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd.*, Long Acre, W.C.

Printing, &c., 925,000 Second Contribution Register Sheets.—*Willmott & Sons, Ltd.*, 52-56, Bartholomew Close, E.C.

Printing, &c., 2,250,000 Insurance Cards.—*D. Campbell & Son*, 16, Falfield St., Port Eglinton.

Printing, &c., 1,050,000 Insurance Cards.—*F. & E. Murray*, 27, Thistle St., Edinburgh.

Printing, &c., Insurance Cards.—*H. Paton & Sons*, 5, St. James Square, Edinburgh.

Printing, &c., Insurance Posters.—*F. Tarrant & Co., Ltd.*, 110, Camberwell Rd., S.E.

Printing, &c., 10,000,000 Insurance Leaflets.—*Odhams, Ltd.*, 93-94, Long Acre, W.C.

Printing, &c., 2,000,000 Insurance Leaflets.—*Speaight & Sons*, Norwich St., Fetter Lane, E.C.

Printing, &c., 2,000,000 Insurance Leaflets.—*Wyman & Sons, Ltd.*, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Printing, &c., 500,000 Insurance Leaflets.—*St. Clements Press, Ltd.*, Portugal St., W.C.

## STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—

Cutlery.—*Harrison Bros. & Howson*, Sheffield.

Gum, Liquid.—*A. Pridge*, Mount Works, Upper Clapton, N.E. Straps, Web.—*M. Wright & Sons, Ltd.*, Quorn Mills, nr. Loughborough.

ENVELOPING, &C., INSURANCE LEAFLETS, &C.—*E. Symmons & Sons, Ltd.*, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, N.; *Acme Advertising Agency*, Grays Inn Rd., W.C.; *Leadenhall Press, Ltd.*, 12, Creechurch Lane, E.C.; *Hazell Watson & Viney, Ltd.*, 52, Long Acre, W.C.; *Alert Circularising Co.*, 2, Sandland St., High Holborn, W.C.; *Harrison & Sons*, St. Martin's Lane, and Hayes; *Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.*, Finsbury.

## GENERAL POST OFFICE.

APPARATUS, TELEPHONIC.—*British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Helsby; *C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd.*, Derby; *Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd.*, Salford, Manchester; *Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.

ARMS, WOOD.—*J. Edmond & Sons*, Croftamic, Dumbartonshire; *R. Grandidge*, Birkenhead; *Holloway & Bro.*, Liverpool; *R. Lauder & Co.*, West Hartlepool; *W. Wibby, Ltd.*, Gloucester.

BOOTS.—*C. E. Nichols*, Raunds; *O. Smith*, Raunds; *Tebbutt & Hall Bros.*, Raunds; *S. Walker*, Walgrave, Northampton; *Wilkins & Denton, Ltd.*, Rushden and Irchester, Northants.

CABLES, TELEPHONIC.—*Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd.*, Belvedere, Kent; *Johnson & Phillips, Ltd.*, Charlton, Kent.

CELLS, DRY.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.

CHAINS, BICYCLE.—*Coventry Chain Co., Ltd.*, Coventry.

CHLORIDE OF AMMONIA.—*Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.*, Northwich.

RODS, SWEEPS.—*Cakebread, Robey & Co.*, Wood Green, N.

SLEEVES, COPPER, JOINTING.—*Dugard Bros.*, Birmingham.

SPINDLES, INSULATOR.—*T. W. Lench, Ltd.*, Blackheath, Staffs.

TIRES, DERMATINE, SUPPLYING AND FITTING.—*Dermatine Co., Ltd.*, Camberwell, S.E.

TUBES, AIR, FOR TIRES.—*D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd.*, Ardwick, Manchester.

WIRE, FLAMEPROOF.—*J. C. Fuller & Sons, Ltd.*, Bow, E.

LONDON AND BOURNEMOUTH MOTOR MAIL SERVICE.—*Tilling, Ltd.*, High St., Peckham, S.E.

ELECTRIC LIFTS (2) at Eastbourne New Post Office.—*R. Waygood & Co., Ltd.*, Falmouth Rd., S.E.

LAYING A LINE OF SYKES DUCTS AND HOLLOW CEMENT CONDUITS IN HAMPSTEAD, N.W.—*J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd.*, Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W.

LAYING LINES OF PIPES IN BRIGHTON.—*J. A. Ewart*, 21, Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.

LAYING A LINE OF SYKES DUCTS IN MILE END ROAD AND BOW ROAD, LONDON, E.—*Grounds & Newton*, Page Green, South Tottenham, N.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT, PONTYPRIDD.—*The Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd.*, Peel Works, Salford, Lancs.

## COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

## BUILDING WORKS.—

Gazebo National School, Co. Kilkenny—Erecting and Furnishing.—*J. Mulhall*, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.

Knock National School, Co. Mayo—Erecting and Furnishing.—*P. J. Gilmartin*, Ballina, Co. Mayo.

## ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

ACCOUTREMENTS.—*Hepburn Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, Bermondsey, London, S.E.; *Hobson & Sons*, 1, Lexington St., London, W.; *E. Jones*, 145 and 147, Camden St., Birmingham; *Ireland & Son*, 12 and 13, Ellis's Quay, Dublin; *Liggins & Froggatt*, Empire Works, Marsh St., Walsall.

BLANKETS.—*T. & D. Henry*, 59, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

PAILLASSE STRAW.—*P. Fitzgerald & Son*, 16/18, Blackhall St., Dublin.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.—*F. Callaghan*, 11, Dame St., Dublin; *W. R. Box & Co.*, 68, Dame St., Dublin; *R. Johnston*, 103/5, North St., Belfast; *J. Wilson*, 55, Capel St., Dublin.

SHEETS (LINEN).—*Gorevan Bros., Ltd.*, 1, 2, 3 and 4, Camden St., Dublin.

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller, from WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter Lane, E.C., or OLIVER & BOYD, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or E. PONSONBY, LTD., 115, Grafton Street, Dublin. Printed by WYMAN & SONS, Fetter Lane, E.C.—Price 1d.—June 1912.