

# Board of Trade

## LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XXII.—No. 4.]

APRIL, 1914.

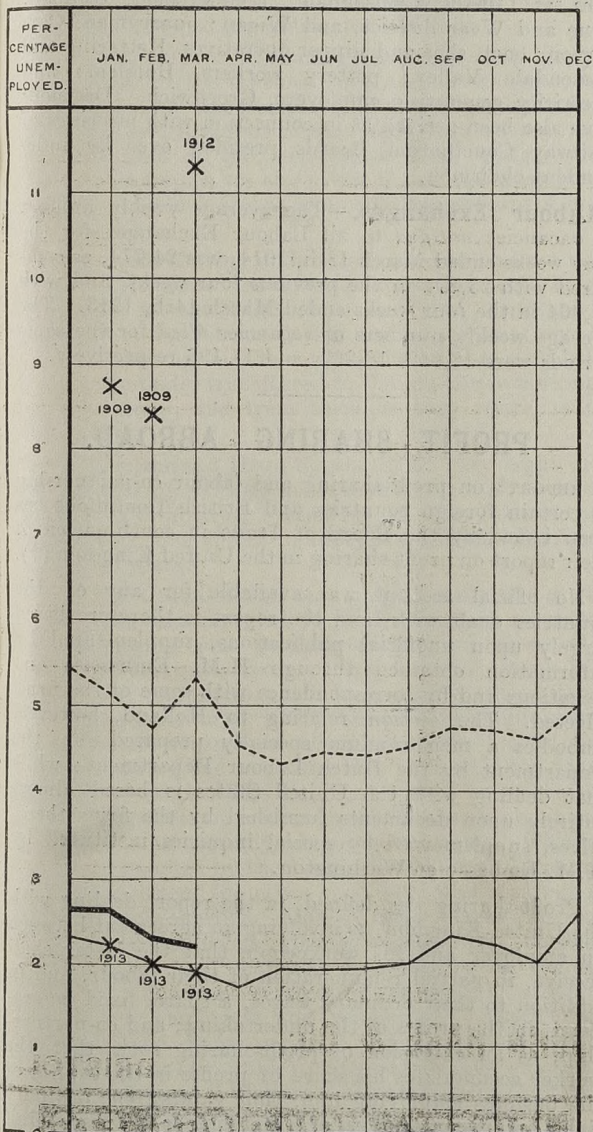
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

### EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1914. — Thin Curve = 1913.  
 ----- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1904-1913.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1904-1913.



#### NOTE TO CHART.

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

### THE LABOUR MARKET IN MARCH.

EMPLOYMENT in March showed no marked change as compared with February, and was still good. There was some falling-off in iron and steel manufacture, but the engineering and shipbuilding trades continued busy. The woollen and worsted industries improved, but linen and jute declined. The building and woodworking trades showed a further seasonal improvement, and employment at coal mines remained very good.

It was reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for labour in the shipbuilding trades. There was also a deficiency of women in the clothing trades and in the linen trade in the Dunfermline district.

Compared with the high level of March, 1913, employment generally showed a decline. The coal mining, iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding and textile trades were not so active, and there was a considerable decrease in the number of pig-iron furnaces in blast. On the other hand, there was a substantial improvement in the tinplate trade, and some upward movement in the building, woodworking, printing and glass trades.

#### (1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED. (Based on 3,102 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 988,164 reported 21,426 (or 2.2 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of March, 1914, compared with 2.3 per cent. at the end of February, 1914, and 1.9 per cent. at the end of March, 1913.

Trade.	Membership at end of Mar. 1914, of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of March, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ... ..	75,682	5.1*	- 0.8	+ 0.8
Coal Mining† ... ..	164,693	0.5	...	+ 0.1
Iron and Steel ... ..	38,061	2.9	- 1.1	+ 0.5
Engineering ... ..	236,973	2.4	...	+ 0.9
Shipbuilding ... ..	75,649	1.9	- 0.3	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Metal... ..	36,012	1.6	...	...
Textiles:—				
Cotton ... ..	88,253	2.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Woollen & Worsted ... ..	8,790	2.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Other ... ..	63,491	1.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	66,535	2.8	- 0.3	- 1.4
Furnishing and Woodworking.	55,267	1.7	- 0.9	- 0.7
Clothing ... ..	64,549	2.2	...	+ 0.3
Leather ... ..	3,032	7.0	+ 1.9	+ 1.9
Glass ... ..	975	0.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Pottery ... ..	7,861	0.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Tobacco ... ..	2,341	3.6	+ 0.7	- 2.4
Total ... ..	988,164	2.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3

\* This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers. The insurance figures on next page relate to all classes, and include non-unionists.

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



## (2) UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED TRADES."

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of March was 3.6, compared with 4.4 at the end of February, 1914, and 3.5 at the end of March, 1913.

	Build- ing and Con- struc- tion of Works.	Ship- build- ing.	En- gineer- ing and Iron- found- ing.	Con- struc- tion of Vehi- cles.	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
Percentage un- employed at end of March, 1914 ...	4.6	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.5	1.7	3.6
Inc. (+) or dec. (-) compared with:—							
February, 1914	- 1.7	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 0.8
March, 1913	- 0.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.1

(3) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS:—MINING AND METAL TRADES.  
(Based on 837 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 879,150 workpeople in March, 1914, in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
			Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	702,844	5.56	- 0.02	- 0.11
Iron " ...	15,738	5.73	- 0.02	- 0.06
Shale " ...	3,640	5.72	- 0.01	- 0.10
		Days worked per week by Mines.		
Pig Iron ...	25,920	278	+ 3	- 58
		Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	27,700	554	+ 7	+ 67
		Mills Working.		
Iron and Steel ...	103,308	564,624	- 2.3	- 6.4
		Shifts Worked (One Week).	Per cent.	Per cent.

(4) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS:—TEXTILE AND OTHER  
INDUSTRIES.

(Based on 1,917 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 415,984 workpeople in the week ended March 28th, 1914, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.5 per cent. in wages paid.

Trade.	Number Employed.		Wages Paid.	
	Week ended 28th Mar., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Mar., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
		per cent.	£	per cent.
Textiles:—				
Cotton ...	117,549	- 0.2	117,793	+ 0.7
Woollen ...	24,190	+ 0.8	23,266	+ 2.9
Worsted ...	38,665	+ 1.3	31,441	+ 3.3
Line ...	44,356	- 0.5	28,234	- 2.7
Jute ...	15,172	- 0.5	12,999	- 2.2
Hosiery ...	17,399	+ 0.5	14,439	+ 4.5
Lace ...	4,684	+ 0.6	5,107	+ 0.4
Other Textiles ...	15,383	- 0.3	12,628	+ 1.0
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	30,042	+ 0.1	37,867	+ 0.2
Total, Textiles...	307,440	+ 0.1	283,074	+ 0.8
Boot and Shoe ...	66,681	+ 0.3	69,294	+ 1.8
Shirt and Collar ...	4,542	+ 0.1	3,204	+ 1.4
Pottew ...	18,241	+ 0.3	17,481	+ 3.0
Glass ...	8,090	+ 1.1	10,921	+ 4.5
Brick ...	10,990	+ 1.2	12,925	+ 0.1
Grand Total ...	415,984	+ 0.2	396,899	+ 1.1

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages which came into operation in March affected only 20,000 workpeople, of whom 15,200 received an increase of £1,100 per week, and 4,800 sustained a decrease of £200 per week, the net result of all the changes being an increase of £900 per week. The principal increases affected 1,200 carpenters and joiners at Sheffield, 7,000 card and blowing room operatives in the Bolton district, and 3,200 printing trade operatives at Glasgow and Edinburgh. The reductions affected 3,996 iron and steel workers in the Northern Counties and Yorkshire and 800 fustian cutters at Congleton.

**Trade Disputes.**—The coal miners' dispute in the Rotherham district has extended and now affects the whole of the Yorkshire coalfield. The London building trades also continue to be seriously affected. The number of new disputes in March was 105, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 92,788, as compared with 62,943 in the previous month, and 41,983 in March, 1913. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 1,016,100 working days, as compared with 827,300 in February, 1914, and 446,000 in March, 1913.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—Cases dealt with during the month include carters, Manchester; blast-furnacemen, West Cumberland; building trade operatives at Cardiff, Cheltenham, Huddersfield, Oldham, Tyne and Wear district, and Wigan; quarrymen, Carnarvon; boot, shoe and slipper operatives, Kettering and Rossendale Valley; pottery workers, Burslem; and electricity generating employees, Greenwich. Decisions have also been arrived at in connection with meetings of Railway Conciliation Boards presided over by independent chairmen.

**Labour Exchanges.**—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Labour Exchanges for the four weeks ended March 13th, 1914, was 24,774, as compared with 23,874 in the previous four weeks, and with 23,964 in the four weeks ended March 14th, 1913. The average weekly numbers of vacancies filled for the same periods were 18,642, 18,269, and 17,196 respectively.

## PROFIT-SHARING ABROAD.

A REPORT\* on profit-sharing and labour co-partnership in certain foreign countries and British Dominions has been issued by the Board of Trade in continuation of their report on profit-sharing in the United Kingdom (†).

No official account was available for any of the countries dealt with, and the report is therefore based largely upon unofficial publications, supplemented by information obtained through H.M. Embassies and Legations and by correspondence with some of the firms affected. The section relating to Holland, however, embodies a memorandum specially prepared for the Department by the Dutch Labour Department; while that dealing with the United States is based almost entirely upon documents furnished by the firms themselves, supplemented by special inquiries instituted by H.M. Embassy at Washington.

Profit-sharing was defined, in the report dealing with the United Kingdom, as involving an agreement between an employer and his workpeople that the latter shall receive, in partial remuneration of their labour, and in addition to their ordinary wages, a share, fixed beforehand, in the profits of the undertaking; and co-partnership, as an extension of profit-sharing such that the worker accumulates his share of profits in the capital of the business employing him, thus gaining the ordinary rights and responsibilities of a shareholder. These definitions have been borne in mind in preparing the report on profit-sharing and co-partnership abroad; but the documents available were not such as to permit of a rigid application of these definitions in all cases, particularly

\* Report on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership Abroad (Cd. 7285, price 3½d.).

† Report on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership in the United Kingdom (Cd. 6496; price 8½d.).

in the case of France, where the principal source of information confessedly accepts a less strict definition.

France possesses probably the oldest, and some of the most famous, examples of profit-sharing and co-partnership now in existence, including the *Maison Leclaire*, Godin's *Familistère* at Guise, and the *Bon Marché*. The distinguishing feature of the movement in that country is the long continuance and vitality of many of the oldest schemes: for example, the majority of those which had their origin in the period 1872-74 are still in being, in addition to many of still older standing. France is second only to the United Kingdom in the number of schemes in existence; but the movement has developed along rather different lines in the former country. It has chiefly flourished in insurance companies, whereas in the United Kingdom it has had its greatest success in gas undertakings. The prevailing method of dealing with the profit-sharing bonuses is also different. In this country a cash distribution is still very frequent, though in later schemes the compulsory investment of the bonuses in the capital of the employing firm is largely followed: in France, on the other hand, the method most in favour is the investment of the bonus by the employer on behalf of the employee in the National Old Age Pension Fund or in trustee securities (not in the firm's own capital), so as to provide a pension for the employee after retirement, together with something to leave to his widow and children.

In Germany profit-sharing has made little progress, and many of the schemes have been short lived. The chief value of the German section will be found in the detailed description of certain important schemes, particularly that of the well-known Zeiss optical works. Several examples are also given of profit-sharing in agriculture, in which it has attained some measure of success in Germany.

The profit-sharing undertakings in Holland are mostly small, but there are several interesting and original features in the Dutch schemes. The distinguishing feature in one scheme is that the capital is always kept at the same figure, the stock of the original shareholders being gradually transferred to the employees working for the company, and from them, as they retire, to their successors.

In Switzerland there appear to be only eight or ten profit-sharing schemes in existence. It was tried in the higher administrative branches of the Federal postal service as long ago as in 1869, but abandoned after two or three years.

In the United States only about twenty-five or thirty firms have been reported to the Department as practising profit-sharing and co-partnership, and most of the schemes are quite recent. As, however, many of the firms and companies which have adopted the system are large undertakings, with thousands of employees, the number of workpeople employed under conditions of profit-sharing and co-partnership in the United States is relatively large. The dominant type of profit-sharing in the United States is that in which shares are issued to employees on specially advantageous terms. This is the method adopted by the United States Steel Corporation, and by most of the other very large undertakings practising profit-sharing. Most of these schemes are accompanied by conditions intended to deter the beneficiaries from selling their shares, or from leaving the company's service. The report discusses the general attitude of American employers and workpeople towards profit-sharing and co-partnership; and an opinion (which is generally unfavourable) expressed by the chairman of the Employers' "Welfare" Department of the National Civic Federation is quoted in full.

Various appendices to the report give the text of the regulations of several important schemes in France and in the United States, and also deal (*inter alia*) with the various proposals which have been made in France for the encouragement, by legislation, of profit-sharing and co-partnership in business undertakings generally, and especially in mines. None of these schemes have matured, but the fact of their introduction is evidence

of the large amount of public interest in the movement in France.

The report contains a full bibliography of British and foreign books and periodicals dealing with profit-sharing and co-partnership.

## TRADE UNIONS IN 1912.

## Number and Membership.

THE total number of Trade Unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1912, so far as known to the Department, was 1,134\*, of which 539 were registered under the Trade Union Acts, and 595 were not so registered. The Unions with a large membership, however, were for the most part registered, the average membership of the unregistered unions being only about 1,100, as compared with nearly 5,000 for the registered Unions.

The number of Trade Unions shows a reduction of 59, or 5 per cent., as compared with 1911. The number has been declining since 1896 (the maximum year), in consequence of amalgamations and of the absorption of smaller unions. The membership, on the other hand, has shown an almost uninterrupted increase. The total membership at the end of 1912 was 3,281,003, showing an increase of 8.8 per cent. over 1911, which itself showed an increase of 23.4 per cent. over 1910. The aggregate membership has more than doubled since 1896.

The following Table shows the number and membership of Trade Unions in 1912 grouped according to trades, with the percentage increase as compared with the previous year:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Unions at end of 1912.	Membership at end of 1912.	Percentage In- crease (+) or Decrease (-) in Membership, compared with 1911.
Building:			
Carpenters and Joiners .. ..	2	86,167	+ 18.7
Builders' Labourers .. ..	17	22,457	+ 18.5
Others .. ..	48	95,127	+ 16.5
Mining and Quarrying:			
Coal Mining:			
Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland .. ..	12	203,095	+ 3.2
Yorkshire .. ..	4	101,964	+ 7.3
Lancashire and Cheshire .. ..	18	63,086	- 12.4
Midlands .. ..	26	137,499	+ 6.5
Wales and Monmouthshire .. ..	10	134,056	+ 6.0
Scotland .. ..	11	93,845	+ 0.5
Other Mining and Quarrying .. ..	10	23,583	+ 0.3
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding:			
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. ..	15	69,187	+ 14.7
Ironfounding .. ..	9	45,221	+ 16.0
Engineering .. ..	66	236,204	+ 18.6
Shipbuilding .. ..	14	92,201	+ 12.2
Miscellaneous .. ..	83	36,178	+ 6.2
Textile:			
Cotton:			
Weavers .. ..	45	210,410	+ 11.0
Others .. ..	103	134,708	+ 4.8
Other Textile .. ..	90	76,953	+ 8.5
Textile Printing, Dyeing, Packing, &c.	34	55,269	+ 16.2
Clothing:			
Boot and Shoe .. ..	11	47,577	+ 22.2
Other .. ..	28	44,278	+ 24.7
Transport:			
Railway .. ..	8	202,329	+ 9.1
Tramway and other Land Transport	16	166,698	+ 20.7
Seamen .. ..	14	104,908	+ 18.4
Dock, Canal and Riverside Labour	26	140,070	+ 9.1
Printing and Allied Trades .. ..	36	76,807	+ 0.6
Woodworking and Furnishing Trades	81	50,773	+ 11.7
Shop Assistants, &c. .. ..	4	108,000	+ 85.0
Other Trades .. ..	197	141,759	+ 12.3
General Labour .. ..	16	251,787	+ 10.8
Employees of Public Authorities .. ..	80	128,807	+ 8.9
Totals* .. ..	1,134	3,281,003	+ 8.8

The largest group in 1912, as measured by membership, was mining and quarrying, with over three-quarters of a million members. This group of trades has held the first place in almost every year since 1892. The second place is now held by the transport trades, with over half a million members; this group rose to the second place in 1911, owing to a very great increase in the membership of the railway servants', seamen's and dock workers' unions in that year. The other principal groups are metal, engi-

\* Exclusive of a few unimportant Unions from which complete returns have not been received.

† The total membership (all trades) includes 34,873 members in colonial and foreign branches of whom 18,834 belonged to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and 14,832 to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.



neering, and shipbuilding, and the textile trades, with a membership approaching half a million in each case.

The greatest relative increase in membership in 1912 occurred in the group of shop assistants' unions (85.0 per cent.), and considerable percentage increases were also shown in the clothing trades (23.4), the building trades (17.6), and the metal, etc., trades groups (15.5). A decline in membership (following a large increase in the previous year) occurred among unions of tramway servants, carters, etc., and of dock and riverside workers; the total membership of the transport trades group, however, showed a slight increase. With the exception of coal miners' unions in Lancashire and Cheshire and in Wales and Monmouthshire, and of unions of printers, etc., the membership of the remaining groups showed an increase over 1911.

The next Table shows the membership of Trade Unions by groups of trades for each of the years 1903-12.

Groups of Trades.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Building .. .. .	238,659	226,712	205,782	196,955	193,720
Mining and Quarrying ..	529,842	502,665	497,832	572,763	704,664
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	356,877	334,562	340,720	361,784	377,279
Textile .. .. .	246,380	249,168	268,955	305,682	357,524
Clothing .. .. .	61,713	58,598	60,419	59,831	68,833
Railway Service .. .. .	74,895	76,999	82,605	102,085	138,887
Tramway and other Land Transport .. .. .	34,220	36,181	35,944	38,311	41,960
Seamen .. .. .	15,950	17,800	16,859	16,625	17,874
Dock, Canal and Riverside Labour .. .. .	41,936	40,692	40,809	43,731	50,495
Printing .. .. .	60,128	62,478	62,268	64,451	68,221
Other Occupations .. .. .	200,469	209,927	226,802	256,412	279,958
General Labour .. .. .	100,230	95,664	94,361	109,345	125,136
Total .. .. .	1,941,309	1,910,386	1,933,456	2,127,975	2,424,541
Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on the previous year.	-1.2	-1.6	+1.2	+10.1	+13.9

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Building .. .. .	177,680	162,226	156,955	173,190	203,751
Mining and Quarrying ..	719,384	722,639	731,305	752,419	757,128
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	364,650	369,344	369,532	414,710	478,991
Textile .. .. .	362,687	366,569	379,760	436,617	477,340
Clothing .. .. .	65,637	66,882	67,158	74,423	91,855
Railway Service .. .. .	118,713	112,130	116,214	185,513	202,329
Tramway and other Land Transport .. .. .	41,547	42,759	47,503	84,089	66,698
Seamen .. .. .	18,767	21,763	25,930	88,575	104,908
Dock, Canal and Riverside Labour .. .. .	51,015	47,385	54,476	154,061	140,070
Printing .. .. .	72,970	71,531	74,275	77,252	76,807
Other Occupations .. .. .	284,164	284,724	302,764	348,345	429,339
General Labour .. .. .	110,927	111,498	118,745	227,306	251,787
Total .. .. .	2,388,141	2,368,460	2,444,627	3,016,500	3,211,003
Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on the previous year.	-1.5	-0.8	+3.2	+23.4	+5.8

The membership of the building trades group has increased by 30 per cent. since 1910, but is below the figures attained during the period 1897-1905. With the exception of the building trades group, of tramway and other land transport, dock, canal and riverside labour, and printing, the membership of every group reached its highest recorded point in 1912. Compared with 1903 the total membership showed an increase of nearly 70 per cent. In the transport trades the rate of increase ranged from 95 per cent. (tramway and other land-transport) to 558 per cent. (seamen), and in "general labour" and "other occupations" the membership doubled. In the mining, metal, and clothing groups, on the other hand, the rate of increase was below 50 per cent., while in the printing group it was below 30 per cent.

The female membership of Trade Unions has grown even more rapidly than the total membership. At the end of 1912 there were 318,443 female members of Trade Unions, of whom 239,460 (or 75 per cent.) were in the textile trades, and 149,153, or nearly half the total, in the cotton weaving trade alone. The total increase in female membership since 1896 (the earliest year for which particulars as to female membership can be given separately) has been 199,030, or 167 per cent.; the increase has been greatest in the cotton weaving and cotton preparing groups and among shop assistants; the female membership of shop assistants' unions increased from 327 in the year 1896 to 20,758 in 1912, two-thirds of the increase occurring in the last year.

Income, Expenditure, and Funds of 100 Principal Unions.

The following Table summarises the income, expenditure and funds of 100 principal unions for each of the years 1903-12. Although only 100 unions are represented, these unions comprise about 60 per cent. of the total membership of all Trade Unions.

Year.	Membership at end of year.	Income.		Expenditure.		Funds at end of year.	
		Amount.	Per Member.*	Amount.	Per Member.*	Amount.	Per Member.*
1903..	1,206,126	2,109,216	34 11/4	1,923,243	31 10/4	4,611,854	76 5/4
1904..	1,202,541	2,123,926	35 4	2,055,548	34 2/4	4,680,232	77 10/4
1905..	1,220,424	2,228,212	35 6/4	2,078,379	34 0/4	4,630,065	78 1/4
1906..	1,307,223	2,363,710	36 2	1,371,793	30 2	5,221,982	79 10/4
1907..	1,470,849	2,518,067	34 3	2,072,427	28 2/4	5,667,622	77 0/4
1908..	1,450,916	2,767,083	38 1/4	3,233,625	44 7	5,201,080	71 8/4
1909..	1,436,754	2,585,147	35 11/4	2,706,868	37 8/4	5,079,359	70 8/4
1910..	1,472,425	2,715,788	36 10/4	2,642,023	35 10/4	5,153,124	70 0
1911..	1,821,172	2,961,855	32 5	2,510,376	27 6/4	5,594,603	61 5/4
1912..	2,000,102	3,220,179	32 3/4	3,823,277	38 2/4	5,001,505	50 0/4

The total income of the 100 unions in 1912 was greater than in any previous year. The variation in income per member from year to year is slight, the extremes in the period covered by the Table being 32s. 3/4d. in 1912 and 38s. 1/4d. in 1908. The expenditure, on the other hand, shows much greater variation, the extremes being 28s. 2/4d. in 1907 and 44s. 7d. in the following year. The total expenditure (£3,823,277) in the year 1912 was the highest recorded, and the expenditure per head greater than in any year except 1893 and 1908.

The following Table analyses the expenditure of the 100 principal unions during the years 1903-12:—

Year.	Dispute Benefit.		Unemployed Benefit.		Other Benefits and Grants.		Working and Miscellaneous Expenses.	
	Amount	Percentage of Total Expenditure.	Amount	Percentage of Total Expenditure.	Amount	Percentage of Total Expenditure.	Amount	Percentage of Total Expenditure.
1903	£ 176,074	9.2	£ 516,935	26.9	£ 791,220	41.1	£ 439,010	22.8
1904	118,361	5.8	660,070	32.1	851,069	41.4	426,558	20.7
1905	214,259	10.3	628,567	29.4	903,061	43.6	432,472	20.8
1906	153,531	7.8	428,529	21.7	924,812	46.9	464,921	23.6
1907	137,686	6.6	468,782	22.6	979,630	47.3	486,329	23.5
1908	606,170	18.8	1,026,014	31.7	1,067,111	33.0	534,330	16.5
1909	156,366	5.8	952,457	35.2	1,068,583	39.5	529,462	19.5
1910	352,346	13.3	701,733	26.6	1,063,510	40.3	524,434	19.8
1911	317,912	12.7	456,516	18.2	1,157,517	46.1	578,437	23.0
1912	1,374,884	36.0	597,666	15.6	1,147,491	30.0	703,240	18.4
Average for 10 years.	360,759	14.4	633,728	25.3	995,399	39.8	511,869	20.5

The variation in expenditure is due almost entirely to the fluctuating items of unemployed and dispute benefits.

Unemployed benefit rose and fell in well-marked periods of successive good trade and depression, reaching maximum points in 1904 and again in 1908-9, and minimum points in 1906 and in 1911-12. The expenditure on this benefit was greater in amount in 1912 than in 1911, but the proportion to all expenditure was lower than in any previous year given in the Table above.

Dispute benefit shows an even greater variation than unemployed benefit, the minimum and the maximum being £118,361 (or 5.8 per cent.) in 1904 and £1,374,884 (or 36.0 per cent.) in 1912. The proportion of dispute pay to total expenditure was lowest in the years 1904 and 1909; on the other hand, it was high in 1908, a year of bad employment, and in 1912, a year of very good employment. The exceptionally large proportion of dispute pay in 1912 was due to the national coal strike, the mining Trade Unions having spent over £1,000,000 (three-quarters of the total amount) in that year on dispute benefit. The expenditure per member on dispute benefit has varied between 1s. 10 1/4d. (in 1907) and 13s. 9d. (in 1912).

\* Based upon the total membership of the 100 Unions at the end of the year.

The expenditure per member on each of the principal benefits in 1912 was as follows:—

	s.	d.
Unemployed benefit .. .. .	5	11 1/4
Dispute benefit .. .. .	13	9
Sick and accident benefits .. .. .	4	4 3/4
Superannuation benefit .. .. .	4	3
Funeral benefit .. .. .	1	2 1/4
Other benefits and grants .. .. .	1	7 1/4
Working and other expenses .. .. .	7	0 1/2
Total .. .. .	38	2 3/4

The year 1912 was very exceptional on account of the national coal strike; and an analysis of the statistics for the whole of the last 21 years (1892-1912) shows that more than 60 per cent. of the total expenditure is accounted for by various forms of friendly benefits, and only 16 per cent. by dispute benefit.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN MARCH.

Claims to Benefit.

The total number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the four weeks ended March 27th, 1914, was 75,183—a weekly average of 18,796. During the four weeks ended February 27th the total was 86,465, and the weekly average 21,616.

The number of claims made during each of the four weeks ended March 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th, and the weekly averages for March and February are given in the following Table:—

Division.	Week ended 6th Mar.	Week ended 13th Mar.	Week ended 20th Mar.	Week ended 27th Mar.	Weekly Average of claims made during	
					4 weeks ended Mar. 27th.	4 weeks ended Feb. 27th.
London & South-Eastern	6,296	5,984	5,274	5,057	5,653	7,219
London .. .. .	4,543	4,653	4,048	3,818	4,342	5,400
South-Eastern .. .. .	1,443	1,331	1,226	1,239	1,311	1,769
Scotland and Northern ..	3,634	3,154	3,106	2,898	3,198	3,611
Scotland .. .. .	2,457	1,907	1,943	1,764	2,018	2,230
N. of England .. .. .	1,177	1,247	1,163	1,134	1,180	1,381
North-Western .. .. .	3,732	3,532	3,241	3,093	3,400	3,582
Yorkshire and E. Midlands	2,446	2,157	2,115	2,022	2,185	2,487
Yorkshire .. .. .	1,587	1,354	1,353	1,319	1,403	1,621
East Midlands .. .. .	859	803	762	703	782	866
West Midlands .. .. .	1,271	1,295	1,290	1,252	1,274	1,427
South-Western .. .. .	1,939	1,494	1,377	1,451	1,558	1,659
Wales .. .. .	741	790	775	690	749	733
Ireland .. .. .	888	815	647	727	769	898
United Kingdom .. .. .	20,947	19,211	17,825	17,200	18,796	21,616

The particulars of claims given above include the claims made by members of those associations of workpeople in the insured trades which have effected arrangements with the Board of Trade under section 105 of the National Insurance Act. Under these arrangements members are able to draw unemployment benefit from their associations instead of directly from the Unemployment Fund through the local offices of the Fund. The associations subsequently claim repayment from the Fund of the sums to which their individual members would have been entitled. The total number of claims made through such associations during the four weeks ended March 27th was 24,495 as compared with 50,688 direct claims.

Number and Amounts of Payments of Benefit.

The total number of payments of unemployment benefit made during the four weeks ended March 27th to workpeople claiming direct was 100,291, and the total amount of such payments was £29,639. The estimated amount repayable to associations from the Unemployment Fund was £12,857, and the number of payments was 46,934. During the four weeks ended February 27th, 1914, 145,313 payments, amounting to £43,781, were

made to workpeople claiming direct, and an estimated sum of £18,256 was repayable from the Fund in respect of 66,341 payments to members of associations.

The weekly averages of the number and amount of payments during March and February are given below.

Division.	4 weeks ended March 27th, 1914.			4 weeks ended February 27th, 1914.		
	Direct.	Associa-tion.	Total.	Direct.	Associa-tion.	Total.
London and S. Eastern:—	10,234	3,026	13,260	16,047	3,675	19,722
London .. .. .	7,943	2,633	10,576	11,607	3,111	14,718
South-Eastern .. .. .	2,288	893	3,181	4,440	564	5,004
Scotland and Northern:—	2,696	2,514	5,210	3,810	3,821	7,631
Scotland .. .. .	1,831	1,714	3,545	2,443	2,558	5,001
North of England .. .. .	875	800	1,675	1,367	1,263	2,630
North-Western .. .. .	3,377	2,315	5,692	4,070	3,834	7,904
Yorkshire and East Midlands	2,734	1,560	4,294	3,913	2,360	6,273
Yorkshire .. .. .	1,751	999	2,750	2,603	1,481	4,084
East Midlands .. .. .	983	561	1,544	1,310	879	2,189
West Midlands .. .. .	1,854	566	2,420	2,390	860	3,250
South-Western .. .. .	1,958	602	2,560	3,007	894	3,901
Wales .. .. .	410	222	632	565	253	818
Ireland .. .. .	1,810	429	2,239	2,268	888	3,144
United Kingdom .. .. .	25,073	11,734	36,807	36,328	16,585	52,913

Average Weekly Amounts Paid.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
London and S. Eastern:—	3,087	854	3,941	4,949	1,028	5,977
London .. .. .	2,398	747	3,145	3,597	867	4,464
South-Eastern .. .. .	689	107	796	1,352	161	1,513
Scotland and Northern:—	798	693	1,491	1,142	1,040	2,182
Scotland .. .. .	542	476	1,018	736	663	1,398
North of England .. .. .	256	217	473	406	343	759
North-Western .. .. .	999	770	1,769	1,224	1,085	2,309
Yorkshire and East Midlands	743	413	1,156	1,085	646	1,731
Yorkshire .. .. .	458	270	728	723	405	1,128
East Midlands .. .. .	285	149	434	362	241	603
West Midlands .. .. .	539	157				



	27th Feb.	6th Mar.	13th Mar.	20th Mar.	27th Mar.
<b>INDUSTRIES.</b>					
Building and Construction of Works	Per cent. 6.3	Per cent. 5.7	Per cent. 5.3	Per cent. 5.0	Per cent. 4.6
Shipbuilding	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
Engineering and Ironfoundry	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
Construction of Vehicles	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Sawmilling	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5
Other Insured Workpeople	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
<b>All Insured Workpeople</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>DIVISION.</b>					
London and South-Eastern	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.4
London	8.7	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.7
South-Eastern	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.2
Scotland and Northern	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
Scotland	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
North of England	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
North-Western	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4
Yorkshire and East Midlands	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8
Yorkshire	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7
East Midlands	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9
West Midlands	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3
South-Western	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.9
Wales	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.1
Ireland	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.9
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

### Carters, Manchester.

APPLICATION for an advance in wages and improved conditions of employment having been made by the Manchester and District Branch of the United Carters' and Motormen's Association, after some negotiations the Manchester Team Owners' Association agreed, in January, 1914, to meet representatives of the men's Association. At this meeting certain proposals were made, which, however, were not accepted by the men, who modified their demands to a general increase of 2s. a week. Negotiations also took place between the men's Association and the Manchester and District Carriers' Association and a number of other firms outside the employers' Associations.

In February the Secretary of the men's Association drew the attention of the Chief Industrial Commissioner to the position, stating that a deadlock had been reached in the negotiations between his Association and the Team Owners' Association. Accordingly an officer of the Department had interviews in Manchester with representatives of the parties, and subsequently, at the end of February, Sir George Askwith also met representatives of the parties interested, and certain negotiations were set in motion.

On March 19th, the men's demands having been then conceded by a number of non-associated firms, a stoppage of work took place of carters in the employment of members of the Team Owners' Association. After a stoppage of a few days, the employers, following action by the local Chamber of Commerce, decided to grant the men's demand, an agreement as follows being arrived at:—

"Agreement made this 21st day of March between the Manchester Team Owners' Association and General Carriers on the one part, and the United Carters' and Motormen's Association of England on the other part. On and after the next pay-day from this date the wages for carters shall be as under:—One-horse drivers, 27s. a week; two-horse drivers, 29s. a week. These rates and all other conditions of employment, as set forth in the agreement duly entered into on August 23rd, 1911, and countersigned by Sir G. R. Askwith, to remain in force for at least twelve months from this date."

### Blastfurnacemen, West Cumberland.

A difficulty having arisen at the works of members of the West Cumberland Ironmasters' Association, in accordance with an agreement between that association and the Cumberland District of the National Federation of Blastfurnacemen, the matter was referred to a Joint Committee. The Joint Committee failing to settle the matter, it was referred to the determination of two arbitrators, who, on March 8th, made application to the Chief Industrial Commissioner for the appointment of an Umpire to decide the matter.

The Umpire appointed is Professor S. J. Chapman, the question referred to him being

"whether the Associated works, individually and respectively, ought, under the conditions now prevailing, to grant pay to blastfurnacemen of the classes already working under the sliding scale at the rate of time and a quarter for all work done between 6 o'clock in the morning of every Sunday and 6 o'clock in the morning of the Monday next following such Sunday, on the conditions agreed upon between the Cleveland Ironmasters and the blastfurnacemen of Cleveland and Durham on June 6th, 1913, as stated in the printed document of that date, and that all workmen's demonstrations shall be abandoned, and any decision reverts to November 2nd, 1913."

### Slate Quarrymen, Carnarvon.

In consequence of a proposed reduction in wages, the workmen employed at the Alexandra Slate Quarry, Carnarvon, ceased work on November 10th, 1913. Several meetings took place between the parties, which resulted in all the points of difference being settled, with the exception of the amount of the minimum wage for quarrymen, the men claiming a minimum wage of 4s. per day, and the employers offering 3s. 8d. per day.

At a joint conference on January 27th, presided over by an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, fresh proposals were made, but were not accepted by the Executive Committee of the North Wales Quarrymen's Union. Eventually, however, a settlement was reached on March 16th, which fixed the minimum wage at 3s. 9d. per day, and embodied the other proposals made on January 27th.

### Building Trade Operatives.

*Plumbers and Carpenters, Cardiff.*—Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the arbitrator appointed to decide a question as to the demarcation of work between plumbers and carpenters at Cardiff (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 9) issued his award on March 10th. The questions at issue were embodied in the following agreed reference:—

"That the execution of the work of fixing rainwater gutters, with the down pipes therefrom, in any metal, should be done by plumbers, and the Carpenters' Association's claim that carpenters are entitled to do such work when ordered to do so by persons employing them."

The award of the arbitrator is as follows:—

A. "That on any single dwelling-house or building of the value of £300 (three hundred pounds), exclusive of the value of the land, or £450 (four hundred and fifty pounds), inclusive of the value of the land, the execution of the work of fixing rainwater gutters, with the down pipes therefrom, in any metal, may be done either by plumbers or carpenters."

B. "That on any single dwelling-house, building, or Customs job of the value of upwards of £300 (three hundred pounds), exclusive of the land, or upwards of £450 (four hundred and fifty pounds), inclusive of the value of the land, the execution of the work of fixing rainwater gutters, with down pipes therefrom, in any metal, shall be done by plumbers."

*Building Trade Operatives, Cheltenham.*—On March 19th, application was made by the Master Builders' Association and the Building Trades Joint Committee of Cheltenham for the appointment of an independent chairman to preside at a conference of the parties to discuss proposals for alterations of the working rules. Sir William J. Collins, K.C.V.O., having been appointed to act in that capacity, presided at a meeting of the parties on March 31st, when an agreement was arrived at with regard to a number of the points in dispute.

*Painters, Huddersfield.*—The master and operative painters at Huddersfield being unable to agree with regard to wages and proposed new working rules, application was made by the parties for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the questions in dispute in accordance with the existing rules. Sir Walter Lawrence, Bart., G.C.I.E., the arbitrator appointed, having heard the parties, issued his award on April 7th raising the rate of wages from 8d. to 8½d. per hour, and making certain other changes in the working rules.

*Painters, Oldham.*—Application for an advance in wages and other alterations in working rules having been made by the operative painters at Oldham, and counter proposals having been made by the employers, difficulties arose as to the interpretation of the existing rules, and whether the questions should be dealt with under the arbitration clause of those rules. On March

21st application was duly made by the Master Painters' Association for the appointment of an umpire, in which, however, the men declined to concur. Accordingly an officer of the Department visited Oldham, and, as a result of his negotiations, the parties agreed to certain alterations in the working rules and also to refer to an Umpire the question of an advance in wages, the duration of the proposed new working rules being made dependent on the Umpire's decision on the wages question.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., the arbitrator appointed, heard the parties on April 2nd, and issued his award on April 7th, raising the rate of wages from 9½d. to 9¼d. per hour, such advanced rate, in accordance with an agreement between the parties, to remain in operation for three years.

*Painters, Tyne and Wear District.*—Sir Nathaniel J. Highmore, K.C.B., the arbitrator appointed to determine a claim by the operative painters of the Tyne and Wear District for an advance in wages from 9d. to 10d. per hour and other alterations in the working rules (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, p. 89) issued his award on March 23rd. The arbitrator decided that no alteration should be made in the existing standard rate of wages, but made revisions in certain of the other working rules, including increased payment for overtime.

*Painters and Builders' Labourers, Wigan.*—In response to joint applications dated March 11th and March 18th respectively, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., has been appointed to act as umpire to decide proposed revisions in the working rules for painters and builders' labourers in Wigan. In both cases several meetings had been held between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the operatives' societies, but without effect, and the parties agreed to submit the matters in dispute to an umpire appointed by the Board of Trade.

### Boot, Shoe and Slipper Operatives.

*Kettering.*—Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the Umpire appointed to deal with a matter upon which No. 1 Board of Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Kettering were unable to agree (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, p. 89), issued his award on April 6th. The question referred to the Umpire was "whether the process of bracing toes only (welted work) is a new process, and, if so, what price should be paid for same." Mr. Smith, having decided that the method constituted a new operation or process, awarded—

"That for the operation or process of bracing toes only on the improved Perfecta machine, with wire braced to tacks within a quarter of an inch, on the ball side of the toe-cap, 53d. per dozen shall be paid, with extras as provided by the Men's Welted Work Statement."

The award is to run concurrently with the Statement for Men's Welted Work, dated August 28th, 1912.

*Rosendale.*—Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the arbitrator appointed to decide questions which had arisen at two factories in the Rosendale Valley (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, p. 89), issued his report and award on April 4th, from which the following is an extract:—

"That in respect to the dispute at Ilex Mills, Rawtenstall, 'A mutual agreement was arrived at to the effect that no preference be given in the distribution of the work to Consol lasters.'"

"That in respect to the dispute at Grove Mill, Bacup, it was mutually agreed that:—

"The Union and the employers constituting the Board of Conciliation shall meet and proceed immediately to fix piecework rates for the one-man Consol lasting system as applied to Grove Mill, Bacup, and in the meantime each Consol operator drafting his own work shall be paid at the rate of 40s. per week."

"When fixed, such piecework statement shall come into general operation for use throughout the Rosendale Valley, but it shall be optional for any employer to adopt the piecework rate, or pay at the rate of 40s. per week."

"It was likewise mutually agreed that the Board of Conciliation should forthwith consider and fix piecework prices for the disputed work at Grove Mill, Bacup."

### Pottery Workers, Burslem.

Mr. R. E. Moore, the arbitrator appointed to determine a dispute which had arisen at the works of a firm of pottery manufacturers at Burslem as to the price to be paid for handling banded goods (see LABOUR GAZETTE for February, p. 47), issued his award on March 27th.

The arbitrator awarded that "in the present circumstances the sum of 9d. per dozen is a fair price to be paid by the employers to the operatives for 'handling' the 'Trent' teapot."

### Electricity Generating Station Employees, Greenwich.

In accordance with the provisions of the Conciliation Scheme adopted by the London County Council and the employees of the Tramways Department, joint application was made on March 10th to the Chief Industrial Commissioner for the appointment of a court of arbitration of five persons to decide a claim for a reduction of hours at the Greenwich Electricity Generating Station, on which the Conciliation Board had failed to agree.

A court was accordingly appointed, consisting of Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C. (Chairman), Sir A. Kaye Butterworth, Mr. T. L. Devitt, Mr. W. Brace, M.P., and Mr. A. H. Gill, M.P. The court sat on March 20th at 5, Old Palace Yard, and on March 24th published its award, the operative part of which is as follows:—

The court awards and determines that the request of the employees for the reduction of their hours of labour to 48 hours in 7 days, without reduction of pay, is inadmissible, and award accordingly.

The court further awards that the hours of labour shall be reduced to 52 hours in 7 days, without reduction of pay.

The court further awards that the first week in which the principle of a 52-hour working week shall be applied shall be the first working week in June, 1914, unless otherwise agreed between the parties.

### RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

At a meeting of Board No. 3 of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway on March 16th, presided over by the independent chairman, His Honour Judge E. A. Parry, an agreement was arrived at with regard to the cases in dispute.

On March 19th His Honour Judge F. H. Mellor, K.C., presided as independent chairman at an adjourned meeting of Board No. 1 of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and has given his decision on the question referred to him.

## PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COAL.

The eighteenth of the series of Returns relating to the production and consumption of coal in the British Empire and the principal foreign countries has recently been published.\*

The Return shows that the total known coal production of the world in 1912, exclusive of brown coal or lignite, was about 1,100 million English tons, of which the British Empire contributed nearly 310 million tons. The output in the principal producing countries in the years 1910-1912 was as follows:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.
United States of America	447,854,000	443,189,000	477,202,000
United Kingdom	264,433,000	271,892,000	260,416,000
Germany	148,645,000	156,033,000	172,066,000
France	37,030,000	37,902,000	39,745,000 †
Russia	24,460,000	25,998,000	
Belgium	23,532,000	22,683,000	22,603,000

The figures for the United Kingdom for 1912 are exclusive of the amount of dirt raised with the coal at some mines, and it is estimated that the quantity would be larger by 2,268,000 tons if the returns for that year had been made in the same manner as those for previous years. Expressed in relation to the total population, the output in the United Kingdom was 5.7 tons per head, as compared with 5.0 tons in the United States, 3.0 tons in Belgium, 2.6 tons in Germany, and 1.0 ton in France.

The average value of coal at the pit's mouth varied widely in the different countries for which particulars are available, being as low as 4s. 6d. per ton in British India and as high as 13s. 5½d. per ton in Belgium. This latter value was higher than has been recorded for Belgium in any of the years since 1885, except 1900

\* Coal Tables, 1912. H.C. 285. Price 5½d.  
† Provisional figures.



and 1907. In the United Kingdom the average value was 9s. 0½d., an average which, in the 31 years for which corresponding figures have been obtained, was exceeded only in 1900 and 1901. The average value in Germany was 10s. 6½d., which, in the years since 1885, has only been exceeded in 1908; while in France it was as high as 12s. 8½d., and during the previous 26 years this figure has only been exceeded in 1901 and 1908.

The principal coal consuming countries are the United States, with an estimated consumption of 459,488,000 tons; the United Kingdom, 174,782,000 tons; Germany, 140,741,000 tons, and France 58,624,000 tons in 1912. In the United States and in the United Kingdom, practically the whole of the coal consumed is of native origin. In Germany 8 per cent., and in France 36 per cent. of the total amount available for consumption in 1912 was drawn from other countries.

Including coal shipped for the use of steamers on their foreign voyages, the exports of coal, coke and patent fuel from the United Kingdom amounted to over 85½ million tons, and from the United States to over 26½ million tons. The exports from Germany, not including bunker coal supplied to German vessels, amounted to 42½ million tons. The principal customers of the United Kingdom were France, Germany and Italy; while German coal was exported principally to Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium and France; and the chief customer of the United States was Canada.

The Tables attached to the Return include particulars relating to the production of lignite and of petroleum. Germany, Austria and Hungary are the principal countries producing lignite, the output in 1912 being nearly 80 million tons in Germany and nearly 26 million tons in Austria. The production of petroleum in 1912 amounted in the United States to 7,771 million imperial gallons, and in Russia to 2,337 million imperial gallons. Mexico, Roumania, the Dutch East Indies, Austria and British India were the other principal producing countries, their aggregate output in 1912 being 1,941 million imperial gallons.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA.

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c.\* All enquiries about emigration addressed to the office will be answered.

### Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and 31st October must possess \$25 (£5 4s.) and children \$12-50 (£2 12s.) each, and between 1st November and the last day of February \$50 (£10 8s.), and \$25 (£5 4s.) respectively, and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only: (1) Farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) certain relatives of residents in Canada. Owing to the very large over-supply of mechanics and labourers in Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and other places at the present time these restrictive regulations are being rigidly enforced, and no mechanic or labourer should go to Canada now, unless he goes to assured work. Good farm labourers are wanted. Female servants are wanted, both in towns and on farms; but the demand in some places, as Winnipeg and Vancouver, is less than it was, owing to wives of unemployed workmen, and girls unable to get work in their own trades, having taken up domestic service at least for a time. The strikes of coal miners on Vancouver Island and of garment workers at Montreal are not yet entirely settled.

### Australia. †

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

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

† A period of military training is obligatory on males of certain ages.

*New South Wales.*—In Sydney and suburbs there has been good employment in the building and iron trades; but the cable, which, by the courtesy of the Director of the Immigration and Tourist Bureau, Sydney, is now received monthly, and has just reached this office, states: "Engineering trade strike has been settled; demand for labour generally has slackened, with the exception of boilermakers, tilers, bridge carpenters and masons." There is no demand for bootmakers or compositors. Unskilled labourers are greatly in excess of the demand, and are warned against going to Sydney. Skilled farm hands are wanted, though operations are curtailed by lack of rain. There is a very fair demand for skilled labour at Newcastle; and mining, both at Newcastle and at Broken Hill, has been busy. Lads willing to learn farming may procure a cheap passage and a year's free training and maintenance at a Government Experiment Farm. There is a good demand for female servants.

*Victoria.*—There is a demand for farmers with capital, for farm labourers and dairy hands, for men accustomed to work in orchards and vineyards, for lads from 16 to 20 years old on farms, and for female servants. The demand for mechanics is limited.

*South Australia.*—The building trade is fairly busy, but there is no demand for more labour. The engineering trades are fairly active in almost all branches. There is an excellent demand for female servants, and for lads on farms.

*Queensland.*—There is a good demand for farm labourers, dairymen, married couples without young children on farms and stations, and female servants. The supply of mechanics and miners has been equal to the demand. Assisted and nominated immigration has been resumed.

*Western Australia.*—There is a demand for men to take up free grants of land, and for female servants; but the supply of mechanics and miners is sufficient.

*Tasmania.*—There is a fairly constant demand for miners on the West Coast, and an occasional demand throughout the Island for mechanics, and for men on sheep and cattle stations, but the labour market is not large.

### New Zealand. †

Reduced or nominated passages are granted by the Government of New Zealand to approved farmers, farm labourers, shepherds, their wives and families, and female domestic servants, for all of whom there is a good demand. The supply of mechanics is sufficient, and there is no demand for more unskilled labourers.

### The Union of South Africa. †

Trade has been dull in the Cape, the Transvaal, Natal, and the Orange Free State, and there is no demand for more labour. The March Report of the Union Labour Department states: "There are more capable men at Johannesburg idle at the present time in every occupation than at any time during the last four years. Complaint is general all round." There is a good demand for female servants in most parts of South Africa; these, however, should not go out alone, but in charge of the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

### PROSECUTION OF EMIGRATION AGENT.

A VERY important case has recently been heard at Bow Street Police Court in regard to fraudulent inducements to persons to emigrate. Proceedings were taken under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, which provides that if any person, by any false representation, fraud, or false pretence, induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding £50, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months. The proceedings were taken at the instance of the Board of Trade against a person who described himself as a passage broker's agent. He was charged with inducing persons to emigrate to the Argentine by falsely representing that work is found for all by the State Labour Bureau. Summonses were served in respect of nine men who had

† A period of military training is obligatory on males of certain ages.

taken passages to Buenos Ayres through the defendant on the faith of his representations, each of whom had paid him £7 for his passage. The nine men were all skilled in some particular branch of work. They had received from the defendant pamphlets representing that upon their arrival in the Argentine they would be provided with 5 days' free hotel accommodation, and that the State undertook to find employment for every immigrant of good conduct who was fit for any useful trade. The defendant also represented to the men that he had sent hundreds of people to the Argentine, none of whom had made any complaint; that the Argentine Government was bound to find them employment; that it was a splendid place for work; and that it was quite unnecessary to know Spanish, as thousands of Englishmen were at work there. It was proved that, with regard to the present state of things, these statements were quite untrue; that there was no work for the men on their arrival in the Argentine, and that after twenty-one days of hardship in that country they were sent back to this country at the expense or with the aid of the British Government, to whom they were under liability for repayment. The magistrate came to the conclusion that the defendant had persistently, knowingly, and intentionally disregarded warnings that had been given to him, and had continued to raise false hopes in persons intending to emigrate which had led to disappointment, hardship, and loss of money. The magistrate accordingly convicted the defendant, and inflicted fines and costs amounting on the whole to £173 16s. He also made an order allowing each of the men a certain sum out of the fines towards compensating them for the damage which they had sustained by the act of the defendant.

## LABOUR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[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. 121-122 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 February.*—In the building trades employment improved during February. The decline reported last month in the metal trades became more marked, while the textile trades continued fairly well employed. In the printing trades employment was good, both in Paris and in the provinces. The leather trades were only slightly affected by unemployment. There was a considerable increase of work for vineyard workers in the South of France. Employment was better than at the corresponding period of last year for woodmen. Gardeners in the Paris district continued fully employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 738 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 246,519. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 4.5 per cent. of the members were unemployed in February, as compared with 5.9 per cent. in the previous month and 6.6 per cent. in February, 1913. †

*Coal Mining in February.*—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during February was 5.68, as compared with 6.01 in the previous month and 6.15 in February, 1913. Taking surface and underground workers together, 69.2 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 7.8 per cent. from five to six days

\* Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale (Journal of the French Ministry of Labour).

† See above Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries."

per week. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 92.8 and 7.2, and in February, 1913, 85.91 and 14.03.

*Labour Disputes in February.*—Ninety-two labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in February, as compared with 63 in the previous month and 72 in February, 1913. In 90 of the new disputes 60,226 workpeople took part, as compared with 10,798 who took part in 57 disputes begun in the previous month and 9,220 who took part in 69 disputes begun in February, 1913. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were: Building (24 disputes), metal (16), textile (14), transport (10), clothing (7), and agriculture (6). Of 93 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 19 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, 50 wholly in favour of the employers, and 24 were compromised.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in February.*—Five cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during February. The initiative was taken in two cases by the workpeople, and in three cases by a Justice of the Peace. Intervention was declined in one case by the employers, while in the four remaining cases conciliation committees were formed, resulting in the settlement of all the disputes concerned, a collective agreement being signed in each case.

### GERMANY.

*Employment in February.*—According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department), employment improved, as usual in February, in certain seasonal trades; but in the majority of the larger industries no substantial change was reported in conditions, which for the most part remained unfavourable.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 45 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 1,977,713. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,915,933, of whom 71,208, or 3.7 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 4.7 per cent. in the previous month and 2.9 per cent. in February, 1913.\*

UNION.	Member-ship reported at end of February, 1914.	Percentage of Member-ship returned as unemployed at end of month.*		
		Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.
All Unions making Returns ..	1,915,933	3.7	4.7	2.9
PRINCIPAL UNIONS.—				
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. ..	539,807	3.9	4.1	2.2
Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker) .. ..	21,718	4.7	4.0	1.6
Metal Workers (Christian) .. ..	40,745	1.3	1.4	2.8
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. ..	135,132	1.7	2.1	0.9
Textile Workers (Christian) .. ..	33,355	2.1	2.0	0.7
Boot and Shoe Makers .. ..	42,574	2.0	2.2	1.7
Transport Workers .. ..	230,223	3.7	7.5	4.8
Printers .. ..	68,430	3.6	3.4	2.7
Bookbinders .. ..	33,413	3.5	3.4	3.2
Woodworkers .. ..	188,269	6.1	7.8	4.6
Bakers .. ..	27,749	7.4	7.4	6.8
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers ..	48,217	2.3	2.6	1.3
Tobacco Workers .. ..	29,904	2.1	2.3	3.9
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	204,943	3.4	5.3	2.5
State and Municipal Workers .. ..	53,948	1.6	1.7	1.3

According to reports from employers, there was a continuance of the unfavourable conditions in coalmining in the Ruhr district, and the working of short time increased; in Silesia as a whole employment declined, while short time had to be worked in many pits in Upper Silesia. In lignite mining employment declined somewhat, but in the Niederlausitz area labour still continued to be scarce. In iron-mining employment was good, but a further decline was reported at blastfurnaces. Establishments belonging to the Steel Union reported a slight improvement, especially in the manufacture of shaped iron. Reports from other steel works and rolling mills stated that short time had still to be worked; in many places in Westphalia there was a considerable surplus of labour. In engineering works generally employment was moderate. In the locomotive branch in particular a slight decline was reported in some places; the

\* See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries" in preceding column.



motor branch, however, was still well employed on the whole. In the *electrical trades* employment was still somewhat below the normal. The *chemical trades* continued well employed, and the supply of labour was, as a rule, ample. Employment still continued unfavourable in *cotton spinning mills* and *weaving sheds*. The warmer weather affected some trades favourably, in particular the *brewing* and the *shipping industries*. Employment in the *building trades* was still generally quiet, only a few places reporting an improvement as compared with the preceding month; there was still a surplus of labour in this trade.

HOLLAND.\*

*Employment in February.*—Returns received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal employment funds with a total membership of 73,134, show that the percentage of members out of work during the month was 6.8, as compared with 11.0 in the previous month and 5.7 in February, 1913.†

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Feb., 1914.	Percentage unemployed.†			Average Days lost per Week per Member unemployed.		
		Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.
<b>All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.</b>	73,134	6.8	11.0	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6
Do. Do. excluding Diamond Workers ..	62,657	2.4	4.9	2.8	—	—	—
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>							
Diamond Workers ..	10,477	32.8	46.8	20.4	†	†	†
Printing Trades ..	8,246	0.7	0.5	0.7	5.9	5.8	5.9
<b>Building Trades:—</b>							
Bricklayers and Masons ..	1,466	6.8	11.2	16.3	4.9	4.9	4.4
Painters ..	2,753	10.3	23.0	10.5	5.7	5.3	5.5
Carpenters ..	7,357	7.1	9.2	2.4	5.2	5.4	4.6
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Metal-getting.	2,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	10,217	1.5	1.0	0.5	5.8	5.4	5.6
Textile Trades ..	3,366	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.0	4.9	5.5
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers.	10,879	0.5	0.5	0.9	5.5	5.6	5.4

BELGIUM.§

*Employment in February.*—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 3.7 per cent. of the 73,783 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of February, as compared with 5.7 per cent. in the previous month and 1.5 per cent. in February, 1913.† Among the 4,094 diamond workers at Antwerp (who are excluded from the foregoing figures), the proportion out of work decreased from 27 per cent. in the previous month to 20 per cent. in February.

NORWAY.¶

*Employment in February.*—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of February in certain trade unions making returns to the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries.

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage † Unemployed.		
	Feb. 28th, 1914.	Jan. 31st, 1914.	Feb. 28th, 1913.	Feb. 1914.	Jan. 1914.	Feb. 1913.
Iron and Metal Workers ..	8,526	8,365	8,015	1.6	1.6	2.1
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers ..	986	976	1,062	2.9	1.4	1.9
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	593	600	626	1.0	0.5	0.6
Carpenters, &c. ..	1,481	1,516	1,636	5.1	8.0	3.3
Cabinet Makers ..	600	587	556	2.3	3.4	1.4
Planers and Sawyers ..	235	237	185	13.2	0.4	2.2
Bakers (Christiania) ..	440	440	420	8.0	8.6	5.0
Tinned Goods (Stavanger) ..	414	409	451	6.0	12.7	12.9
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	766	698	707	1.5	1.4	3.1
Masons (Christiania) ..	647	689	769	14.7	15.6	8.5
Painters (Christiania) ..	428	416	381	5.6	14.2	6.3
Printers ..	2,059	2,054	1,996	0.7	0.5	0.3
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>17,185</b>	<b>16,957</b>	<b>16,704</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>

\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).  
 † See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries," on p. 129.  
 ‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.  
 § Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).  
 ¶ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry, and Fisheries.

SWEDEN.

*Employment, October-December, 1913.*—According to *Sociala Meddelanden* (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs), the percentage of members unemployed in October, November, and December last, in all trade unions reporting and in each of the principal unions, was as shown in the following table:—

Union.	Membership reporting on Dec. 1st, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.*		
		Oct., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1913.
<b>All Unions making Returns ..</b>	<b>59,922</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Principal Unions:—</b>				
Stonecutters ..	2,941	0.9	0.9	2.0
Bricklayers and masons ..	1,577	6.9	12.3	17.2
Painters ..	3,215	—	4.7	22.2
Blastfurnacemen, &c. ..	3,038	0.3	0.4	0.8
Foundrymen ..	1,909	1.0	1.5	2.2
Tinplate workers ..	1,339	1.4	2.8	7.5
Engineering operatives ..	17,544	1.9	2.2	2.3
Boot, shoe and leather workers ..	1,450	1.3	0.6	0.3
Brewery workers ..	1,375	0.7	0.4	1.2
Tobacco workers ..	2,326	0.3	0.3	0.2
Sawmill workers ..	2,261	1.0	2.8	3.1
Woodworkers ..	4,885	1.8	3.5	5.3
General labourers and factory operatives (trades not distinguished)	7,253	7.4	3.7	6.2

DENMARK.†

*Employment in January.*—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 17.2 per cent. of the 120,000 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 14.2 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 16.8† per cent. in January, 1913.\* The average number of days lost through unemployment in January was 3.7 per member, as compared with 2.4 in the previous month and 3.4 in January, 1913.

UNITED STATES.

New York State.

*Employment, July to December, 1913.*—The Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labour, No. 58, contains statistics of unemployment in the State based on returns received from 237 representative trade unions. The membership of such unions reporting and the proportion unemployed in each month during the second half of 1913 owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability—e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, or weather conditions—are shown in the following Table:—

MONTH.	Membership reporting at end of Month.	Percentage reported unemployed at end of month owing to causes other than disputes or disability.*	
		1913.	1912.
July ..	156,151	19.7	19.0
August ..	156,569	18.2	8.3
September ..	156,632	15.0	4.9
October ..	156,468	18.1	6.0
November ..	156,735	25.1	14.1
December ..	156,910	38.8	23.1

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

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting at end of Dec., 1913.	Percentage reported unemployed at end of month owing to causes other than disputes or disability.*		
		Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.
Building, Stoneworking, &c. ..	33,758	39.4	26.7	18.8
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	8,692	14.2	7.4	8.1
Clothing ..	59,805	66.2	46.1	58.9
Transport ..	23,306	13.4	8.1	5.8
Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	7,612	6.8	4.7	0.0
Woodworking and Furniture ..	3,189	23.4	22.8	17.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	6,816	26.9	6.0	4.9
Hotels and Restaurants ..	2,512	8.9	6.6	2.4
Stationary Enginemen ..	2,361	2.1	0.0	1.9
Public Employment ..	3,583	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ..	6,256	5.9	2.8	2.1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>156,910</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>23.1</b>

\* See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries" on p. 129.  
 † Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).  
 ‡ Revised figure.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING MARCH.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good on the whole, but showed a slight decline compared with a year ago. Returns relating to 1,270 pits, employing 702,844 workpeople, showed that the average number of days worked per week by the *collieries* during the fortnight ended March 28th, 1914, was 5.56, as compared with 5.58 a month ago and 5.67 a year ago.

Of the 702,844 workpeople covered by the returns, 655,397 (or 93.2 per cent.) were employed at pits working ten or more days during the fortnight ended March 28th, 1914; while 540,203 (or 76.9 per cent.) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest averages were in North Wales (5.86 days) and South Yorkshire (5.82 days), and the lowest average was in Fife (4.77 days).

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in Mar., 1914, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1914, on a	
		Mar. 28th, 1914.	Feb. 21st, 1914.	Mar. 15th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ..	55,376	5.42	5.39	5.50	+ 0.03	- 0.08
Durham ..	127,183	5.41	5.38	5.52	+ 0.03	- 0.11
Cumberland ..	7,733	5.81	5.66	5.77	+ 0.15	+ 0.04
South Yorkshire † ..	66,478	5.82	5.76	5.89	+ 0.06	- 0.07
West Yorkshire † ..	23,040	5.75	5.55	5.69	+ 0.20	+ 0.06
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	61,539	5.53	5.33	5.64	+ 0.20	- 0.11
Derbyshire ..	46,962	5.76	5.71	5.72	+ 0.05	+ 0.04
Nottingham and Leicester ..	43,214	5.32	5.47	5.35	- 0.15	- 0.03
Staffordshire ..	32,273	5.58	5.61	5.62	- 0.03	- 0.04
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop ..	10,456	5.72	5.76	5.63	- 0.04	+ 0.09
Gloucester and Somerset ..	7,631	5.03	5.49	5.48	- 0.46	- 0.45
North Wales ..	10,892	5.86	5.84	5.91	+ 0.02	- 0.05
South Wales and Mon. ..	149,022	5.79	5.93	5.95	- 0.19	- 0.16
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>646,799</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>- 0.01</b>	<b>- 0.09</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland ..	23,424	5.19	5.11	5.16	+ 0.03	+ 0.03
The Lothians ..	3,354	5.01	5.18	5.47	- 0.17	- 0.46
Fife ..	28,702	4.77	5.21	5.51	- 0.44	- 0.74
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>55,480</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>- 0.21</b>	<b>- 0.40</b>
<b>IRELAND</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>- 0.89</b>	<b>- 1.17</b>
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>702,844</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>- 0.02</b>	<b>- 0.11</b>

In Northumberland and Durham employment continued good, but showed some decline on a year ago. In Cumberland and in South and West Yorkshire it was very good, and showed an improvement on a month ago; in South Yorkshire, however, it was not quite so good as a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was good, and better than a month ago, but showed a slight decline on a year ago. In Derbyshire it continued very good. In Nottingham and Leicester it was good, but showed a decline on a month ago. In Staffordshire it continued good. In Warwick, Worcester and Salop it was very good, and better than a year ago. In Gloucester and Somerset it was fair, but showed a considerable decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In North Wales and in South Wales and Monmouth it continued very good, but in the latter district it was not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

In West Scotland employment showed some improvement on a month ago. In the Lothians it showed a considerable decline on a year ago, and in Fife it was worse than a month ago and much worse than a year ago.

Compared with a month ago there was an improvement at pits producing coking coal and a decline at anthracite, gas and steam coal pits. Compared with a year ago there was a decline at pits producing all classes of coal except anthracite coal.

\* 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.  
 † Exclusive of pits affected by the dispute in Yorkshire, which began on Feb. 16th, and now affects over 150,000 workpeople.

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in Mar., 1914, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
		Mar. 28th, 1914.	Feb. 21st, 1914.	Mar. 15th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite ..	7,612	5.61	5.97	5.54	- 0.36	+ 0.07
Coking ..	35,806	5.63	5.43	5.71	+ 0.20	- 0.08
Gas ..	49,115	5.36	5.51	5.46	- 0.15	- 0.10
House ..	24,630	5.48	5.46	5.61	+ 0.02	- 0.13
Steam ..	280,863	5.65	5.72	5.76	- 0.07	- 0.11
Mixed ..	244,958	5.50	5.50	5.62	..	- 0.12
<b>All Descriptions ..</b>	<b>702,844</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>- 0.02</b>	<b>- 0.11</b>

The Exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during March, 1914, amounted to 6,170,720 tons as compared with 5,974,608 tons in February, 1914, and 5,831,324 tons in March, 1913.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good in iron and shale mines, and was generally about the same as a month ago. It continued moderate in tin mines and good in lead mines. In and about quarries employment was fairly good.

Mining.

*Iron Mining.*—During the fortnight ended March 28th the weekly average number of days worked by the *mines and open works* included in the returns was 5.73, as compared with 5.75 a month ago, and 5.79 a year ago.

Districts.	Work-people employed in Mar., 1914.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines and Open Works in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1914, on a	
		Mar. 28th, 1914.	Feb. 21st, 1914.	Mar. 15th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland ..	7,308	5.61	5.73	5.73	- 0.12	- 0.12
Cumberland and Lancashire ..	4,661	5.90	5.83	5.84	+ 0.07	+ 0.06
Scotland ..	1,190	5.77	5.72	5.80	+ 0.05	- 0.03
Other Districts ..	2,579	5.73	5.69	5.84	+ 0.04	- 0.11
<b>All Districts ..</b>	<b>15,738</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>- 0.02</b>	<b>- 0.06</b>

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns 84.4 per cent. were employed at mines and open works running 11 days or more during the fortnight ended March 28th, as compared with 90.3 per cent. a month ago, and 91.6 per cent. a year ago.

*Shale Mining.*—According to the returns received there were 3,640 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended March 28th, who were employed at mines working on an average 5.72 days per week, as compared with 3,658 workpeople in February at mines working 5.73 days, and 3,571 workpeople in March, 1913, at mines working 5.82 days.

*Tin Mining.*—Employment in Cornwall was much the same as a month ago in tin mines, although there was an improvement at St. Ives and in the Tavistock district; employment was very slack in the Calstock and St. Just districts. Tin streaming work was fair, and improving.

*Lead Mining.*—Employment continued good in Wear-dale, in North Wales and at Darley Dale (Matlock).

Quarrying.

*Slate.*—Employment in North Wales was reported as fair in both the Carnarvon and Festiniog districts.

*Granite.*—Employment was generally good in Cornwall and continued good in Leicestershire and in the Aberdeen district.

*Limestone.*—Employment continued fair at Buxton. It was dull and not so good as a month ago in the Plymouth district. In the Weardale district it was fair, but interrupted by bad weather.

*Other Stone.*—Overtime was general in chert quarries at Bakewell, where employment was very good. Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago, in grindstone and building stone quarries in the



Rowsley district. In the Cleve Hill road material (basalt) quarries it continued fair, and was not so good as a year ago. It was bad and worse than a month ago in sandstone quarries in Forfarshire. In freestone quarries on the Tyne it was fairly good, and better than a month ago. It continued good in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale.

Sett-making, etc.—Employment generally continued good in Scotland, though a decline was reported in the Aberdeen district. It was not so good as a month ago in Leicestershire, owing to shortage of stone. It was good at Pwllheli (Carnarvonshire), and fair in the Cleve Hill district.

China Clay.—Employment generally was good in Cornwall.

**PIG IRON INDUSTRY.**

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during March showed little change as compared with the previous month. It was much worse than in March, 1913.

The returns received show that 278 furnaces were in blast at the end of March, 1914, as compared with 275 in February, 1914, and 336 in March, 1913. During March 6 furnaces were relit (4 in Lanarkshire, and 1 each in Cumberland and Flintshire), while 3 were either damped down or blown out (2 in Lanarkshire, and 1 in the Cleveland district).

District.	Number of Furnaces included in the Returns in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in March, 1914, on	
	March, 1914.	Feb., 1914.	March, 1913.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—Cleveland ..	75	76	88	- 1	- 13
Cumberland & Lancs.	28	27	33	+ 1	- 5
S. and S.W. Yorks ..	10	10	13	..	- 3
Derby & Nottingham	34	34	42	..	- 8
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	26	26	31	..	- 5
Staffs & Worcester ..	30	30	36	..	- 6
S. Wales & Monmouth	9	9	12	..	- 3
Other districts ..	5	4	5	+ 1	..
England & Wales ..	217	216	260	+ 1	- 43
Scotland .. ..	61	59	76	+ 2	- 15
Total .. ..	278	275	336	+ 3	- 58

The Imports of iron ore in March, 1914, amounted to 517,120 tons, as compared with 511,875 tons in February, 1914, and 695,357 tons in March, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in March, 1914, amounted to 92,364 tons, as compared with 59,832 tons in February, 1914, and 90,012 tons in March, 1913.

**IRON AND STEEL WORKS.**

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed a slight decline on the whole compared with a month ago, and was worse than a year ago.

Returns from employers relating to 103,308 workpeople show that the aggregate number of shifts worked in the week ended March 28th, 1914, was 564,624, a decrease of 13,244 (or 2.3 per cent.) on the previous month, and of 38,789 (or 6.4 per cent.) on a year ago.

Compared with a month ago employment showed a slight improvement in Staffordshire and in "Other Midland Counties," and a considerable decline in Wales and Monmouth; there was also some decline in Cumberland and Lancashire and in Scotland, while the other districts showed but little change. The decline was general in all the departments, being most noticeable at rolling mills and puddling forges. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 1,285 (or 1.2 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.05 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago employment showed a decline in every district except Cleveland; the decline was greatest in Scotland, Wales and Monmouth, and "Other Midland counties" and affected all the principal departments, especially puddling forges and rolling mills. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 4,471 (or 4.1 per cent.) and the average number of shifts worked by 0.13 of a shift.

Departments.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of shifts worked.	
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	10,153	- 1.4	59,797	- 1.3
Crucible Furnaces ..	552	- 2.6	2,868	- 2.6
Bessemer Converters ..	1,796	+ 1.3	9,178	- 0.5
Puddling Forges ..	8,245	+ 1.3	36,959	- 3.0
Rolling Mills ..	31,988	- 3.1	164,163	- 4.7
Forging and Pressing ..	5,035	- 0.7	27,883	- 2.4
Founding ..	12,355	- 1.0	71,831	- 0.8
Other Departments ..	14,778	+ 0.1	85,449	+ 0.1
Mechanics, Labourers ..	18,406	- 0.6	106,196	- 1.6
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>103,308</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>564,624</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during March, 1914, amounted to 216,967 tons, as compared with 179,274 tons in February, 1914, and 186,026 tons in March, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during March, 1914, amounted to 267,580 tons, as compared with 239,277 tons in February, 1914, and 252,540 tons in March, 1913.

**TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET.**

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was much better than during March, 1913, in which month the industry suffered a sharp decline.

At the end of March, 1914, 472 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 483 in February, 1914, and 416 in March, 1913. The steel sheet mills working numbered 82 in March, 64 in February, 1914, and 71 in March, 1913.

	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.	
	At end of Mar., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	At end of Mar., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Tinplate Works	75	+ 3	472	- 11
Steel Sheet Works	12	+ 3	82	+ 18
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>+ 6</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>+ 7</b>

**Exports (British and Irish).**

	Mar., 1914.	Feb., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in March, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</b>					
To United States ..	3,870	3,369	286	+ 501	+ 3,584
" British East Indies ..	5,820	5,292	226	+ 528	- 365
" Germany ..	2,028	1,884	2,998	+ 144	- 970
" France ..	2,583	2,376	2,378	+ 208	+ 205
" Netherlands ..	2,936	2,795	4,644	+ 141	- 1,708
" Russia ..	147	2,319	600	- 2,172	- 453
" Norway ..	1,828	1,752	1,993	+ 76	- 165
" Belgium ..	778	767	2,085	+ 11	- 1,307
" Portugal ..	1,088	695	964	+ 393	+ 124
" Italy ..	1,313	1,803	231	+ 523	+ 1,783
" Roumania ..	3,044	2,521	1,025	+ 430	+ 347
" China and Japan ..	5,627	4,905	3,844	+ 722	+ 2,783
" Australia ..	1,850	2,845	1,942	+ 905	- 92
" Canada ..	313	613	462	- 300	- 149
" Argentine ..	180	406	2,132	- 226	- 1,952
" Other Countries ..	7,398	7,403	9,759	- 5	- 2,361
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>40,863</b>	<b>41,744</b>	<b>41,579</b>	<b>- 881</b>	<b>- 716</b>
<b>Black Plates for Tinning.</b>					
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,531</b>	<b>5,382</b>	<b>6,217</b>	<b>- 851</b>	<b>- 1,686</b>

**SHIPBUILDING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT continued very good on the whole, but showed a slight decline compared with a year ago.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in the shipbuilding trades who were unemployed at the end of March was 3.5, as compared with 2.6 a month ago and 3.1 a year ago.

Trade Unions with 75,649 members reported 1.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 2.2 per cent. a month ago, and 2.6 a year ago.

District.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Mar., 1914.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1914, on a	
		Mar., 1914.	Feb., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth ..	11,211	1.5	1.5	3.0	..	- 1.5
Wear ..	5,881	1.3	2.2	4.6	- 0.6	- 3.0
Tees and Hartlepool ..	5,883	2.9	2.5	3.2	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Humber ..	3,053	3.7	4.5	6.6	+ 0.8	- 2.9
Thames and Medway ..	5,240	2.7	2.5	6.2	+ 0.2	- 3.5
South Coast ..	5,757	1.2	1.2	0.9	..	+ 0.3
Bristol Channel Ports ..	2,949	5.3	4.3	5.7	+ 1.0	- 0.4
Mersey ..	5,722	1.9	4.9	1.5	- 3.0	+ 0.4
Clyde ..	19,523	1.2	1.5	1.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ..	2,652	5.4	5.3	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Belfast ..	3,508	0.1	0.3	1.0	- 0.2	- 0.9
Other Districts ..	4,470	0.6	1.0	1.0	- 0.4	- 0.7
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>75,649</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>

Employment continued very good on the Tyne and much overtime was worked by shipwrights. Employment was also very good on the Wear, overtime being reported with shipwrights at all yards. Employment was generally good in the Tees and Hartlepool district, though only fair at Stockton, and on repair work. It was good on the Humber except with boilermakers on merchant ship and boiler repair work.

Employment continued good on the Thames, and showed an improvement on a year ago. It continued very good on the South Coast. It was generally good at the Bristol Channel ports, except at Swansea, where it declined towards the end of the month.

Employment continued fair on the Mersey, where, however, overtime ceased to be worked by the majority of the workers. Employment continued good at Barrow.

Employment on the Clyde continued very good with boilermakers and shipwrights, and was better than a month ago. With ship joiners, however, employment was bad. Employment continued fairly good on the East Coast of Scotland.

At Belfast employment continued very good.

**Tonnage under Construction.**

According to Lloyd's Register there was at the end of March, 1914, a decrease in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction of 65,750 tons gross (or 3.4 per cent.), compared with the end of December, 1913, and of 172,838 tons gross (or 8.4 per cent.), compared with the end of March, 1913. The war vessels under construction showed a decrease of 31,488 tons displacement, compared with December, 1913, and an increase of 17,002 tons displacement compared with March, 1913.

District.	Merchant Vessels.			War Vessels.		
	End of March, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in March, 1914, on		End of March, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in March, 1914, on	
		Dec., 1913.	March, 1913.		Dec., 1913.	March, 1913.
	Tons gross.	Tons gross.	Tons gross.	Tons Displacement.	Tons Displacement.	Tons Displacement.
Clyde ..	716,738	- 45,947	- 91,982	167,206	- 2,675	+ 3,929
Belfast ..	334,980	+ 13,575	+ 4,590	..	..	..
Tyne ..	319,227	+ 16,852	- 16,083	164,870	+ 774	+ 32,618
Wear ..	204,066	- 27,154	- 41,608	..	..	..
Hartlepool and Whitby ..	83,750	+ 3,120	- 23,055	..	..	..
Middlesbro' and Stockton ..	83,315	- 8,089	- 24,895	..	..	..
Hull ..	32,220	- 6,678	+ 1,991	..	..	..
Barrow, Maryport and Workington ..	9,726	+ 294	+ 7,090	92,825	- 2,369	+ 1,175
Liverpool ..	56,699	- 7,498	+ 11,772	3,750	..	- 20,196
Other Districts ..	50,135	- 4,225	- 658	7,492	- 1,928	- 5,504
Royal Dockyards ..	..	..	..	137,170	- 25,290	+ 4,960
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,890,856</b>	<b>- 65,750</b>	<b>- 172,838</b>	<b>573,313</b>	<b>- 31,488</b>	<b>+ 17,002</b>

Merchant Vessels.—Compared with the end of December, 1913, the largest decreases were on the Clyde (45,947 tons gross) and on the Wear (27,154 tons gross). On the other hand, there were marked increases on the Tyne (16,852 tons gross) and at Belfast (13,575 tons gross). Compared with March, 1913, there were large decreases on the Clyde (91,982 tons gross), on the Wear (41,608 tons gross), at Middlesbro' and Stockton (24,895 tons gross), and at Hartlepool and Whitby (23,055 tons gross); there was an increase of 11,772 tons gross at Liverpool.

War Vessels.—Compared with December, 1913, there were small decreases in every district except on the Tyne, which showed a slight increase. There was a decrease of 25,290 tons displacement at the Royal Dockyards.

Compared with March, 1913, there was a large increase on the Tyne (32,618 tons displacement); at Liverpool there was a decrease of 20,196 tons displacement.

**ENGINEERING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in the engineering trades continued good generally. There was a decline, however, compared with a year ago.

The percentage of workpeople in these trades insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, who were unemployed at the end of March, was 3.0, compared with 3.2 at the end of February and 2.2 at the end of March, 1913.

Trade Unions with 236,973 members reported 2.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of February and March, 1914, compared with 1.5 per cent. at the end of March, 1913.

District.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Mar., 1914.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1914, on a	
		Mar., 1914.	Feb., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast ..	17,122	2.4	1.9	1.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Manchester and Liverpool District ..	22,815	2.7	2.2	1.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.3
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District ..	13,477	4.4	4.2	1.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
West Riding Towns ..	15,756	3.3	3.3	1.8	..	+ 1.5
Hull and Lincolnshire District ..	5,596	2.8	2.9	1.2	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District ..	10,526	1.7	1.6	1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District ..	5,912	2.1	2.1	1.7	..	+ 0.4
London and neighbouring District ..	13,587	2.2	2.2	1.6	..	+ 0.6
South Coast ..	5,538	1.8	1.4	1.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
South Wales and Bristol District ..	7,602	2.2	1.9	1.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Glasgow and District ..	21,304	3.6	3.6	1.7	..	+ 1.9
East of Scotland ..	4,632	4.1	4.4	1.6	- 0.3	+ 2.5
Belfast and Dublin ..	4,633	1.4	2.3	1.8	- 0.9	- 0.4
Other Districts ..	7,957	1.5	1.1	0.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
<b>United Kingdom (including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)</b> ..	<b>236,973</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>

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

Employment was generally very good on the Tyne, but showed a slight decline on repair work. With pattern-makers at Middlesbrough and Darlington employment was only fair, and it showed a decline with ironfounders at Hartlepool.

Employment continued slack in some branches at Liverpool, and was generally moderate in Lancashire and at Oldham.

Patternmakers and spring fitters and vicemen at Sheffield were reported as slack; ironfounders at Bradford, Keighley and Halifax were only moderately busy, and at Leeds and Hull employment was reported as fair.

Employment was only moderate at Nottingham. It was fair, and rather better than a month ago, at Leicester. At Rugby and Barton it showed a decline. It was dull with patternmakers at Birmingham and Coventry.

Employment with patternmakers in London continued slack. At Southampton it generally showed a further decline, and was moderate. At Swansea it was slack, except with ironfounders.



Employment showed an improvement at Edinburgh. It was slack and worse than a month ago with pattern-makers in the Glasgow district and at Dundee; with other classes at Dundee it was moderate on the whole. With ironmoulders at Falkirk there was a decline on a month ago. At Belfast employment with ironmoulders was very good.

The imports of machinery in March, 1914, amounted to £724,947, as compared with £643,877 in February, 1914, and £639,942 in March, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in March, 1914, amounted to £3,568,599, as compared with £3,033,614 in February, 1914, and £2,764,960 in March, 1913.

**MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, though it was bad in the jewellery trade. Trade Unions with 26,012 members reported 1.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, 1914, the same percentage as in the previous month and in March, 1913.

**Brasswork, Bedsteads.**—Employment with brass-workers continued fair on the whole, but not so good as in March last year. It was very good in Leeds, some overtime being worked; some overtime was also worked in Manchester and at Nottingham, and in all three towns employment showed an improvement as compared with February; a decline was, on the other hand, reported in London. With bedstead workers in Birmingham employment continued bad.

**Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.**—Employment was good on the Tyne, and better than in the previous month. At Blackheath and Halesowen it was good with makers of rough nuts and bolts, and fair in other branches. It was moderate with nut and bolt makers in the Darlaston district, and fair at Birmingham and Smethwick. With nail and rivet makers it was moderate.

**Wire.**—Employment was fair on the whole, but was rather worse than a year ago: a good deal of short time was reported at Warrington and at Manchester. With wire rope workers on the Tyne and at Sunderland employment was good.

**Locks, Hollow-ware and General Hardware.**—Short time was general in the lock and latch trade at Wolverhampton and Willenhall, where employment showed a further decline, and was not so good as a year ago. In the hollow-ware trades it was good at Wolverhampton with stamped hollow-ware makers, but slack with cast iron hollow-ware tinnerns and turners; it was only moderate at Birmingham and West Bromwich. It was fair at Wolverhampton with makers of iron fences and hurdles and of builders' ironmongery.

**Stoves, Grates, etc.**—Employment was generally quiet in England, with much short time. It was good in Scotland, and better than a month ago or a year ago.

**Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.**—Employment in the cutlery trades at Sheffield was fair on the whole, though some slackness was reported in certain branches, including razor forgers and grinders and table and butcher blade grinders. Employment continued moderate in the edge tool trades at Birmingham; in the edge tool and hoe trades at Wednesbury it had improved from bad to fair. It was slack at Walsall in the harness furniture, bit, and stirrup trades. At Redditch employment was fairly good in the needle industry, and very good with fish hook makers.

**Tubes.**—Employment in South Staffordshire was slack, and worse than in the previous month or in March, 1913, short time being worked. At Birmingham employment was very fair in the brass and copper tube trades, but remained quiet in the bedstead tube trade.

**Chains, Anchors, Springs, etc.**—Employment at Cradley was good with block chain makers, and fairly good in the other chain trades; it was good at Walsall with makers of motor chains, and fair with buckle and cart gear makers. It was good at Cradley in the anchor trades. With chain-makers and anchor-smiths on the Tyne it was fair, though a decline was reported with anchor-smiths at Newburn. With spring makers employment was fair at Wednesbury, very fair at West Brom-

wich, and good at Redditch. In the anvil and vice trades employment was slack, with much short time, and worse than in March last year.

**Sheet Metal Workers.**—In the sheet metal working trades employment continued good on the whole. At Manchester, however, employment declined, and was quiet. Employment was also quiet with tinplate and sheet metal workers at Glasgow and Dundee. With ironplate workers employment was very good in London, but quiet in the Black Country district. Employment was very good with tinplate workers at Wolverhampton.

**Jewellery, Plated Ware, etc.**—Employment in the jewellery trades was very bad at all centres, with short time general, and worse than a year ago. It was also bad with electroplate workers and silversmiths at Birmingham.

**Ferriers.**—Employment generally continued good.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Mar., 1914.		Feb., 1914.		Mar., 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1914, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>								
Cutlery .. .. .	11,631	8,989	13,855	+ 2,642	- 2,224			
Hardware .. .. .	138,303	114,339	109,698	+ 23,964	+ 28,606			
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>								
Cutlery .. .. .	67,996	50,171	58,996	+ 17,825	+ 9,000			
Hardware .. .. .	196,196	184,415	199,003	+ 11,781	- 2,807			
Implements and Tools ..	228,149	196,259	221,571	+ 31,890	+ 6,578			

**COTTON TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT, while showing little change in the spinning branch, showed some improvement in the weaving branch, compared with a month ago; in both branches it was worse than a year ago. Short time and slackness were again reported in some cases.

Returns from firms employing 117,549 workpeople in the week ended March 28th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing .. .. .	15,732	- 0.4	- 0.7	14,488	+ 0.5	- 0.2		
Spinning .. .. .	28,417	- 0.5	- 1.7	26,850	+ 0.4	- 1.0		
Weaving .. .. .	53,000	+ 0.2	- 0.3	51,733	+ 1.4	- 3.1		
Other .. .. .	9,653	- 0.4	- 2.2	11,416	+ 0.1	- 4.2		
Not specified .. .. .	12,747	- 0.7	- 2.2	13,506	- 0.5	- 3.7		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>117,549</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>117,793</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>		

Districts.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Ashton .. .. .	6,583	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	6,717	+ 1.4	+ 0.8		
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde .. .. .	6,905	- 0.5	- 1.4	6,616	+ 0.6	- 1.9		
Oldham .. .. .	14,380	- 0.7	- 0.3	15,662	+ 0.5	- 0.0		
Bolton and Leigh ..	15,093	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	14,739	+ 1.8	- 0.2		
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden & Todmorden ..	8,729	- 0.0	- 1.7	8,844	- 0.2	- 0.0		
Manchester .. .. .	8,220	- 0.2	- 1.5	6,786	+ 0.5	- 4.1		
Preston and Chorley ..	10,721	- 0.1	- 1.9	10,333	- 1.6	- 4.4		
Blackburn, Accrington & Darwen .. .. .	17,491	- 0.2	- 0.6	18,667	+ 2.1	- 2.0		
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson .. .. .	12,074	- 0.5	- 2.2	14,139	+ 1.6	- 7.4		
Other Lancashire Towns ..	5,321	- 0.8	- 4.8	4,447	- 2.4	- 5.7		
Yorkshire Towns .. ..	5,509	+ 0.4	- 1.2	5,162	- 0.3	- 0.6		
Other Districts .. .. .	6,723	+ 0.4	- 2.6	5,681	+ 0.7	- 5.1		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>117,549</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>117,793</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>		

In the Oldham district employment showed a decline with spinners, and continued slack with weavers. There was much short time among weavers, and a little was worked by spinners. In the Bolton district there was a slight improvement on the previous month, and in the Manchester district employment continued fair. In the Preston and Chorley district there was a slight decline with weavers. At Blackburn employment with spinners and weavers was on the whole fair. It was better than a month ago with weavers in both the Blackburn and Accrington and the Burnley and Colne districts. Short time, however, was still worked in the latter district.

**Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.**

The following Table shows the prices of cotton ("middling" American and "good fair" Egyptian) at Liverpool during March, 1914, together with the increases and decreases, as compared with February, 1914, and March, 1913:—

Description.	March, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in March, 1914, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Middling American:</b>				
Monthly average of Daily Quotations .. .. .	7.05	+ 0.01	+ 0.19	
Highest Price on any one day .. .. .	7.21	+ 0.12	+ 0.22	
Lowest .. .. .	6.93	- 0.02	+ 0.19	
<b>Good Fair Egyptian:</b>				
Monthly average of Daily Quotations .. .. .	8.64	- 0.41	- 1.13	
Highest Price on any one day .. .. .	8.85	- 0.40	- 0.90	
Lowest .. .. .	8.45	- 0.40	- 1.15	

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

Description of Cotton.	Mar., 1914.		Feb., 1914.		Mar., 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1914, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.		
American .. .. .	244,979	242,766	243,022	+ 2,213	+ 1,957			
Brazilian .. .. .	19,128	15,519	8,019	+ 3,609	+ 11,109			
East Indian .. .. .	6,979	6,691	5,796	+ 228	+ 1,183			
Egyptian .. .. .	34,474	35,007	23,980	+ 1,467	+ 10,484			
Miscellaneous .. .. .	12,086	12,769	7,108	- 663	+ 4,978			
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>317,646</b>	<b>310,752</b>	<b>287,935</b>	<b>+ 6,894</b>	<b>+ 29,711</b>			

**Exports of British Cotton Goods.**

Description.	Mar., 1914.		Feb., 1914.		Mar., 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1914, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Cotton Yarn and Twist—</b>								
Grey .. .. .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Bleached and dyed ..	16,506	14,922	14,011	+ 1,584	+ 2,495			
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>19,824</b>	<b>18,074</b>	<b>17,213</b>	<b>+ 1,750</b>	<b>+ 2,611</b>			
<b>Cotton Thread for Sewing ..</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>+ 299</b>	<b>+ 51</b>			
<b>Cotton Piece Goods—</b>								
Grey or Unbleached ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Bleached .. .. .	200,584	189,730	186,156	+ 10,854	+ 14,428			
Printed .. .. .	135,311	129,364	172,189	+ 2,947	+ 13,122			
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn .. .. .	92,875	101,388	98,824	- 8,515	- 5,961			
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>590,376</b>	<b>586,304</b>	<b>560,906</b>	<b>+ 4,072</b>	<b>+ 29,470</b>			

**WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.**

**Woollen Trade.**

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, and was slightly better than a month ago; it was worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 24,190 workpeople in the week ended March 28th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago.

Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting .. .. .	565	+ 0.2	- 6.0	625	+ 3.6	- 2.2		
Spinning .. .. .	4,857	+ 1.3	- 5.1	4,736	+ 4.0	- 3.0		
Weaving .. .. .	9,588	- 0.4	- 3.4	8,722	+ 3.0	- 3.6		
Other Departments ..	7,160	+ 1.6	- 1.1	7,314	+ 2.8	- 2.2		
Not specified .. .. .	1,990	+ 2.2	+ 0.5	1,869	+ 0.2	+ 0.7		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>24,190</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 2.9</b>	<b>23,266</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>- 2.6</b>		

Districts.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Huddersfield District ..	3,556	+ 2.2	- 2.8	3,946	+ 2.0	- 6.3		
Leeds District .. .. .	2,480	+ 0.4	- 7.4	2,428	+ 4.0	- 10.0		
Dewsbury & Batley District ..	2,328	+ 0.4	- 3.7	2,422	+ 4.4	- 3.0		
Other Parts of West Riding ..	2,383	+ 2.1	- 0.3	2,511	+ 2.4	+ 1.6		
<b>Total, West Riding ..</b>	<b>10,747</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>	<b>- 4.8</b>		
Scotland .. .. .	7,093	+ 0.6	- 5.0	6,570	+ 3.8	- 5.2		
Other Districts .. .. .	6,350	+ 1.5	+ 0.9	5,589	+ 1.6	+ 6.0		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>24,190</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 2.9</b>	<b>23,266</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>- 2.6</b>		

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts employment showed a further improvement, and there was more overtime and nightwork than a month ago; some short time was still reported and employment was worse than a year ago. At Leeds employment was quiet, and although slightly better than a month ago, was much worse than a year ago; short time was reported. In the heavy woollen district employment was quiet, but rather better than a month ago. In Scotland employment on the whole was fair, but not so good as a year ago.

**Worsted Trade.**

Employment on the whole was fair and slightly better than a month ago; it was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 38,665 workpeople in the week ended March 28th showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting & Combing ..	5,025	+ 1.1	- 3.4	5,709	+ 3.4	- 1.8		
Spinning .. .. .	19,414	+ 1.0	- 4.0	12,112	+ 1.8	- 1.4		
Weaving .. .. .	8,110	+ 2.3	+ 0.2	7,639	+ 4.9	- 0.3		
Other Departments .. ..	4,180	+ 0.1	- 1.2	4,360	+ 2.8	- 0.3		
Not specified .. .. .	1,936	+ 3.4	+ 0.5	1,621	+ 7.6	- 0.7		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>38,665</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>- 2.6</b>	<b>31,441</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>		

Districts.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Bradford District .. .. .	20,370	+ 1.4	- 1.8	17,051	+ 3.1	+ 0.0		
Keighley District .. .. .	6,304	+						



LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, but showed a decline on both a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 44,356 workpeople in the week ended March 28th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Preparing .. .. .	6,077	+ 0.0	- 0.6	3,651	- 3.1	- 2.6		
Spinning .. .. .	10,816	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	5,649	- 5.0	- 4.9		
Weaving .. .. .	14,941	- 0.3	- 5.4	10,147	+ 0.6	- 7.0		
Other .. .. .	6,621	- 1.9	+ 0.1	5,580	- 2.3	+ 0.6		
Not specified .. .. .	5,901	- 1.6	- 2.2	3,207	- 8.1	- 10.2		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>44,356</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>28,234</b>	<b>- 2.7</b>	<b>- 5.0</b>		

Districts.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Belfast .. .. .	17,683	- 0.5	- 1.5	11,305	- 4.2	- 8.4		
Other Places in Ireland .. .. .	13,398	- 1.0	- 2.6	7,975	- 4.0	- 7.4		
<b>Total, Ireland .. .. .</b>	<b>31,081</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>- 2.0</b>	<b>19,180</b>	<b>- 4.1</b>	<b>- 8.0</b>		
Fifehire .. .. .	6,319	+ 0.1	- 1.6	4,446	+ 1.3	+ 3.1		
Other Places in Scotland .. .. .	6,200	- 0.0	- 2.2	4,126	+ 0.1	+ 3.2		
<b>Total, Scotland .. .. .</b>	<b>12,519</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>8,572</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>		
England .. .. .	766	- 0.4	- 11.2	482	- 1.0	- 13.8		
<b>United Kingdom .. .. .</b>	<b>44,356</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>28,234</b>	<b>- 2.7</b>	<b>- 5.0</b>		

Employment showed a decline generally in Belfast and other districts in Ireland and short time was worked in many cases. In Fifehire, where a deficiency of workers was reported, there was a slight improvement on a month ago, but in other parts of Scotland there was little change.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Mar., 1914.	Feb., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				<b>Imports:</b>	
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) .. .. . tons	11,492	15,222	11,504	- 3,730	- 12
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	14,367	12,610	14,985	+ 1,767	- 618
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds	188,783	155,360	180,527	+ 33,423	+ 8,256

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the Dundee district showed a decline on a month ago, but in other districts continued good. Returns from firms employing 15,172 workpeople in the week ended March 28th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Preparing .. .. .	3,510	- 1.2	- 0.1	2,665	- 3.7	- 3.4		
Spinning .. .. .	4,213	- 0.5	- 0.0	3,037	- 2.8	- 2.2		
Weaving .. .. .	5,348	- 0.3	- 0.6	4,382	- 1.8	- 2.4		
Other .. .. .	2,101	+ 0.3	- 0.2	2,215	- 0.8	- 0.6		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>15,172</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>12,299</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>	<b>- 2.2</b>		

Employment was reported as fair in the Dundee district, in which are employed 85 per cent. of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns; short time continued at some mills. In the Forfar, Brechin, Arbroath and Kirkcaldy districts employment continued good.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Mar., 1914.	Feb., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				<b>Imports:</b>	
Jute .. .. . tons	20,956	40,150	41,339	- 19,194	- 20,383
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Jute Yarn 100 lbs.	40,641	34,142	37,045	+ 6,499	+ 3,596
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	141,380	104,593	136,532	+ 36,787	+ 4,988

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the levers section continued bad, and showed little change compared with a year ago. In the curtain branch it was fair and better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. In the plain net branch it continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 4,684 workpeople in the week ended March 28th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended March 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended March 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Levers .. .. .	1,398	+ 0.6	- 5.4	1,955	- 2.2	- 0.8		
Curtain .. .. .	1,169	+ 0.5	- 5.8	1,295	+ 4.5	- 5.1		
Plain Net .. .. .	1,677	+ 0.8	+ 8.4	1,551	+ 1.3	+ 17.0		
Others .. .. .	440	+ 0.2	- 13.2	306	- 6.4	- 19.7		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,684</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>		

Districts.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended March 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended March 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Nottingham City .. .. .	1,425	+ 2.3	- 4.4	1,463	+ 4.1	+ 1.0		
Long Eaton and other outlying districts	957	+ 0.1	- 5.1	1,386	+ 1.6	- 0.6		
Other districts	2,302	- 0.1	+ 1.2	2,258	- 2.6	+ 2.6		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,684</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>		

At Nottingham employment in the levers section continued bad, and was about the same as a year ago; much short time was reported. In the curtain section it was fair but not so good as a year ago; in the plain net branch it continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the Long Eaton district employment was reported as good by the trade union operatives; it was slightly better than a month ago, and showed little change compared with a year ago. In the West of England employment in the plain net branch continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	March, 1914.	Feb., 1914.	March, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				<b>Imports:</b>	
Cotton Lace .. .. .	176,121	184,249	217,419	- 8,128	- 41,298
Silk Lace .. .. .	33,741	40,013	26,657	- 6,272	+ 7,084
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Cotton Lace .. .. .	410,476	336,497	336,081	+ 73,979	+ 74,395
Silk Lace .. .. .	2,424	1,380	1,939	+ 1,044	+ 455

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fair and better than a month ago. At Leicester employment was reported as quiet, but was better than a month ago; at Hinckley and Loughborough employment was fairly good. Employment with power frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire was fairly good, and better than a month ago; with hand frame workers in Nottinghamshire it continued fair.

In Scotland employment showed little change compared with a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 17,399 workpeople in the week ended March 28th showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.5 per cent. in

the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended March 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended March 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Leicester .. .. .	8,908	+ 0.6	+ 4.4	7,679	+ 6.5	+ 3.8		
Leicester Country District .. .. .	1,929	+ 0.2	- 0.3	1,530	- 0.3	- 1.9		
Notts and Derbyshire .. .. .	3,654	+ 1.3	+ 3.7	3,012	+ 5.1	+ 1.1		
Scotland .. .. .	2,598	- 1.1	- 5.9	2,015	+ 0.2	- 4.8		
Other Districts .. .. .	310	+ 2.6	+ 6.5	203	+ 1.5	+ 2.5		
<b>Total, United Kingdom .. .. .</b>	<b>17,399</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>14,439</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>		

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Mar., 1914.	Feb., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				<b>Imports:</b>	
Hosiery, Woollen .. .. .	38,538	30,330	41,379	+ 8,208	- 2,841
" Cotton .. .. .	232,667	205,371	209,584	+ 27,496	+ 23,283
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen .. .. .	161,569	171,162	157,958	- 9,593	+ 3,611
" Cotton .. .. .	59,655	48,990	52,962	+ 10,665	+ 6,693

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 7,369 workpeople in the week ended March 28th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Throwing .. .. .	817	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	361	- 1.1	+ 4.6		
Spinning .. .. .	1,727	+ 0.7	- 2.6	1,460	+ 2.0	+ 0.8		
Weaving .. .. .	3,425	+ 0.2	+ 1.5	2,520	+ 0.2	+ 2.1		
Other .. .. .	558	+ 4.3	+ 2.6	508	+ 3.0	+ 10.2		
Not specified .. .. .	842	+ 2.3	+ 5.9	676	+ 1.0	+ 9.0		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,369</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>		

Districts.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Lancashire and W. Rlding of Yorkshire .. .. .	2,663	+ 1.3	- 2.9	2,311	+ 1.0	+ 1.9		
Macclesfield, Congleton and District .. .. .	545	+ 1.3	+ 2.4	434	- 0.2	+ 0.9		
Eastern Counties .. .. .	2,410	+ 1.0	+ 4.0	1,695	+ 2.0	+ 8.1		
Other Districts, including Scotland .. .. .	1,761	- 0.1	+ 3.2	1,085	- 0.5	+ 0.6		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,369</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>		

At Macclesfield employment was good in all the principal branches, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Leek it continued fair; at Congleton it was fair with throwsters and spinners, and moderate with trimming weavers. In the West Riding district employment was reported as fair. In the Eastern Counties employment was fair, but much better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	March, 1914.	Feb., 1914.	March, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				<b>Imports:</b>	
Raw Silk .. .. . lbs	91,646	68,138	69,946	+ 23,508	+ 21,700
Thrown Silk .. .. . lbs	41,746	40,212	29,269	+ 1,534	+ 12,477
Spun Silk Yarn .. .. . lbs	48,108	44,419	41,649	+ 3,689	+ 6,459
Silk Broad-Stuffs .. .. . yds	7,989,028	7,038,178	6,765,841	+ 950,850	+ 1,223,187
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Thrown Silk .. .. . lbs	8,156	7,363	6,954	+ 793	+ 1,202
Spun Silk Yarn .. .. . lbs	99,718	83,686	83,315	+ 16,123	+ 16,403
Silk Broad-Stuffs .. .. . yds	354,774	379,993	393,681	- 25,219	- 38,907

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed practically no change compared with a month ago; it was worse than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,014 workpeople and paying £7,103 in wages in the week ended March 28th, 1914, showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 3.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. In the Kidderminster district employment was reported as fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the West Riding of Yorkshire it was slightly worse than a month ago; short time was worked. Employment in Scotland was good on the whole.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, but was not so good as a year ago. Returns from firms employing 30,042 workpeople in the week ended March 28th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades :-	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended March 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended March 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Bleaching .. .. .	3,476	+ 0.5	- 1.9	3,658	+ 0.1	- 0.2		
Printing .. .. .	826	+ 0.5	- 4.2	1,049	+ 0.4	- 4.6		
Dyeing .. .. .	15,336	+ 0.2	- 2.9	21,666	+ 0.1	- 7.9		
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments	9,935							







North-Western Counties, however, the percentage unemployed showed an increase compared with both February, 1914, and March, 1913.

Employment with *bricklayers* and *masons* was better than a month ago and a year ago, though in London a decline, in the case of masons, was shown compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

With *plasterers* employment showed a slight decline on the whole compared with a month ago, and a slight improvement compared with a year ago.

With *painters* there was a further great seasonal improvement in all districts. Compared with a year ago, most districts showed an improvement.

With *plumbers* and with *navvies* there was little general change compared with either a month ago or a year ago.

With *labourers* there was an improvement in nearly all districts compared with February, 1914, and a greater improvement compared with March, 1913. In Yorkshire and the East Midlands, however, there was an increase in the percentage unemployed compared with a year ago.

## FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was good on the whole, and rather better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 55,267 reported 1.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 2.6 per cent. a month ago and 2.4 per cent. in March, 1913.

### Furnishing Trades.

Employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 24,907 members reported 1.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 3.1 per cent. in the previous month and 2.4 per cent. in March, 1913. The principal exceptions to the general state of employment were as follows: Employment was moderate at Hull and slack at Gloucester and Birkenhead. It showed a decline with cabinet makers at Glasgow and with upholsterers at Liverpool. It was bad with upholsterers in West London.

The **Imports** of furniture and cabinet ware in March 1914, were valued at £38,791, as compared with £31,014 in February, 1914, and £39,271 in March, 1913; and the **Exports** (British and Irish) for the same months at £78,119, £86,654, and £101,380 respectively.

### Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued fairly good, and was better than in March, 1913.

The percentage unemployed at the end of March among "insured" workpeople engaged in sawmilling was 3.5, as compared with 4.0 per cent. at the end of February and 2.4 per cent. at the end of March, 1913.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 8,275 reported 2.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, the corresponding percentages for the previous month and for March, 1913, being 2.7 and 4.1 respectively.

Employment was good at Newcastle, Sunderland, and Hull. It was fair, but worse than a month ago, at Birmingham, and quiet at Liverpool, Nottingham, Gloucester and Southampton.

### Imports.

Description.	March, 1914.	Feb., 1914.	March, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in March, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn .. ..	207,078	167,575	199,147	+ 39,503	+ 7,931
" sawn .. ..	120,959	122,213	137,803	- 1,254	- 16,844
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 17,439	£ 17,253	£ 12,791	+ 186	+ 4,648

### Coachbuilding.

Employment was good, better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago. Trade Unions with

13,758 members reported 1.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 2.1 per cent. a month ago and 1.3 per cent. at the end of March, 1913. Employment was fair at Dublin, and slack at Cork. In London it was very good.

### Coopers.

Employment was moderate on the whole, and better than a month ago and a year ago. It was good at Edinburgh, but quiet at Burton-on-Trent, Hull and Bristol.

### Miscellaneous.

**Brushmakers.**—Employment continued good with brushmakers. Trade unions reported 1.2 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1.0 per cent. in February and 0.5 per cent. in March, 1913.

The **Imports** of brushes and brooms in March, 1914, were valued at £42,454, as compared with £42,898 in February, 1914, and £41,385 in March, 1913; and the **Exports** (British and Irish) for the same months at £17,805, £15,740, and £19,937 respectively.

**Other Trades.**—Employment continued moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths. With packing case makers it was generally fair, but slack at Manchester and quiet at Bradford. Skip and basket makers at Oldham were well employed, as were also cane and wicker workers at Basford.

## PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

### PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Mar. 1914.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Mar., 1914.	Feb., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London .. ..	22,386	2.6	3.7	5.1	- 1.1	- 2.5
Northern Counties and Yorkshire .. ..	6,005	2.8	3.3	2.7	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	7,468	3.5	2.6	3.8	+ 0.9	- 0.3
East Midland and Eastern Counties .. ..	3,009	2.1	2.7	1.7	- 0.6	+ 0.4
West Midlands .. ..	2,935	3.2	2.1	2.7	+ 1.1	+ 0.5
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales .. ..	4,444	1.9	2.1	4.0	- 0.2	- 2.1
Scotland .. ..	6,218	2.7	2.5	3.1	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Ireland .. ..	2,556	5.2	6.1	6.2	- 0.9	- 1.0
United Kingdom ..	55,021	2.8	3.2	4.1	- 0.4	- 1.3

**London.**—Employment was very good with letterpress printers and fairly good with lithographic printers. It was better than a month ago and a year ago.

**Other Centres.**—Employment was fairly good with letterpress printers. An improvement was reported at Bradford, Birmingham and Bristol, and a decline at Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen and Belfast. With lithographic printers employment was only moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Birmingham and Glasgow it was good; at Manchester and Edinburgh it was slack.

### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment in London showed a decline, and much short time was reported. In the provinces it was fairly good generally, and was rather better than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Mar. 1914.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Mar., 1914.	Feb., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London .. ..	3,430	4.5	3.9	6.3	+ 0.6	- 1.8
Other Districts .. ..	3,075	2.2	2.3	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.9
United Kingdom ..	6,505	3.4	3.1	4.7	+ 0.3	- 1.3

### PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued fairly good. Returns from firms employing 17,221 workpeople in the last week of the month showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed by them compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Mar., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:		
Northern Counties .. ..	4,299	- 0.0
Midlands, Wales, and Ireland ..	1,291	+ 1.9
Southern Counties .. ..	6,404	- 1.7
Scotland .. ..	4,469	+ 0.2
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	16,463	- 0.5
Hand-made Paper .. ..	758	+ 0.4
Total .. ..	17,221	+ 0.2

Trade Unions in the *machine-made paper trade* with 4,475 members had 1.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, compared with 0.7 per cent. a month ago and 5.1 per cent. (mainly due to a five-days' stoppage at one mill) a year ago. In the *hand-made paper trade* Trade Unions with 534 members had 3.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, compared with 4.2 per cent. in February and 5.2 per cent. in March, 1913.

The **Imports** of paper in March, 1914, were valued at £638,657, as compared with £575,417 in February, 1914, and £577,117 in March, 1913; and the **Exports** (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £313,820, £273,758, and £310,964 respectively.

## POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, and better than a month ago. It was worse than a year ago, except in china manufacture, where there was an improvement.

Returns from firms employing 18,241 workpeople in the week ended March 28th showed an increase of 0.3 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 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople		Earnings.	
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Branches:—				
China Manufacture ..	3,445	+ 0.5	4.117	+ 4.7
Earthenware Manufacture ..	12,447	+ 0.2	11,419	+ 2.3
Other Branches (including unspiced) ..	2,349	+ 0.4	1,945	+ 3.4
Total .. ..	18,241	+ 0.3	17,481	+ 3.0
Districts:—				
Potteries .. ..	14,007	+ 0.1	12,546	+ 2.9
Other Districts .. ..	4,234	+ 0.8	4,935	+ 3.1
Total .. ..	18,241	+ 0.3	17,481	+ 3.0

In the Potteries employment in the china section was good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago; in the earthenware section it was fair, but not so good as a year ago. In other districts employment, on the whole, was fair in the china section, and good in the earthenware section. Employment in tile, &c., works was quiet, and worse than a year ago.

The **Imports** of chinaware and earthenware in March, 1914, were valued at £114,140, as compared with £92,947 in February, 1914, and £94,791 in March, 1913. The **Exports** (British and Irish) for the same months were £268,594, £221,541, and £275,590 respectively.

## BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

### Brick Trade.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade in March was fairly good, and showed, on the whole, little change compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 10,990 workpeople in the week ended March 28th showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the numbers employed, and of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the numbers employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire .. ..	3,455	+ 3.1	4,486	+ 3.1
Midland and Eastern Counties .. ..	3,625	+ 0.2	4,019	- 2.6
South and South-Western Counties and Wales .. ..	2,558	+ 0.2	2,897	- 0.7
Scotland .. ..	696	+ 1.2	816	+ 1.0
Other Districts .. ..	656	+ 1.4	707	- 0.7
Total .. ..	10,990	+ 1.2	12,925	+ 0.1

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire employment was good, and better, on the whole, than a month ago and a year ago. In the Midlands and Eastern Counties it continued fairly good on the whole, but was rather worse than a month ago. Employment continued moderate in the Nottingham district. It continued good in the glazed brick trade at Tamworth, and was fairly good with firebrick workers in the Stourbridge district. In the Southern and South-Western Counties and Wales employment was fairly good. It was good in Scotland, and better than both a month ago and a year ago.

### Cement Trade.

Employment in the cement trade on the Thames and Medway was fair on the whole, but was still adversely affected to some extent by the London building trades dispute. On the Tees it was good.

The **Imports** of cement during March, 1914, amounted to 9,037 tons, as compared with 8,907 tons in February, 1914, and 9,050 tons in March, 1913. The **Exports** (British and Irish) for the same months were 51,710 tons, 48,896 tons, and 58,593 tons respectively.

## GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fairly good. Returns from firms employing 8,090 workpeople in the week ended March 28th showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.5 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 5.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Glass Bottle .. ..	5,636	+ 1.5	8,069	+ 5.8
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) .. ..	1,776	- 0.2	2,035	+ 0.8
Other Branches .. ..	678	+ 1.2	817	+ 1.5
Total .. ..	8,090	+ 1.1	10,921	+ 4.5
Districts.				
North of England .. ..	832	- 2.8	1,082	+ 3.4
Yorkshire .. ..	4,233	+ 0.8	6,150	+ 3.6
Lancashire .. ..	1,112	+ 6.0	1,398	+ 19.4
Worcestershire and Warwickshire .. ..	1,081	- 0.1	1,338	- 0.5
Scotland .. ..	524	+ 1.4	634	- 2.8
Other parts of the United Kingdom .. ..	308	+ 2.3	319	+ 4.6
Total .. ..	8,090	+ 1.1	10,921	+ 4.5

Employment in the glass bottle trade in Yorkshire was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. It continued only moderate, however, at Castleford, and slack at Mexborough and Wakefield. At St. Helens it was good, but some short time was worked for want of boys. It continued good at Sunderland, Bristol, and Portobello. In London it was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Glasgow it was not so good as a month ago.

Employment continued fair with sheet glass flatteners, and good with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens. With flint glass makers and cutters it was good in the Wordsley and Stourbridge district, and quiet at



Birmingham, showing a decline in both districts compared with a month ago and a year ago. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Mar., 1914.	Feb., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	112,346	114,759	100,227	- 2,413	+ 12,119
Plate	25,992	36,564	46,949	- 10,572	- 20,957
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	76,478	80,444	78,637	- 3,966	- 2,159
Manufactures, other sorts	82	645	278	- 563	- 196
Bottles .. .. .	gross. 175,028	gross. 152,944	gross. 172,228	+ 22,084	+ 2,800
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Plate .. .. .	22,430	17,240	22,316	+ 5,190	+ 114
Flint .. .. .	6,992	5,275	5,859	+ 1,717	+ 1,033
Manufactures, other sorts	45,497	35,247	49,289	+ 10,250	+ 3,792
Bottles .. .. .	gross. 77,677	gross. 83,690	gross. 69,542	- 6,013	+ 8,135

**AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.\***

**England and Wales.**

RAIN caused a good deal of interruption to outdoor work during March. The supply of labour is stated to have been sufficient for requirements in the great majority of the districts reported on, largely owing to the demand being curtailed through the wet weather. An upward movement in wages was mentioned in a number of districts.

The supply of labour was usually sufficient for requirements during March in the Northern counties, though a local scarcity was reported in a few districts. An upward movement in wages was indicated in some cases.

There was a sufficient supply of labour in most parts of the Midland counties. In Shropshire and Staffordshire, however, the supply was somewhat deficient in certain districts, while there was also some scarcity in North and West Nottinghamshire, and North-West Leicestershire. A difficulty in obtaining the best kind of labour was also reported in several districts.

In some parts of the Eastern counties the supply of labour was described as plentiful, while it was equal to requirements in practically all the districts reported on, the demand being much reduced on account of bad weather. A general increase in wages amounting to 1s. a week was reported in East Norfolk, and an upward tendency was also shown in North Lincolnshire, North Suffolk, and South Cambridgeshire.

Owing partly to the unfavourable conditions for outdoor work there was little or no shortage of labour in the Southern and South-Western counties, except in the neighbourhood of mines, quarries, &c., in some of the western districts. Slight increases in wages were reported in a number of districts.

A dearth of skilled labour was reported in several districts in Wales, while there was a scarcity of labour in general in some districts in North Wales.

**Scotland.**

The weather was generally unfavourable to agricultural work in March, and such work as spring cultivation and potato-planting was much hindered. Few of the reports described the supply of labour as abundant, but the majority stated that there was a sufficient supply for requirements.

A shortage of female labour was reported in Banffshire, while labour in general was rather scarce in North-East Aberdeenshire and in North-West Perthshire. Casual labour was rather difficult to obtain in South-West Fifeshire, but in North-East Fifeshire the supply was more plentiful than formerly. A shortage of labour was reported in some of the western islands.

The demand was not fully met by the supply in Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, and parts of Lanarkshire, though in Stirlingshire the supply was said to be better than a year ago. A deficiency was also reported in a few districts in South Ayrshire, while skilled workers were scarce in the northern part of the county.

Increases in wages were reported in Berwickshire, Dumfriesshire, and North-East Aberdeenshire.

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

**SEAMEN SHIPPED IN MARCH.**

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which over 70 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade arrived and departed) show that during March 44,081 seamen\*, of whom 4,409 (or 10.0 per cent.) were foreigners were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with March, 1913, there was a net increase of 2,034, or 4.8 per cent. The largest increases were at Liverpool (1,358) and at London (1,039), and the largest decrease at Glasgow (661).

During the three months ended March, 1914, the total number of seamen shipped was 126,240, an increase of 1,001, or 0.8 per cent. on the total for the corresponding period of 1913. There was a large decrease at Glasgow and an increase at Southampton.

Lascars are not included in the figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	March, 1914.			Three months ended March, 1914.		
	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports .. .. .	2,534	2,557	+ 23	7,051	7,461	+ 410
Sunderland .. .. .	292	484	+ 192	963	1,468	+ 505
Middlesbrough .. .. .	258	243	- 15	1,082	759	- 323
Hull .. .. .	1,281	1,011	- 270	3,916	3,766	- 150
Grimsby .. .. .	33	11	- 22	177	91	- 86
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol .. .. .	1,202	1,185	- 17	2,722	3,369	+ 647
Newport, Mon. .. .. .	919	951	+ 32	2,339	2,862	+ 523
Cardiff .. .. .	3,599	4,207	+ 6.8	11,975	12,474	+ 499
Swansea .. .. .	333	432	+ 99	1,080	1,362	+ 282
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool .. .. .	14,614	15,972	+ 1,358	44,324	43,724	- 600
London .. .. .	7,387	8,426	+ 1,039	23,116	23,536	+ 420
Southampton .. .. .	4,535	4,317	- 218	11,987	13,347	+ 1,360
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith .. .. .	278	313	+ 35	1,254	1,246	- 8
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth .. .. .	310	173	- 137	827	609	- 218
Glasgow .. .. .	4,333	3,672	- 661	11,218	9,502	- 1,716
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin .. .. .	26	48	+ 22	158	173	+ 15
Belfast .. .. .	113	79	- 34	550	491	- 59
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>42,047</b>	<b>44,081</b>	<b>+ 2,034</b>	<b>125,239</b>	<b>126,240</b>	<b>+ 1,001</b>

**DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.**

EMPLOYMENT, on the whole, continued moderate. It showed some improvement in London and at Liverpool.

**London.**—Employment was moderate and slightly better than a month ago. At the London docks there was an improvement in the latter part of the month on account of the sales and deliveries of wool. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended March 28th was 15,032, an increase of 1.6 per cent. on a month ago and of 2.0 per cent. on a year ago.

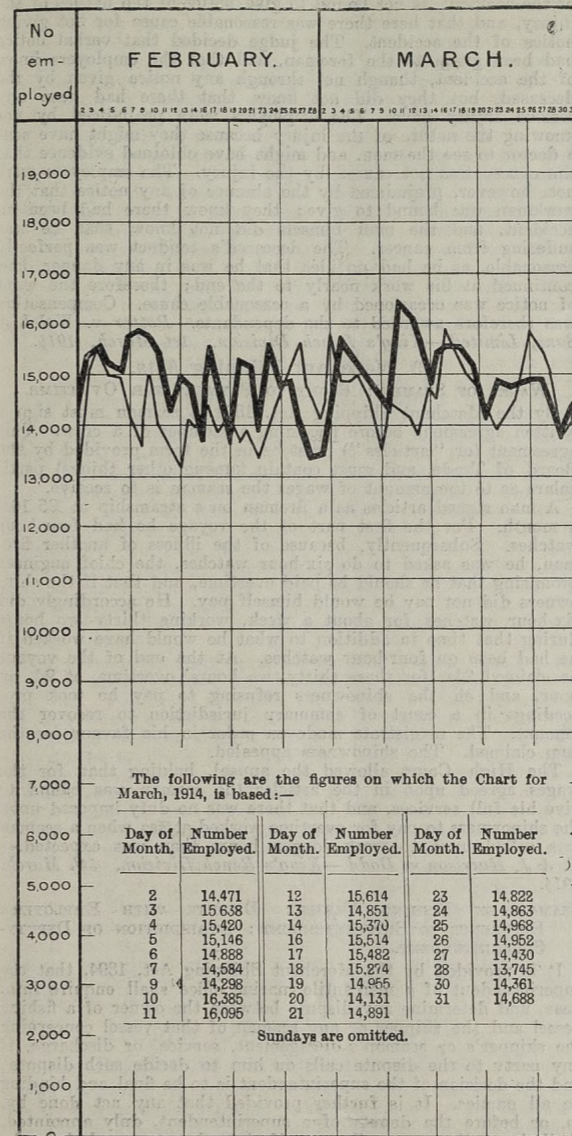
Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks & at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Mar. 7th	4,959	2,850	7,809	7,215	15,024
" " " 14th	5,120	2,848	7,968	7,467	15,435
" " " 21st	4,857	2,773	7,630	7,381	15,011
" " " 28th	4,859	2,674	7,533	7,097	14,630
Average for 4 weeks ended Mar. 28th, 1914	4,956	2,786	7,742	7,290	15,032
Average for Feb., 1914	5,030	2,458	7,488	7,312	14,800
" " Mar., 1913	5,044	2,610	7,654	7,055	14,709

The numbers employed during March, 1914, fluctuated between a maximum of 16,385 and a minimum of 13,745. The corresponding figures for March, 1913, were 15,913 and 13,581.

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.  
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead. ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.  
§ Exclusive of Tilbury.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of February and March, 1914. The corresponding curve for February and March, 1913, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1914, the thin curve to 1913.]



The following are the figures on which the Chart for March, 1914, is based:—

Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed.
2	14,471	12	15,614	23	14,822
3	15,638	13	14,851	24	14,863
4	15,420	14	15,370	25	14,968
5	15,146	15	15,514	26	14,952
6	14,339	16	15,452	27	14,430
7	14,584	17	15,274	28	13,745
8	14,298	18	14,955	30	14,761
9	16,385	19	14,131	31	14,688
10	16,095	20	14,891		
11	16,095	21	14,891		

Sundays are omitted.

**Tilbury.**—The mean daily number employed at the docks during March was 1,395, compared with 1,484 a month ago and 1,420 in March, 1913.

**Liverpool.**—Employment was very fair and better than a month ago with dock labourers, and fair with carters, with occasional overtime.

**Other Ports.**—Employment was generally good, especially on grain and ironstone cargoes, on the Tyne, except at Blyth, where it was slack. It was slack generally, however, with pit prop and timber carriers. It was fairly good on the Wear, and also on the Tees, where, however, it showed a decline. It also declined at Hartlepool. With dockers and coal porters at Hull employment was moderate, at Grimsby slack, and at Goole fair. Riverside workers were fairly well employed at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Employment continued fair at Plymouth and quiet at Devonport. It was fluctuating and moderate, on the whole, at Bristol and quiet at Gloucester, showing an improvement on a month ago at both places. At the South Wales ports and Newport it was good with coal trimmers and dry dock labourers, and fair with other sections.

Employment continued slack at Glasgow, but was good at Ayr and Troon. It was fair and better than a month ago at Leith, and fairly good, but slightly worse, at Dundee. It was moderate and showed a further decline at Belfast.

**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

The fish landed showed an increase both in quantity and value as compared with March, 1913.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Mar., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Mar., 1913.
<b>Fish (other than Shell):</b>				
England and Wales .. .. .	Cwts. 782,948	+ 65,833	£ 681,262	+ 7,512
Scotland .. .. .	Cwts. 369,389	+ 5,462	£ 188,072	+ 12,415
Ireland .. .. .	Cwts. 11,803	- 6,220	£ 9,435	- 2,234
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,164,140</b>	<b>+ 65,075</b>	<b>£ 878,769</b>	<b>+ 17,693</b>
<b>Shell Fish .. .. .</b>	<b>31,686</b>	<b>+ 2,649</b>	<b>£ 31,686</b>	<b>+ 2,649</b>
<b>Total Value .. .. .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>£ 910,455</b>	<b>+ 20,342</b>

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

**Fish Dock Labourers.**—Employment with fish dock labourers was fairly good, and, on the whole, better than a month ago. It continued good at Grimsby, and was fair at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Hull. Employment was good at Aberdeen, fair at Peterhead, and bad at Fraserburgh.

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

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during March, 1914, were valued at £107,436, as compared with £129,639 in February, 1914, and £108,243 in March, 1913.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.**

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

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

- 303. Workmen engaged in resurfacing roads.
- 304. Workmen engaged in (a) making honours boards for schools; (b) making and erecting lych gates; (c) making and fixing casing for church organs.
- 305. Workmen described as needle straighteners in connection with the manufacture of lace.
- 306. Workmen employed in workshops and engaged in the manufacture, renewal or repair of colliery or quarry trams or tubs.

**DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.**

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

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

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

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

- 1438. Workmen employed by colliery companies, and engaged wholly or mainly in the repair of steam boilers at collieries.
- 1442. Workmen engaged in asphaltting school playgrounds adjoining the buildings.
- This decision modifies decision B 738 ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for August, 1912).
- 1443. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in casting iron or steel carving forks and steels.



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

1437. Workmen engaged in the upkeep of fires for drying the brickwork of new coke ovens.

1439. A sea-going engineer engaged in the construction, alteration, repair or decoration of ships, boats or other craft, provided that he holds a discharge book or certificate of discharge, and that:

- (i.) such book or certificate shows that he was employed as a member of a ship's crew (a) at some period within the preceding twelve months, and (b) for at least thirteen weeks in the twelve months immediately preceding the last date of discharge; and
- (ii.) he declares his intention of going to sea again as soon as he has the opportunity.

*Note.*—Contributions will in every case be payable after the lapse of twelve months from the last date of discharge. (Application 282.)

1440. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in assembling electric water heaters.

1441. A workman employed wholly or mainly as mess-room attendant in connection with an establishment engaged in carrying on an insured trade.

**LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.**

**(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.**

**LOSS OF ONE EYE: ABILITY TO DO FORMER WORK: RISK OF TOTAL BLINDNESS: INCAPACITY.**

When a workman suffers personal injury from an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment he is entitled to compensation during incapacity caused by that injury. The amount of compensation must not exceed the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment after the accident.

A miner was struck in the left eye by a chip of coal from his pick while working at the face. The result was that he entirely lost the sight of that eye. He was paid compensation on the ground of total incapacity for some five months, at the end of which time the employers ceased payment, on the ground that he was fully able to resume his former work and earn his former wages. The miner contended that he was incapable of again working at the face, as he would be totally blind if he lost the other eye, and the risk was such as to justify him in refusing to work again at the face. In proceedings for compensation the Sheriff-Substitute decided that the miner was fully able to resume his ordinary occupation and to earn his former wages; that the risk was not increased by the fact that he had lost the sight of one eye; that he was not suffering from incapacity, and was therefore not entitled to compensation. The workman appealed.

The Court held that the incapacity due to the injury which the claimant had suffered had come to an end; that his wage-earning capacity was unimpaired; that if in the future he had the ill fortune to be struck in the other eye, and so blinded, the resulting total loss of sight would be caused by the second accident, for which his employer at that time would be liable; that the chance of such second accident should not be taken into account; and that the Sheriff-Substitute was right. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Lav v. William Baird & Company, Limited.*—*Court of Session.* 6th March, 1914.

**FATAL ACCIDENT: ACTION FOR DAMAGES BY DEPENDANTS: FAILURE OF ACTION: COMPENSATION: NOTICE.**

Where an injury for which compensation is payable under the Act is caused under circumstances creating a liability for negligence in the employer, the workman has an option, and may either take proceedings for damages against his employer or claim compensation from him under the Act; but the employer is not liable to pay compensation both independently of and also under the Act. If an action is brought for damages and it is determined in such action that the employer is not liable to pay damages, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation, the Court in which the action is tried must proceed to assess compensation. Proceedings for compensation are not maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof; provided that the want of such notice is not to be a bar to proceedings if it is found in the proceedings that the employer is not prejudiced in his defence by such want, or that such want was occasioned by mistake, absence, or other reasonable cause.

In January, 1913, a workman was injured by the falling of a door, which struck him on the head and caused him to bite his tongue. He mentioned the matter to his foreman, but gave no written notice of the accident, and continued at work. No one at first thought that the injury was serious. He attended a doctor, and the doctor concealed the fact from him that cancer of the tongue had followed the injury. Though he had some difficulty in swallowing, he continued to work until July, and died of cancer of the tongue a week after leaving off work. His dependants brought an action for damages under the Fatal Accidents Act, alleging negligence on the part of the employers. The jury, however, decided against the plaintiffs, on the ground that the accident was due to the contributory negligence of the deceased himself. The plaintiffs then claimed compensation. The employers resisted the claim for compensation on the ground that they were prejudiced in their defence by the want of

notice, and that the deceased should at least have given notice as soon as his symptoms became so serious as to give him reason to suspect he was suffering from an injury which might result in a claim for compensation. It was contended on the other side that a workman, though bound to give notice of the accident, is not bound to give notice of the nature of the injury, and that here there was reasonable cause for not giving notice of the accident. The judge decided that verbal notice had been given to the foreman, and that the employers knew of the accident, though not through any notice given by the deceased, but they did not know that there had been any serious injury done. The employers were prejudiced by not knowing the nature of the injury because they might have sent a doctor to see the man, and might have obtained evidence that the cancer was not caused by the injury. The employers were not, however, prejudiced by the absence of any notice that the workman was bound to give; they knew there had been an accident, and the man himself did not know that he was suffering from cancer. The deceased's conduct was perfectly reasonable, as he had no idea that he was in any danger, and continued at his work nearly to the end; therefore the want of notice was occasioned by a reasonable cause. Compensation was therefore awarded to the dependants.—*Potter v. Welch & Sons, Limited.*—*King's Bench Division.* 1st March, 1914.

**(2) Merchant Shipping Acts.**

**WAGES OF SEAMEN: RIGHT TO PAYMENT FOR OVERTIME.**

By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, a seaman must sign a written agreement before becoming a member of a crew. This agreement (or "articles") must be in the form provided by the Board of Trade, and must contain (among other things) particulars as to the amount of wages the seaman is to receive.

A man signed articles as a fireman on a steamship at £5 10s. a month. For the first part of the voyage he had four-hour watches. Subsequently, because of the illness of another fireman, he was asked to do six-hour watches, the chief engineer promising that he should be paid overtime, and that if the shipowners did not pay he would himself pay. He accordingly did six-hour watches for about a week, working thirty-two hours during that time in addition to what he would have worked if he had been on four-hour watches. At the end of the voyage he claimed 24s. for these thirty-two hours' overtime, at 9d. an hour, and on the shipowners refusing to pay he took proceedings in a court of summary jurisdiction to recover the amount. The magistrate made an order in his favour for the sum claimed. The shipowners appealed.

The High Court allowed the appeal, holding that for the wages agreed upon in the articles the seaman was bound to give his full services, and that there was no duty imposed upon the shipowners to pay for overtime worked at sea when a seaman was called upon to work longer hours than was expected.—*T. & J. Harrison v. Dodd.*—*King's Bench Division.* 5th March, 1914.

**SEAMAN ON FISHING VESSEL: DISPUTE WITH EMPLOYER: REFERENCE TO SUPERINTENDENT: JURISDICTION OF DEPUTY-SUPERINTENDENT.**

It is provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, that the superintendent of a mercantile marine office shall enquire into, hear, and determine any dispute between the owner of a fishing vessel and the skipper or any seaman of that vessel concerning the skipper's or seaman's engagement, service, or discharge, if any party to the dispute calls on him to decide such dispute; and the decision of the superintendent is to be final and binding on all parties. It is further provided that any act done by, to, or before the deputy of a superintendent, duly appointed, shall have the same effect as if done by, to, or before the superintendent.

A fisherman was engaged to serve on a drifter for a fishing voyage to extend from August to December, 1913, his remuneration to be by share of profits. On the 28th September he returned home ill; but by 11th October he had recovered, and presented himself to the skipper to be taken on board again. The skipper, however, on the instructions of the owner, refused to allow him to continue his engagement. The fisherman then submitted his dispute to the deputy-superintendent at the local marine office. This officer heard and enquired into the matter, and decided against the fisherman. Later the fisherman brought an action in the County Court against the owner for damages for wrongful dismissal. The defendant pleaded that the court had no jurisdiction, as the whole matter had been decided by the deputy-superintendent, and his decision was final. The plaintiff, however, contended that the deputy-superintendent had no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon such a dispute; and this view was adopted by the County Court judge, who decided that the power to adjudicate in disputes conferred upon the superintendent did not extend to a deputy-superintendent. Against this decision the owner appealed.

The High Court allowed the appeal, holding that the deputy-superintendent has power under the Act to adjudicate in such disputes.—*Mayhew v. Tripp.*—*King's Bench Division.* 3rd and 4th March, 1914.

**(3) Trade Union Acts.**

**TRADE DISPUTES ACT: ACT DONE IN CONTEMPLATION OR FURTHERANCE OF TRADE DISPUTE: EXISTENCE OF DISPUTE.**

It is provided by the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, that 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, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills.

A bandmaster arranged to give a concert at a theatre on a Sunday in 1911, and engaged a band of fifty-eight musicians for the performance and agreed to pay a minimum of 7s. 6d. a man. About forty of the musicians belonged to a certain trade union. Just before the performance a number of musicians refused to carry out their agreement unless the bandmaster agreed to pay them at a higher rate. It was alleged that two of the officials of the union had induced the men to take this course, although the agreed rates were in excess of those recognised by the union. It was alleged that the officials had effected their object by threats to expel the musicians from the union, by falsely telling them that their rates of pay were less than those fixed, and by picketing the theatre. In order to carry out his arrangement the bandmaster had to pay the increased sums. He subsequently brought an action claiming damages and an injunction against the two officials for inducing persons in his employment to break their contracts with him and conspiring to injure him by preventing him from obtaining fit persons to enter his employment. The action was first tried in 1912, and resulted in a verdict and judgment for the plaintiff. The Court of Appeal, however, ordered a new trial. The second trial took place in June, 1913, when the defendants, among other defences, relied on the Trade Disputes Act; but the plaintiff contended that there was no trade dispute in existence at the time he agreed with the musicians for his concert. After a considerable amount of evidence had been given on both sides the judge left certain questions to the jury, which, with their answers, were as follows:—(1) Did the defendants, or either of them, induce the bandmaster to break their contracts with the plaintiff?—Yes. (2) Did the defendants conspire to that effect?—Yes. (3) Did the defendants so act in furtherance or contemplation of a trade dispute?—No. (4) Was there any trade dispute at the time of the inducing of the bandmaster, assuming the answer to question 1 to be in the affirmative?—No. (5) Was there a trade dispute at the time of conspiring together, assuming that they did conspire?—No. (6) Did the workmen break their contracts in consequence of such inducement or such conspiracy?—Yes. (7) Damages?—£350. In accordance with these findings judgment was entered for the plaintiff.

The defendants then appealed for the second time to the Court of Appeal, asking for judgment in their favour or for a new trial. The Court said that there were two main questions; the first was whether the defendants in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute induced persons in the plaintiff's employment to break their contracts with him; and secondly was there a trade dispute at the time? The plaintiff's own evidence established beyond doubt that there was a trade dispute. Whatever the motives of the defendants may have been, however improper they may have been, it was clear that they had in fact got up a trade dispute, and their motives were irrelevant in face of the Act. Not only was there a trade dispute, but the acts done by the plaintiffs were clearly done in furtherance of that trade dispute; therefore the defendants had a complete defence under the Act, and the findings of the jury were against the weight of evidence. The appeal was therefore allowed and judgment was ordered to be entered for the defendants.—*Dalimore v. Williams & Jesson.*—*Court of Appeal.* 27th March, 1914.

**HOME OFFICE ORDERS.**

**Regulations for Shipbuilding Yards.**

The following regulations applying to the construction and repair of ships in shipbuilding yards were made by the Secretary of State on 4th April, 1914, and, in view of their importance, are printed in full:—

In pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, I hereby make the following Regulations and direct that they shall apply to the construction and repair of ships in shipbuilding yards.

Providing that these Regulations shall not apply to the construction or repair of a ship not exceeding 150 feet in length measured from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the stern-post on the range of the upper deck beams, except in awning or shelter deck vessels, in which cases the length is to be measured on the range of the deck beams next below the awning or shelter deck.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st May, 1914.

**Duties.**

It shall be the duty of the occupier to comply with Part I. of these Regulations.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to comply with Part II. of these Regulations.

**PART I.—DUTIES OF OCCUPIERS.**

1. A sufficient supply of sound and substantial material shall be available in a convenient place or places for the construction of all stages.

2. All uprights, thwarts and other supports used for the erection of stages, and as far as reasonably practicable the stages themselves, shall be erected by competent persons specially, but not necessarily exclusively employed for that purpose by the occupier. Provided that this part of the Regulation shall not apply to such adjustment or shifting of the staging from time to time by any workman as may be necessary to meet the varying requirements of his work.

All stages shall be securely constructed of sound and substantial material, and shall be of sufficient width, as is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case, to secure the safety of the persons working thereon.

3. When any plank or planks forming a stage extend less than one foot beyond the inside edge of the support upon which they rest they shall be securely fastened to prevent slipping.

4. The main gangway giving access to the upper parts of the ship shall be securely protected by upper and lower handrails on each side, and there shall be safe means of access to all places in which any person is required to be employed.

5. All ladders used shall be of sound material and of sufficient length to give safe access to the part they are intended to reach. They shall be maintained in good condition and be adequately secured to prevent slipping.

6. All ventilator holes, manholes, and dangerous parts of other openings in decks shall be provided with temporary covers in good repair, or other sufficient protection, which shall be maintained in position except when necessarily removed in the course of work.

7. All parts of a ship on which work is being carried on, and the approaches to such parts, shall be efficiently lighted in such manner as is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case to secure the safety of the persons employed. If portable lamps, including hand lamps carried by the workmen, are used for any part of such lighting they shall be maintained in good condition. Oil lamps shall be provided with properly fitting screw lids or stoppers.

8. When a stage has to be dismantled and in all cases where materials or articles have to be lowered from a height, adequate precautions shall be taken to secure the safety of persons employed or passing below.

9. Suitable means of removing injured persons from the place of accident shall be provided, and suitable arrangements shall be made for first aid treatment.

10. A competent person or persons shall be appointed to exercise supervision with regard to the requirements of these Regulations, and to enforce the observance of them.

**PART II.—DUTIES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.**

11. Every person employed who becomes aware of any defect in the plant or gear which he is using or may be required to use shall forthwith report the same to the occupier or his manager or foreman or any person appointed in pursuance of Regulation 10.

12. No person employed shall leave any loose articles or materials lying about in any place from which they may fall on persons working or passing.

13. No person employed shall throw down tools, planks, or loose material from the stages, decks or other parts of the vessel, without observing the precautions required in pursuance of Regulation 8.

**Coal Mines Act, 1911.—Safety Lamps.**

In pursuance of section 33 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, which provides that wherever safety lamps are required by that Act or the regulations of the mine to be used, no safety lamp shall be used unless it is provided by the owner of the mine, and is of a type for the time being approved by the Secretary of State, the Home Secretary has made an Order entitled "The Safety Lamps Order of the 16th March, 1914," approving, for use in all mines to which the Act applies, the types of safety lamps named in the schedule to the Order, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the schedule. The schedule contains a detailed specification of each lamp approved and a scale drawing of the lamp. Part I. of the schedule comprises flame safety lamps approved for general use; Part II. flame safety lamps approved for special purposes—i.e., for use by officials only, or porch lamps, for use only within certain limits; Part III. electric safety lamps approved for general use; Part IV. electric safety lamps approved for use by officials or for special purposes only; and Part V. approved safety lamp glasses. A list of the safety lamps approved by the Order is prefixed to the schedule.

A further Order entitled "The Safety Lamps Order of the 9th March, 1914," has also been made in pursuance of section 33. This Order makes certain amendments in the descriptions of certain of the safety lamps and safety lamp glasses which were approved by the Order of the 26th August, 1913.

**Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.**

The Home Office have published new editions of the lists of the names, addresses, and districts of Certifying and Appointed Factory Surgeons in England and Wales, and in Scotland, revised to the 31st December, 1913. These lists are issued as a ready means of reference for workers and their representatives desiring to ascertain, for the purpose of applications for certificates under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, the name and address of the Certifying Surgeon to whom application must be made in any particular case.

Copies can be obtained, at the price of 1s. each, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual sale agents for official publications.

**PASSENGER MOVEMENT TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN FEBRUARY.**

In February, 1914, the total number of passengers who landed in the United Kingdom from other countries was 69,828, and the number who embarked for other countries was 75,200. In the two months January and February the inward passengers numbered 148,645, and the outward passengers 164,521, the inward being 4,541 more, and the outward 16,512 less than in the corresponding period of 1913.

Excluding passengers to and from the Continent of Europe, the number of passengers in February was 25,005 outward, of



whom 17,260 were British subjects, and 18,844 inward, including 10,820 British subjects. The numbers in the two months, January and February, were 50,376 outward, including 35,470 British, and 37,158 inward, including 20,798 British, the number of British subjects being less by 15,535 outward, and more by 4,296 inward, than in the first two months of 1913.

The total of passengers of British nationality in February includes 12,222 passengers outward, who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom, and intending to reside permanently outside the United Kingdom, while 4,448 of the inward passengers were recorded as having been resident outside the United Kingdom, and intending to reside within the United Kingdom. The British passengers who were so recorded as changing their country of permanent residence during January and February numbered 24,475 outward, and 8,347 inward, thus showing a decrease of 16,894 and an increase of 1,926, respectively, on the corresponding figures for 1913. The distribution of the migratory movement of British subjects during February and the two months ending February is shown below, so far as the principal countries involved are concerned:—

Migrants of British Nationality.*	February.		Two months ending February.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
<b>Emigrants to—</b>				
British North America .. .. .	9,359	4,458	12,930	6,394
Australia .. .. .	4,858	1,691	13,260	6,050
New Zealand .. .. .	1,479	754	3,113	1,382
British South Africa .. .. .	702	599	1,556	1,453
India (including Ceylon) .. .. .	423	405	995	1,077
Other British Colonies and Possessions .. .. .	426	395	954	839
<b>Total British Empire .. .. .</b>	<b>17,247</b>	<b>8,302</b>	<b>32,808</b>	<b>17,300</b>
United States .. .. .	4,058	3,324	7,052	5,780
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	657	596	1,509	1,395
<b>Total Emigrants .. .. .</b>	<b>21,962</b>	<b>12,222</b>	<b>41,369</b>	<b>24,475</b>
<b>Immigrants from—</b>				
British North America .. .. .	637	1,394	1,411	2,699
Australia .. .. .	455	696	1,112	1,313
New Zealand .. .. .	91	142	140	241
British South Africa .. .. .	490	581	1,112	1,029
India (including Ceylon) .. .. .	225	284	348	476
Other British Colonies and Possessions .. .. .	144	220	358	410
<b>Total British Empire .. .. .</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>4,481</b>	<b>6,168</b>
United States .. .. .	695	740	1,325	1,448
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	364	391	615	731
<b>Total Immigrants .. .. .</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>4,448</b>	<b>6,421</b>	<b>8,347</b>
<b>Excess of Emigrants .. .. .</b>	<b>18,861</b>	<b>7,774</b>	<b>34,948</b>	<b>16,128</b>

It will be seen that the smaller emigration in January and February of this year is principally due to the decreased movement to Canada, Australia and New Zealand, while there has also been a considerable increase in the number who returned to this country after having resided for some time in Canada.

**RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.**

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

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of nineteen of the principal railways in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended March 28th, 1914, amounted to £4,850,131, an increase of £236,644 (or 5.1 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1913.

During the thirteen weeks ended March 28th, 1914, the receipts amounted to £15,482,445, an increase of £166,986 (or 1.1 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1913.

	4 weeks ended Mar. 28th, 1914.		13 weeks ended Mar. 28th, 1914.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1913.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1913.
<b>English Lines:—</b>				
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs ..	1,499,770	+ 114,904	4,853,075	+ 67,272
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern .. .. .	879,000	+ 53,300	2,847,500	+ 98,400
N. Eastern and Lancs and Yorks .. .. .	855,750	+ 45,050	2,716,350	+ 3,200
Gt. Western and L. & S. W.	749,400	+ 45,700	2,401,300	+ 59,200
S. E. & C. and L. B. & S. C.	154,732	+ 4,817	489,295	+ 10,514
<b>Scottish Lines:—</b>				
Caledonian, N. British, and Glasgow & S. Western ..	579,800	- 24,700	1,766,800	- 69,900
<b>Irish Lines:—</b>				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern .. .. .	131,679	- 2,427	408,125	- 1,700
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,850,131</b>	<b>+ 236,644</b>	<b>15,482,445</b>	<b>+ 166,986</b>

\* Exclusive of persons travelling via Continental ports.

**PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.**

**I.—BREAD.**

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on April 1st, 1914, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Tables:—

District.	April 1st, 1914.			Mar. 2nd, 1914.			April 1st, 1913.		
	High est.	Low est.	Mean.	High est.	Low est.	Mean.	High est.	Low est.	Mean.
London:—									
N. & N.W. .. .. .	6	5	5.3	6	5	5.4	6	5½	5.6
E. & N.E. .. .. .	5½	4½	5.2	5½	5	5.3	6	5½	5.6
S.E. .. .. .	5½	5	5.1	5½	5	5.1	5½	5	5.5
S.W. .. .. .	6	5	5.3	6	5	5.4	6	5½	5.7
W. & W.C. .. .. .	6	6	6.0	6	6	6.0	6	6	6.0
N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire ..	6½	5	5.9	6½	5	5.9	6½	5½	6.0
Midlands .. .. .	6	4½	5.4	6	4½	5.4	6	5	5.5
Eastern Counties .. .. .	6	5	5.4	6	5	5.4	6	5	5.5
Southern Counties .. .. .	6½	5½	6.0	6½	5	6.0	6½	5	6.0
S. Western Counties and Wales .. .. .	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.7
Scotland .. .. .	7	5½	6.2	7	5½	6.2	7	5½	6.2
<b>Great Britain .. .. .</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.8</b>

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 quality was sold) was as under:—

Place.	Predominant Price* per 4 lbs. on April 1st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Date.	Last change.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		
London .. .. .	d. 5½	-	- ½	Dec. '13	- ¼
Birmingham .. .. .	5½ & 6	-	-	May '12	- ¼
Bolton .. .. .	5½	-	-	Jan. '13	- ¼
Bristol .. .. .	5½	-	- ½	May-July '13	- ¼
Cardiff .. .. .	6	-	-	1st Apr. '12	+ ½
Derby .. .. .	5½	-	-	April '12	+ ½
Hull .. .. .	5½	-	-	June '10	- ½
Leeds .. .. .	6	-	-	March '12	+ ½
Liverpool .. .. .	5 & 6	- ½	- ½	March '14	- ½
Manchester .. .. .	5½	-	-	April '12	+ ½
Middlesbrough .. .. .	5½ & 6	-	-	Feb. '14	+ ½
Norwich .. .. .	5	-	-	Oct. '11	+ ½
Nottingham .. .. .	5½	-	-	July '12	+ ½
Oldham .. .. .	4½	-	-	Nov. '09	- ½
Plymouth .. .. .	5 & 6	-	-	June '10	- ½
Portsmouth .. .. .	6	-	- ½	March '13	- ½
Potters .. .. .	6	-	-	Oct. '10	+ ½
Southampton .. .. .	5½ & 6	+ ¼	- ¼	March '14	+ ¼
Wolverhampton .. .. .	5	-	-	July '12	- ½
Aberdeen .. .. .	5½	-	- ½	Sept. '13	- ½
Dundee .. .. .	5½	-	-	Sept. '12	- ½
Edinburgh .. .. .	6½	-	-	Nov. '12	- ½
Glasgow .. .. .	6	-	-	Oct. '11	+ ½
Belfast .. .. .	6	-	-	March '13	- ½
Dublin .. .. .	6	-	-	Feb. '13	- ½

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has fallen ½d. per 4 lbs. at Leeds. Compared with April 1st, 1913, the price on April 1st, 1914, was lower in 7 of the towns.

**II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.**

Month.	British Wheat		Imports.		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash).
	Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d.	(Average Declared Value.)		
			Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
1913.					
March .. .. .	31 1	36 4	10 7½	28 2	
February .. .. .	31 0	33 11	10 3½	26 2	
March .. .. .	31 5	34 5	10 4¾	26 10	

The imports of wheat during September, 1913—March, 1914, amounted to 12,666,249 qrs., or 1,899,214 qrs. less than in the corresponding months of 1912-13. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1913—March, 1914, amounted to 7,413,209 cwt. (equivalent to 2,402,429 qrs. of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 656,145 cwt. more than in September, 1912—March, 1913.

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

**DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN MARCH.**

THE total number of Distress Committees whose registers were open at the end of March, 1914, was 58, as compared with 59 at the end of February, 1914, and 60 at the end of March, 1913. Of these 58 committees 36 were in London and Outer London, 16 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 4 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland. The Committee at Hastings closed its register during the month.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during March, 1914, was 4,773, of whom 2,312 were in London and "Outer London," 704 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 201 in Scotland, and 1,556 in Ireland.

The average earnings amounted to 40s. 7d. per head, and those who were not on piecework received an average of 3s. 8d. per day; the average duration of employment relief was 12.4 days.

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief.		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
	Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.
London:—						
County .. .. .	1,483	2,479	24,398	30,784	4,900	5,004
Outer .. .. .	829	891	7,665	8,449	1,364	1,545
<b>Total, London .. .. .</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>32,063</b>	<b>39,233</b>	<b>6,264</b>	<b>6,549</b>
Northern Counties .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancs. and Cheshire .. .. .	396	291	1,144	641	228	128
Yorkshire .. .. .	6	25	..	..	8	37
Midlands .. .. .	10	632	56	7,816	12	896
Eastern Counties .. .. .	215	337	1,800	3,637	423	605
Southern Counties .. .. .	78	172	847	1,195	183	291
Wales and Monmouth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
England and Wales .. .. .	3,016	4,827	35,910	52,522	7,116	8,506
Scotland .. .. .	201	213	4,537	4,286	335	403
Ireland .. .. .	1,556	482	16,704*	4,920	2,229	637
<b>United Kingdom .. .. .</b>	<b>4,773</b>	<b>5,522</b>	<b>57,151</b>	<b>61,728</b>	<b>9,680</b>	<b>9,546</b>

**WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN MARCH, 1914.**

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

DURING March 1,000 fresh applications (545 from domestic servants, etc.) for work were registered by 11 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 1,377 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 291 persons, of whom 172 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 291 situations found for applicants, 250 were of a more or less permanent character, while 41 were temporary only.

Bureau.	Applications by Work-people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
	Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Permanently.		Temporarily.	
					Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.
<b>Central Bureau:—</b>								
5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. .. .. .	113	109	111	110	28	23	6	20
<b>Y. W. C. A.:—</b>								
26, George Street, (1).. Hanover Sq., W. 1 (2).. Girls' Friendly Society, 37, Victoria Street, S.W. ...	307	263	529	578	56	47	21	25
Dublin:—								
30, Molesworth Street ..	19	34	23	23	4	..	..	2
Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow) .. .. .	193	224	204	158	60	67	7	10
<b>Total of 11 Bureaux .. .. .</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>66</b>

**Summary by Occupations.**

Occupation.	Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.
Superintendents .. .. .	75	74	45	58	15	11
Forewomen, &c. .. .. .	15	11	13	2	5	1
Shop Assistants .. .. .	47	20	93	82	21	12
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. ..	142	115	60	40	24	10
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists ..	9	13	37	44	11	14
Apprentices and Learners ..	545	532	1,017	961	152	141
Domestic Servants .. .. .	167	118	112	90	22	18
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total of 11 Bureaux .. .. .</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>206</b>

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 42 persons in London, and 29 in the

\* In addition, 164 women were engaged on piecework.

provinces were referred to other agencies; 305 persons in London, and 121 in the provinces, were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

**PAUPERISM IN MARCH, 1914.**

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in March, 1914, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 193 per 10,000.

Compared with February, 1914, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 596 (or 0.2 per cent.), while the rate per 10,000 remained the same. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 912 (or 0.5 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 1,508 (or 0.8 per cent.). There were increases in 16 districts, all of small amount, the most marked being 5 per 10,000 in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district. In 13 districts there were decreases, but they were for the most part insignificant. The remaining 6 districts showed no change.

Compared with March, 1913, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 5. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 4,896 (or 2.7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 1,217 (or 0.7 per cent.). There were decreases in 22 districts, the greatest being in the North London district (18 per 10,000), and in the Dublin district (17 per 10,000). Ten districts showed increases, of which 12 per 10,000 in the Stockton and Tees district was the greatest; three districts showed no change.



TRADE DISPUTES IN MARCH.\*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

**Number and Magnitude.**—The number of disputes beginning in March was 105, as compared with 67 in the previous month and 81 in March, 1913. In these new disputes 17,625 workpeople were directly, and 13,270 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before March, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 92,788 workpeople involved in trade disputes in March, 1914, as compared with 62,943 in February, 1914, and 41,983 in March, 1913.

**New Disputes in March, 1914.**—In the following Table the new disputes for March are summarised by trades affected:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building .. .. .	21	932	40	972
Coal Mining .. .. .	14	5,967	10,937	16,904
Engineering .. .. .	3	866	127	993
Shipbuilding .. .. .	12	2,869	492	3,361
Other Metal .. .. .	10	1,397	10	1,407
Textile .. .. .	16	1,932	1,186	3,118
Clothing .. .. .	10	509	141	650
Transport .. .. .	14	1,125	150	1,275
Other Trades .. .. .	15	2,228	187	2,415
<b>Total, March, 1914 .. .. .</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>17,625</b>	<b>13,270</b>	<b>30,895</b>
<b>Total, February, 1914 .. .. .</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>16,055</b>	<b>16,814</b>	<b>31,869</b>
<b>Total, March, 1913 .. .. .</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>19,666</b>	<b>3,882</b>	<b>23,548</b>

**Causes.**—Of the 105 new disputes, 43, directly involving 3,590 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 18, directly involving 3,746 workpeople, on other wages questions; 17, directly involving 4,225 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 11, directly involving 2,516 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; 4, directly involving 1,898 workpeople, on questions affecting hours of labour; 5, directly involving 389 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 5, directly

involving 211 workpeople, in sympathy with other workpeople on strike; and 2, from other causes.

**Results.**—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 70 new disputes, directly involving 11,137 workpeople, and 17 old disputes, directly involving 2,224 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 13, directly involving 2,109 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 43, directly involving 7,530 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 31, directly involving 3,722 persons, were compromised. In the case of 14 other disputes, directly involving 4,667 persons, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The number of working days lost in March by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 219,500. In addition, 796,600 working days were lost during March owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in March of all disputes, new and old, was 1,016,100 working days, as compared with 827,300 in the previous month, and 446,000 in March, 1913.

**Summary for the first three Months of 1913 and 1914†:—**

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to March, 1913			Jan. to March, 1914.		
	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 .. .. .	18	1,730	15,600	34	16,870	844,000
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	31	25,959	137,600	40	69,863	556,000
Engineering .. .. .	25	6,910	75,700	19	2,345	306,500
Shipbuilding .. .. .	21	2,625	22,100	27	6,362	41,600
Other Metal .. .. .	15	3,909	37,400	20	4,896	76,100
Textile .. .. .	57	23,247	492,200	40	9,509	244,900
Clothing .. .. .	15	6,198	66,200	18	1,390	16,900
Transport .. .. .	22	20,741	771,200	14	7,160	29,500
Other Trades .. .. .	34	4,910	51,100	35	4,600	227,100
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>93,229</b>	<b>1,669,100</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>122,995</b>	<b>2,544,600†</b>

Principal Disputes which began or ended in March.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.				
Coal Mining— Miners—Port Talbot (near) .. .. .	420	..	1913 28 Apr.	280	Dispute as to payment for cutting clay between coals.	No payment to be made for cutting first 12 inches of clay, 4d. per inch per ton to be paid between 12 and 16 inches, and ½d. for over 16 inches.
Putters, other underground workers, and surface workers—Durham (near) .. .. .	188	2,164	1914 2 Mar.	5	Dispute as to promotion of a pony-putter to hand-putting.	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Engineering— Fitters, turners, planers, etc., and other workpeople—Bolton .. .. .	2,000	..	1913 29 Nov.	95	Against employment of handymen on work claimed by skilled workmen.	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
Shipbuilding— Riveters, holders-up, platers, helpers, fitters, caulkers, etc., and holebores—Greenock (near) .. .. .	1,028	46	1914 2 Mar.	6	Strike of riveters against temporary employment of apprentices of another firm, followed by lock-out.	Amicable settlement effected.
Other Metal— Moulders, fitters, labourers, etc. (gas apparatus making)—Warrington .. .. .	828	..	2 Mar.	..	Alleged refusal of management to discuss grievances with deputations.	No settlement reported.
Textile— Fustian cutters—Congleton .. .. .	800	..	5 Jan.	54	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Modified reduction accepted.
Transport— Carters—Manchester .. .. .	900	..	19 Mar.	3	For advance in wages of 2s. per week.	Advance granted (see also p. 126).
Other Trades— Preserved provision and confectionery workers, etc.—London, E. .. .. .	1,300	..	16 Mar.	12	Against employment of girls below the age of 18 years.	Understanding arrived at as to conditions under which girls below the age of 18 years would be employed.

**Unsettled Disputes.**—34 disputes, involving about 172,000 workpeople, which began before 1st April, were still in progress at the time of going to press. The most important of these were the disputes in the building industry in London, and in the coalmining industry of Yorkshire.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.  
† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.  
‡ This includes the aggregate duration in 1914 of the general dispute at Dublin, estimated at 202,000 days.  
§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.  
|| Estimated number.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.\*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Wages.

**Changes taking effect in March.**—The net result of all the changes taking effect in March, 1914, was an increase of £933 per week, as compared with a net decrease of £1,345 per week in February, 1914, and an increase of £23,809 per week in March, 1913. The total number of workpeople affected was 20,010, of whom 15,214 received an increase of £1,104 per week, and 4,796 sustained a decrease of £171 per week. The decreases affected workpeople engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel, and resulted from a fall in the price of manufactured iron in the North of England; fustian cutters at Congleton also sustained a reduction. The total number affected in February, 1914, was 50,203, and in March, 1913, 224,234.

Six changes, affecting 3,980 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation or mediation, and three changes, affecting 3,996 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 12,034 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In nineteen cases, affecting 3,105 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

**Summary for January-March, 1914.**—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the three months ended March 31st, 1914, was 129,854, as compared with 998,241 in the corresponding period of 1913. The changes arranged gave 61,187 workpeople a net increase of £5,106 per week and 68,667, a net decrease of £3,196 per week. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £1,910 per week, as compared with

one of £64,002 per week in the corresponding period of 1913. The comparatively large figures for 1913 were mainly the result of changes affecting coal miners, for whom no general changes have been reported in 1914.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of individuals affected by changes in rates of wages in January to March, 1913 and 1914, and the net increases or decreases in their weekly wages:—

GROUPS OF TRADES.	January to March.			
	1913.		1914.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building .. .. .	32,595	+ 3,237	10,350	+ 968
Coal Mining .. .. .	725,003	+ 45,708	32	+ 5
Iron, &c., Mining .. .. .	19,498	+ 1,946	10,196	+ 388
Quarrying .. .. .	2,606	+ 198	4,043	+ 83
Pig Iron Manufacture .. .. .	16,122	+ 1,065	16,165	+ 871
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .. .	24,709	+ 1,144	41,230	+ 1,756
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	71,179	+ 3,863	9,364	+ 704
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	2,144	+ 142	977	+ 165
Textile Trades .. .. .	77,793	+ 4,691	12,744	+ 610
Clothing Trades .. .. .	1,211	+ 129	1,707	+ 94
Transport Trades .. .. .	5,167	+ 396	4,452	+ 459
Printing &c. Trades .. .. .	2,569	+ 172	7,955	+ 507
Glass, &c., Trades .. .. .	10,644	+ 728	337	+ 26
Other Trades .. .. .	5,307	+ 433	9,189	+ 1,200
Employees of Local Authorities .. .. .	1,794	+ 150	1,113	+ 114
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>998,241</b>	<b>+ 64,002</b>	<b>129,854</b>	<b>+ 1,910</b>

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in March, 1914, affected 1,546 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 2,690 hours per week. In the three months ended March 31st, 1914, 112 workpeople had their hours increased by 56 per week and 7,061 had reductions amounting to 17,818 per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MARCH, 1914.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
				Increase.	Decrease.	

I.—RATES OF WAGES.

Building	Sheffield .. .. .	1 Mar.	Carpenters and joiners .. .. .	1,200	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (9½d. to 9¾d.).
	Gloucester .. .. .	1 Mar.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and labourers .. .. .	430	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: Bricklayers and carpenters and joiners, 8¾d.; labourers, 5¾d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Aberdeen .. .. .	2 Mar.	Masons .. .. .	300	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8½d. to 8d.).
	Northumberland, Durham & Cleveland .. .. .	30 Mar.	Iron puddlers .. .. .	750	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (9s. 3d. to 9s.).
Engineering .. .. .	South Yorks (3 firms) .. .. .	30 Mar.	Iron and steel millmen .. .. .	2,650	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	Hull .. .. .	7 Mar.	Iron puddlers and foremen .. .. .	..	418	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton.
Textile .. .. .	Bolton & District .. .. .	6 Mar.	Iron and steel millmen .. .. .	..	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	Congleton .. .. .	9 Mar.	Iron moulders, brass moulders and finishers and coremakers .. .. .	550	..	Increase of 1s. or 2s. per week.
Clothing .. .. .	Kettering .. .. .	1 Mar.	Card and blowing room operatives .. .. .	7,000	..	Adoption of standard piece list, resulting in an estimated increase of 5 per cent.†
	Manchester and Salford .. .. .	1st pay day after 21 Mar.	Fustian cutters .. .. .	800	..	Decrease of 6d. per pair of slip goods and of 1s. per pair of race goods.
Transport .. .. .	Glasgow .. .. .	9 Mar.	Female operatives in closing department .. .. .	500	..	Increase of 1s. per week.
	Edinburgh .. .. .	9 Mar.	Carters employed by team owners .. .. .	900	..	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: One horse, 27s.; two horses, 29s.
Printing .. .. .	Glasgow .. .. .	9 Mar.	Compositors and machinemen (jobbing) .. .. .	1,600	..	Increase of 2s. per week in minimum rate (36s. to 38s.).
	Edinburgh .. .. .	9 Mar.	Compositors and machinemen (jobbing) .. .. .	1,600	..	Increase in minimum rates of 3s. per week to compositors and of 2s. to machinemen. Rate after change: 35s. per week.
Woodworking .. .. .	Liverpool .. .. .	1 Mar.	Upholsterers (wholesale trade) .. .. .	200	..	Increase on time rates of ¼d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.), and on piece rates of 7½ per cent.

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Building .. .. .	Cambridge .. .. .	1 Mar.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, painters, and labourers .. .. .	1,370	Decrease of 2½ hours per week in Summer months (55½ to 53).
------------------	-------------------	--------	--	-------	---

Note.—Full particulars will appear in the May Gazette of the following important changes, arranged to take effect in April:—  
Pig Iron Manufacture.—Decrease in the wages of blastfurnace men of 4 per cent. in West Cumberland, of 4½ per cent. in Cleveland, and of 2½ per cent. in South Staffordshire, and increase of ½ per cent. in South Wales and Monmouthshire.  
Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Decrease of 3d. per ton and 2½ per cent. in the wages of puddlers and millmen respectively in the Midlands, and increase of ½ per cent. in those of iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

\* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants.  
† In a few cases the list is stated to have resulted in a decrease.  
‡ This figure represents approximately the total number employed, many of whom were already in receipt of rates above the old minimum.



II.—TRADE TABLES.

A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended March 13th, 1914.

OCCUPATION GROUPS.†	ADULTS.					JUVENILES.				
	REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.		REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.	
	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:—										
Carpenters, Joiners, etc.	8,652	9,450	6,446	3,285	2,664	15	57	17	61	33
Bricklayers	5,677	5,417	4,266	1,657	1,202	1	8	1	11	4
Masons	2,761	2,280	2,155	664	491	1	3	4	4	1
Painters, Decorators, &c.	18,580	9,581	5,996	4,042	3,367	8	22	9	83	30
Plumbers and Glaziers	1,826	2,458	1,797	437	357	14	31	10	33	24
Other skilled occupations	3,014	3,208	2,418	720	594	2	2	—	17	6
Labourers	15,503	16,772	12,198	4,949	3,379	7	24	10	41	31
Construction of Works	3,281	7,067	3,513	4,183	3,425	1	3	—	3	3
Sawmilling	742	864	732	157	117	—	—	—	17	12
Shipbuilding:—										
Platers, Riveters, &c.	1,971	5,470	2,048	2,744	2,000	10	38	18	38	26
Shipwrights	325	1,748	240	1,480	1,114	4	9	1	4	3
Labourers	3,775	8,808	4,380	5,649	2,972	47	113	56	88	61
Mechanical Engineering:—										
Moulders (Iron and Steel)	3,092	3,505	3,224	811	707	16	56	9	54	41
Smiths	853	1,145	883	410	275	13	17	7	26	14
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	6,067	8,454	5,855	2,715	2,289	136	364	133	232	232
Meta! Machinists	2,077	2,573	2,092	644	513	12	137	39	116	92
Wiremen, Electricians, &c.	395	1,185	724	398	319	14	35	15	34	28
Other skilled occupations	3,525	4,509	3,157	880	27	27	90	23	101	74
Labourers	6,018	9,822	6,269	3,071	2,842	49	129	41	77	71
Construction of Vehicles	1,444	1,574	1,369	563	340	20	52	16	74	54
Cabinet Making, &c.	399	448	301	160	85	4	12	4	34	25
Total Males	89,967	106,338	69,861	36,855	29,942	401	1,211	414	1,198	865
Total Females	208	266	184	146	122	10	16	3	34	30
Grand Total	90,175	106,594	70,045	37,001	30,064	411	1,227	417	1,232	895

\* Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.

† Occupations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected.

B. UNINSURED TRADES.

1.—ADULTS.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended March 13th, 1914.

TRADES.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.								
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.*			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Mining and Quarrying	307	61	368	999	13	1,012	266	67	333	999	5	1,004	720	6	726			
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	383	234	617	848	691	1,539	399	255	655	519	406	925	360	363	723			
Textiles:—																		
Cotton	492	606	1,098	1,692	2,857	4,549	460	696	1,156	1,412	2,004	3,416	989	1,473	2,462			
Wool and Worsted	390	134	524	552	443	995	342	147	489	246	254	500	205	200	405			
Other Textiles	247	334	581	428	925	1,353	282	284	566	137	591	728	90	468	558			
Dress:—																		
Boot and Shoe Workers	585	79	664	975	242	1,217	600	85	685	404	153	557	281	102	383			
Others	300	947	1,247	495	2,217	2,712	822	749	1,571	244	1,740	1,984	101	1,020	1,121			
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:—																		
On Railways	139	137	276	219	274	493	88	124	212	450	73	523	405	54	459			
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c.	7,336	—	7,336	11,558	—	11,558	7,180	—	7,180	4,097	—	4,097	3,509	—	3,509			
Agriculture	694	74	768	1,405	208	1,613	84	802	886	855	201	1,056	464	101	565			
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	465	333	798	710	822	1,532	392	244	636	280	482	762	175	393	568			
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	99	12	111	172	37	209	107	13	120	123	40	163	39	32	71			
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c.	120	71	191	300	233	533	125	87	212	354	201	555	325	174	499			
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	179	200	379	389	425	814	160	204	364	307	224	531	183	156	339			
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—																		
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers	329	31	360	518	93	611	346	30	376	152	120	272	70	73	143			
Others	821	1,112	1,933	1,174	3,077	4,251	1,360	2,085	3,445	413	1,423	1,836	292	1,221	1,513			
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers	134	76	210	226	186	412	126	71	197	58	73	131	23	57	80			
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	163	67	230	267	120	387	145	46	191	62	69	131	39	51	90			
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	83	—	83	192	—	192	87	—	87	326	—	326	309	—	309			
Commercial:—																		
Domestic (Outdoor):—	2,090	1,113	3,203	2,797	1,605	4,402	2,085	1,216	3,301	711	440	1,151	489	331	820			
Laundry and Washing Service	1,792	627	2,419	1,853	2,469	4,322	1,838	660	2,498	834	1,445	2,279	544	1,187	1,731			
Others	898	8,443	9,341	21,625	25,947	47,567	11,015	834	11,849	3,340	10,955	14,295	2,920	7,933	10,853			
General Labourers	5,826	—	5,826	10,188	—	10,188	5,490	—	5,490	2,920	—	2,920	2,920	—	2,920			
Shop Assistants	840	1,428	2,268	1,203	1,989	3,192	856	1,272	2,128	171	390	561	60	232	292			
All Others	1,986	1,323	3,309	3,687	3,518	7,205	1,951	1,475	3,426	2,203	768	2,971	1,733	541	2,274			
Total	23,800	17,442	41,242	43,468	43,453	86,921	25,070	17,687	42,757	18,697	22,057	40,754	14,325	16,168	30,493			
Casual Employments	2,571	—	2,571	1,129	—	1,129	2,928	—	2,928	—	—	—	15,004	—	15,004			

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

2.—JUVENILES.

Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended March 13th, 1914.

TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.			TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Mining and Quarrying	48	2	50	40	1		41	Total brought forward	6,393	3,696	10,089	3,689
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	415	310	725	285	256	541	Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	329	458	787	260	398	658
Textiles	413	661	1,074	293	502	795	Skins, Leather, Hair, &c.	106	129	235	73	102	175
Dress	345	1,411	1,756	171	814	985	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c.	129	108	237	92	90	182
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	4,432	435	4,867	2,444	296	2,740	Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	13	—	13	10	—	10
Agriculture	113	57	170	49	32	81	Commercial	1,188	340	1,528	772	290	1,062
Paper, Prints, Books, &c.	383	556	939	224	433	657	Domestic (Outdoor)	527	2,981	3,508	314	1,863	2,177
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	70	30	100	46	20	66	Shop Assistants	366	432	798	165	271	436
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c.	64	169	233	46	161	207	All Others	2,481	426	2,907	1,874	349	2,223
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c.	110	65	175	81	39	120							
Total carried forward	6,393	3,696	10,089	3,689	2,554	6,243	Total	11,532	8,570	20,102	7,209	5,917	13,126

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during March, 1914, was 53, of which 46 were due to lead poisoning and 7 to anthrax; 3 deaths, due to lead poisoning, were also reported. In addition, 11 cases of lead poisoning (2 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the three months ended March, 1914, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 161, as compared with 174 during the corresponding period of 1913. The number of deaths in 1914 was 14, as compared with 7 in 1913. In addition there were 52 cases of lead poisoning (including 10 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first three months of 1914, as compared with 57 cases (including 9 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1913. No cases of phosphorus poisoning were reported for any of the periods covered by the table.

Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.			DEATHS.		
	Mar., 1914.	Three Months Ended		Mar., 1914.	Three Months ended	
		Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.		Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.
Among Operatives engaged in—						
Smelting of Metals	—	7	5	1	1	1
Brass Works	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	—	3	3	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering	—	9	8	—	—	—
Printing	—	4	6	3	1	1
File Cutting	—	1	4	5	—	—
Tinning of Metals	—	—	4	1	—	—
White Lead Works	—	3	7	3	—	1
Red and Yellow Lead Works	—	—	1	—	—	—
China, Earthenware, and Litho-Transfers Works	—	3	16	22	—	1
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	—	1	—	—	1
Vitreous Enamelling	—	—	3	2	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	—	5	9	13	—	—
Paint and Colour Works	—	2	4	6	—	—
Coach and Car Painting	—	12	25	25	—	2
Shipbuilding	—	2	9	6	1	3
Paint used in other Industries	—	3	13	13	—	1
Other Industries	—	9	18	27	—	1
Total in Factories & Workshops	46	142	180	3	11	7
House Painting and Plumbing	11	52	57	2	10	9
Other Forms of Poisoning						
Mercurial Poisoning—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	—	1	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total	—	—	4	—	—	—
Arsenic Poisoning—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic						



II.—TRADE TABLES.  
A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended March 13th, 1914.

OCCUPATION GROUPS.†	ADULTS.					JUVENILES.						
	REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.		REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.			
	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.		
Building:—												
Carpenters, Joiners, etc.	8,652	9,450	6,446	3,285	2,664	15	57	17	61	33		
Bricklayers .. .. .	5,677	5,417	4,266	1,557	1,202	1	8	1	11	4		
Masons .. .. .	2,761	2,280	2,155	664	491	3	3	4	4	1		
Painters, Decorators, &c.	18,580	9,581	5,996	4,042	3,367	8	22	9	83	30		
Plumbers and Glaziers	1,826	2,458	1,797	437	357	14	31	10	33	24		
Other skilled occupations	3,014	3,208	2,418	720	594	2	2	—	17	6		
Labourers .. .. .	15,503	16,772	12,196	4,049	3,379	7	24	10	41	31		
Construction of Works	3,281	7,067	3,513	4,163	3,425	1	3	—	3	3		
Sawmilling .. .. .	742	864	732	157	117	—	9	—	17	12		
Shipbuilding:—												
Platers, Riveters, &c.	1,971	5,470	2,048	2,744	2,000	10	38	18	38	26		
Shipwrights .. .. .	325	1,748	240	1,480	1,114	4	9	1	4	3		
Labourers .. .. .	3,775	8,808	4,380	3,649	2,972	47	113	56	88	61		
Mechanical Engineering:—												
Moulders (Iron and Steel)	3,092	3,505	3,224	811	707	16	56	9	54	41		
Smiths .. .. .	853	1,145	883	410	275	13	17	7	26	14		
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	6,067	8,454	5,855	2,715	2,299	136	364	133	282	232		
Metal Machinists .. .. .	2,077	2,573	2,022	644	513	12	137	39	116	92		
Wiremen, Electricians, &c.	395	1,185	724	398	319	14	35	15	34	28		
Other skilled occupations	3,525	4,509	3,157	1,146	880	27	90	23	101	74		
Labourers .. .. .	6,018	9,822	6,269	3,071	2,842	49	129	41	77	71		
Construction of Vehicles	1,444	1,574	1,369	563	340	20	52	16	74	54		
Cabinet Making, &c. .. .	399	448	301	160	85	4	12	4	34	25		
Total Males .. .. .	89,967	106,338	69,861	36,855	29,942	401	1,211	414	1,198	865		
Total Females .. .. .	208	256	184	146	122	10	16	3	34	30		
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>90,175</b>	<b>106,594</b>	<b>70,045</b>	<b>37,001</b>	<b>30,064</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>895</b>		

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

B. UNINSURED TRADES.  
1.—ADULTS.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended March 13th, 1914.

TRADES.	REGISTRATIONS.						VACANCIES.								
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.*			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	307	61	368	999	13	1,012	266	67	333	999	5	1,004	720	6	726
Miscellaneous Metal Trades .. .	383	234	617	848	691	1,539	399	255	655	519	406	925	360	363	723
Textiles:—															
Cotton .. .. .	492	606	1,098	1,692	2,857	4,549	450	696	1,146	1,412	2,004	3,416	989	1,473	2,462
Wool and Worsted .. .. .	390	134	524	552	443	995	342	147	489	246	254	500	205	200	405
Other Textiles .. .. .	247	334	581	428	925	1,353	282	284	566	137	591	728	90	468	558
Dress:—															
Boot and Shoe Workers .. .. .	585	79	664	975	242	1,217	800	85	885	404	153	557	281	102	383
Others .. .. .	300	947	1,247	495	2,127	2,712	622	319	941	244	1,740	1,984	101	1,020	1,121
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:—															
On Railways .. .. .	139	137	276	219	274	493	88	124	212	450	73	523	405	54	459
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c. .. .	7,336	—	7,336	11,558	—	11,558	7,180	—	7,180	4,097	—	4,097	3,509	—	3,509
Agriculture .. .. .	694	74	768	1,405	208	1,613	718	84	802	855	201	1,056	464	101	565
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	465	333	798	710	822	1,532	392	244	636	280	482	762	175	393	568
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	99	12	111	172	37	209	107	13	120	123	40	163	39	32	71
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c. .	120	71	191	300	233	533	125	87	212	354	201	555	325	174	499
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	179	200	379	389	425	814	160	204	364	307	224	531	183	156	339
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—															
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers .. .	329	31	360	518	93	611	346	30	376	152	120	272	70	73	143
Others .. .. .	821	1,112	1,933	1,174	3,077	4,251	1,360	2,085	3,445	1,423	1,836	3,259	1,221	1,513	2,734
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers .. .	134	76	210	226	186	412	126	71	197	58	73	131	23	57	80
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	163	67	230	267	120	387	145	46	191	62	69	131	39	51	90
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	83	—	83	192	—	192	87	—	87	326	—	326	309	—	309
Commercial .. .. .	2,090	1,113	3,203	2,797	1,605	4,402	2,085	1,216	3,301	711	440	1,151	489	331	820
Domestic (Outdoor):—															
Laundry and Washing Service .. .	1,792	627	2,419	1,853	2,469	4,322	660	1,101	1,761	1,445	834	2,279	544	7,933	8,477
Others .. .. .	8,443	10,862	19,305	21,625	25,947	47,572	8,517	11,015	19,532	10,955	13,234	24,189	7,933	9,664	17,597
General Labourers .. .. .	5,826	—	5,826	10,188	—	10,188	5,490	—	5,490	3,340	—	3,340	2,920	—	2,920
Shop Assistants .. .. .	840	1,428	2,268	1,208	1,989	3,197	856	1,272	2,128	171	390	561	60	232	292
All Others .. .. .	1,986	1,323	3,309	3,687	3,518	7,205	1,951	1,475	3,426	2,203	768	2,971	1,733	541	2,274
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>17,442</b>	<b>41,242</b>	<b>43,468</b>	<b>43,453</b>	<b>86,921</b>	<b>25,070</b>	<b>17,687</b>	<b>42,757</b>	<b>18,697</b>	<b>22,057</b>	<b>40,754</b>	<b>14,325</b>	<b>16,168</b>	<b>30,493</b>
Casual Employments .. .. .	2,571	—	2,571	1,129	—	1,129	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,004	—	15,004

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

2.—JUVENILES.

Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended March 13th, 1914.

TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.			TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
	Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	48	2	50	40	1		41	Total brought forward .. .	6,393	3,696	10,089	3,689	2,554
Miscellaneous Metal Trades .. .	415	310	725	285	256	541	Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging .. .. .	329	458	787	220	398	618	
Textiles .. .. .	413	651	1,064	293	502	795	Skins, Leather, Hair, &c. .. .	106	129	235	73	102	175	
Dress .. .. .	345	1,411	1,756	171	814	985	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c. .	129	108	237	92	90	182	
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages .. .. .	4,432	435	4,867	2,444	296	2,740	Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	13	—	13	10	—	10	
Agriculture .. .. .	113	57	170	49	32	81	Commercial .. .. .	1,188	340	1,528	772	290	1,062	
Paper, Prints, Books, &c. .. .	383	556	939	224	433	657	Domestic (Outdoor) .. .. .	527	2,981	3,508	314	1,863	2,177	
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. .	70	30	100	46	20	66	Shop Assistants .. .. .	366	432	798	168	271	439	
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c. .	64	169	233	46	161	207	All Others .. .. .	2,481	426	2,907	1,874	349	2,223	
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c. .	110	65	175	81	39	120								
<b>Total carried forward .. .</b>	<b>6,393</b>	<b>3,696</b>	<b>10,089</b>	<b>3,689</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>11,532</b>	<b>8,570</b>	<b>20,102</b>	<b>7,209</b>	<b>5,917</b>	<b>13,126</b>	

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS  
IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during March, 1914, was 53, of which 46 were due to lead poisoning and 7 to anthrax; 3 deaths, due to lead poisoning, were also reported. In addition, 11 cases of lead poisoning (2 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the three months ended March, 1914, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 161, as compared with 174 during the corresponding period of 1913. The number of deaths in 1914 was 14, as compared with 7 in 1913. In addition there were 52 cases of lead poisoning (including 10 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first three months of 1914, as compared with 57 cases (including 9 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1913. No cases of phosphorus poisoning were reported for any of the periods covered by the table.

Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.			DEATHS.		
	Mar., 1914.	Three Months Ended		Mar., 1914.	Three Months ended	
		Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.		Mar., 1914.	Mar., 1913.
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>						
Among Operatives engaged in—						
Smelting of Metals .. .. .	—	7	5	1	1	1
Brass Works .. .. .	1	3	3	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping .. .	—	3	3	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering .. .. .	1	9	3	—	—	—
Printing .. .. .	4	6	3	1	1	1
File Cutting .. .. .	1	4	5	—	—	—
Tinning of Metals .. .. .	—	4	1	—	—	—
White Lead Works .. .. .	3	7	3	—	1	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works .. .	—	1	4	—	—	—
China, Earthenware, and Litho-Transfers Works	3	16	22	—	1	4
Glass Cutting and Polishing .. .	—	1	1	—	1	—
Vitreous Enamelling .. .. .	—	3	2	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	5	9	13	—	—	—
Paint and Colour Works .. .. .	2	4	6	—	—	—
Coach and Car Painting .. .. .	12	25	25	—	2	—
Shipbuilding .. .. .	2	9	6	1	3	—
Paint used in other Industries .. .	3	13	13	—	—	1
Other Industries .. .. .	9	18	27	—	1	—
<b>Total in Factories &amp; Workshops</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>
House Painting and Plumbing	11	52	57	2	10	9
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>						



FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM Imports.

March, 1914.—The total value of the imports into the United Kingdom in March, 1914, was £66,935,000, showing an increase of £5,593,000, or 9.1 per cent., as compared with March, 1913, and an increase of £5,769,000, or 9.4 per cent., as compared with March, 1912.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.—The imports in this group showed an increase of £1,868,000, or 8.5 per cent., as compared with March, 1913. The principal kinds of grain, except wheat and rice, showed a decline in quantity; whilst in all cases there was a decline in average value. Nearly all kinds of meat increased in quantity, and the average value of beef, mutton and pork rose; that of bacon, however, showed a decline. The quantities of eggs, butter, cheese, coffee and tea increased, but those of potatoes and sugar fell.

Raw Materials.—There was an increase of £2,425,000, or 10.8 per cent., in this group, due largely to an increase of 1,152,000 cents (88.3 per cent.) in cotton. There were also large increases in quantities in the case of mohair, the more important oilseeds, petroleum and furs. Iron ore, wool and jute showed a decline. Iron ore, cotton, wool and petroleum showed a decrease in average value, and jute an increase.

Manufactured Articles.—In this group there was an increase of £1,301,000, or 7.8 per cent., with no decrease of importance in any of the classes of commodities.

Three Months, January-March, 1914.—The increase, as compared with 1913, was £716,000, or 0.4 per cent. Grain and flour showed a decline, as did also raw materials, with the exception of cotton and petroleum. Other kinds of food, and manufactured articles, in most cases showed an increase.

	March, 1914.			Three months ended March, 1914.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1913	1912		1913	1912
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	23,848	+ 1,868	+ 3,156	68,517	+ 3,767	+ 3,665
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	24,854	+ 2,425	+ 584	77,481	- 4,353	+ 851
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	18,011	+ 1,301	+ 2,028	49,996	+ 1,122	+ 4,412
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (Including Parcels Post)	222	- 1	+ 1	1,001	+ 180	+ 243
Total	66,935	+ 5,593	+ 5,769	196,995	+ 716	+ 9,171

Exports (British and Irish).

March, 1914.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during March, 1914, was £44,519,000, showing an increase of £2,329,000, or 6.8 per cent., compared with March, 1913, and one of £3,805,000, or 9.3 per cent., compared with March, 1912.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.—This group showed an increase of £309,000, or 14.6 per cent., although grain and flour showed a decrease.

Raw Materials.—This group showed an increase of £543,000, or 10.2 per cent., the largest increases being in coal and wool.

Manufactured Articles.—There was a net increase of £1,964,000, or 5.9 per cent., in this group. All the important items in the textile group, except woollen yarn, silk broad stuffs, and linen yarn, showed increases. Cotton yarn increased by 2,612,000 lbs., or 15.2 per cent., cotton piece goods by 29,470,000 yards, or 5.3 per cent., worsted yarn by 731,000 lbs., or 19.5 per cent., and woollen and worsted tissues by 3,269,000 yards, or 34.3 per cent. The value of machinery increased by £804,000, or 29.1 per cent.

Three Months, January - March, 1914.—The total exports during the three months, January-March, 1914, were £133,587,000, being an increase of £6,278,000 or 4.9 per cent., over 1913, and one of £14,966,000, or 12.6 per cent., over 1912. As compared with 1913 there were increases in coal, machinery, cotton yarn and piece goods, and worsted yarn and tissues. Grain and flour, manufactures of metals and electrical goods and apparatus, however, showed a marked decline.

	March, 1914.			Three months ended March, 1914.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1913	1912		1913	1912
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,426	+ 309	- 275	7,174	+ 690	+ 38
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	5,857	+ 543	+ 3,184	17,532	+ 1,187	+ 5,062
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	35,332	+ 1,964	+ 873	106,346	+ 4,234	+ 9,616
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (Including Parcels Post)	904	+ 13	+ 23	2,535	+ 167	+ 250
Total	44,519	+ 2,329	+ 3,805	133,587	+ 6,278	+ 14,966

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADES.

The results of the ascertainment of the selling prices of iron in various districts are given below:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.		Decrease of last Audit on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
<b>Pig Iron.</b>	1914.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland .. .. .	Jan.—Mar.	51 5.13	3 10.66	12 0.63
Cumberland .. .. .	Jan.—Mar.	61 0.00	2 3.00	19 8.033
<b>Manufactured Iron.</b>				
North of England .. .	Jan.—Feb.	133 9.59	4 1.28	8 6.30
(Rails, plates, bars, and angles.)				
Midlands .. .. .	Jan.—Feb.	144 10.62	5 6.91	19 8.43
(Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.)				
West of Scotland .. .	Jan.—Feb.	133 8.47	3 8.56	19 6.07
(Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)				

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were reduced by 4½ per cent. in Cleveland and by 4 per cent. in West Cumberland.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England and the Midlands the wages of puddlers and millmen were reduced by 3d. per ton and 2½ per cent. respectively, and in West Scotland they remained unchanged, as a result of the ascertainments of the selling prices of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING MARCH.

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

In the following Tables particulars are given as to the number of each of the various classes of unions and societies which were (1) registered or (2) dissolved during March, 1914.

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions .. .. .	3	Friendly Societies ..	23
Industrial and Provident Societies .. .. .	44	Building " (Branches) ..	21
		Building " .. .. .	3

(2) Dissolved.

Class of Society.	Notices received in March of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions .. .. .	1	..	..
Industrial and Provident Societies .. .. .	1	1	6
Friendly Societies .. .. .	..	21	4
(Branches) .. .. .	..	52	..
Building " .. .. .	2	5	2

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING MARCH, 1914.

District.	Certifying Surgeon	Place and time for examination.*
Ballymore Eustace (Kildare)	Dr. P. J. Grogan, Ballymore Eustace.	Ballymore Eustace Dispensary, Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a.m.—12 noon. Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Creddon (Devon)	Dr. L. Powne, 52, High Street, Creddon.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Hay (Brecon)	Dr. T. E. Hincks, Broad Street, Hay.	Wednesday, 9-10.30 a.m.
Hedon (Yorks.)	Dr. J. Soutter, Souttergate, Hedon.	Wednesday, 9-10.30 a.m.
Knareborough (Yorks.)	Dr. H. Steinbach, Newton House, York Place, Knareborough.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Milton Malbay (Clare)	Dr. D. I. MacClancy, Clonbonny, Milton Malbay.	Weekdays, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
New Ross (Wexford)	Dr. G. A. Hickey, 37, South Street, New Ross.	Weekdays, 10 a.m.—1 p.m. and 7-8 p.m.
Trowbridge (Wilts.)	Dr. F. E. Taylor, Lovemead House, Trowbridge.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.
Uttoxeter (Staffs.)	Dr. C. E. Wilkins, Carter Street, Uttoxeter.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Wokingham (Berks.)	Dr. C. J. Nicholson, Ailsa Lodge, Wokingham.	1, Broad Street, Wokingham, weekdays, 9-10 a.m.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.  
\* Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MARCH.

UNITED KINGDOM.

All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.2.

Preliminary Tables (subject to correction) of Cases of Industrial Poisoning, Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, and Dangerous Occurrences in Factories, Workshops, &c. during the year 1913. Home Office. [Cd. 7309: pp. 8: price 1d.]

Mercantile Marine. Return showing the legal Obligations of the Owners of Merchant Vessels of Certain Foreign Countries as to Hours of Labour, Pensions, Compensation, &c. [H.L. 55: pp. 100: price 9½d.]

Building Societies. Eighteenth Annual Report by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies under the Building Societies Acts. Year 1912. Part I. Report. [H.C. 90: pp. 32: price 3d.] Part II. Abstract of Accounts. [H.C. 90-1: pp. 140: price 1s. 2d.]

Agricultural Credit Societies. Return for 1912. Friendly Societies Registry. [H.C. 84: pp. 10: price 1½d.]

Street Accidents caused by Vehicles. Return for 1913. Home Office. [H.C. 133: pp. 16: price 2d.]

General Abstract of the Marriages, Births and Deaths registered in England and Wales in the year 1913. General Register Office. [Cd. 7299: pp. 5: price 1d.]

Rosyth (Housing). Copy of Report by Dr. J. R. Currie, Medical Officer of Health for the County of Fife. [H.C. 147: pp. 5: price 1d.]

Assurance Companies. Return 1913. Part A. Life Assurance Statements. [H.C. 1: pp. 832: price 6s. 7d.] Part B. Statements of General Assurance Business. Board of Trade. [H.C. 1-1: pp. 630: price 5s.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

India. — Prices and Wages in India, 30th Issue, 1913. [Calcutta: Government Printing Office: pp. 71 + 218.]

Canada. — The Labour Gazette, February, 1914. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during January; strikes in Canada, 1901 to 1913; wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes and industrial accidents during January; changes in wages and hours in last quarter of 1913; trade disputes in Canada during 1913. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 152.]

Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. Part III. Vol. I. 1913 (pp. 1031), Vol. II. (pp. 1648). [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer.]

Saskatchewan. The Public Service Monthly, February, 1914. [pp. 24.] Legislation Supplement. [pp. 32.]

New South Wales. — The Industrial Gazette, January, 1914. Operations of the Industrial Commissioner, cases in respect of strikes, dislocations in industries, &c. [pp. 228.] The Industrial Arbitration Reports. Vol. XII. Part 6. [pp. 47.] The Official Year Book of New South Wales, 1912. J. B. Trivett. [pp. 1036.] [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

Victoria. — Wages Board Determinations. Candlemakers' Board, dated 13th January, 1914, cancelling that of 12th February, 1913. Gas Meter Board, dated 16th January, 1914. Marine Stores Board, dated 23rd January, 1914, cancelling that of 22nd September, 1911. Cardboard Box Trade Board, dated 22nd January, 1914, cancelling that of 26th November, 1910. Meat Preservers' Board, dated 29th January, 1914.

Queensland. — Awards under the Industrial Peace Act. Central Sugar Field Workers' Board (Mackay and Proserpine), dated January 8th, 1914.

South Australia. — Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, 1912. Wages Boards, Early Closing Act, Industrial Agreements, Lifts Regulation Act, &c. [pp. 33.]

New Zealand. — Journal of the Department of Labour, January, 1914. Condition of trade and employment as at December 31st, 1913; persons assisted to employment, co-operative works, industrial accidents, &c., during December; cases under the Workers' Compensation and Scaffolding Inspection Acts. [pp. 71.] Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XIV. Part 8. [pp. 115.] Joint Friendly Societies' Committee. Report on the question of Friendly Societies and their relations to the State in the matter of Social Insurance. [pp. 70.] The New Zealand Official Year Book, 1913. [pp. xi. + 984.]

All the above New Zealand Publications printed by John Mackay, Government Printing, Wellington, N.Z.

South Africa. — Report of the Labour Department, January, 1914. Applications for employment, employment found, &c. [pp. 14.]

Summary of Evidence given before the Commerce and Industries Commission. [pp. xiv. + 323: price 6s. 6d.] Report of the Sunday Observance Commission. [pp. 55: price 1s. 9d.] Report of the Small Holdings Commission (Transvaal). [pp. 149: price 4s. 6d.] [Cape Town: Cape Times, Ltd., Government Printers.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International. — Bulletin of the International Labour Office (English edition), Nos. 1 & 2, 1914. [London: Pioneer Press, Ltd., Woolwich, S.E. (French edition), Nos. 6, 7 & 8, 1913. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.]

—International Bulletin of Social Insurance, December, 1913, and February, 1914. Permanent International Committee on Social Insurance. [Paris.]

—Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment, January-March, 1914. Reports prepared in connection with General Congress held at Ghent, September, 1913. (1) Insurance against unemployment; (2) Unemployment and public works. [Paris.]

—International Co-operative Bulletin. Journal of the International Co-operative Alliance, February-March, 1914. [London: H. J. May.]

United States. — Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910. Vol. I. Population, General Report and Analysis. [pp. 1369.] Vol. X. Manufactures. Reports for Principal Industries. [pp. 973.] Vol. XI. Mines and Quarries, 1909. General Report and Analysis. [pp. 369.] [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

—Bulletin 117. Supply and Distribution of Cotton for the year ending August 31st, 1913. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 40.]

Massachusetts. Twenty-fourth quarterly Report on Unemployment, December 31st, 1913. [pp. 4.]

—Report of Special Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the conditions under which Women and Children labour in the various Industries and Occupations. House No. 2126, January, 1914. [pp. 194.]

—Seventh Annual Report of the State Free Employment Offices, for the year ending November 30th, 1913. [pp. 27.]

—Reports of Cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, July 1st, 1912, to June 30th, 1913. [pp. xxv. + 582.]

The above Massachusetts Publications printed by Wright and Potter Printing Company, State Printers, Boston.

France. — Journal of the French Ministry of Labour, February, 1914. Unemployment and labour disputes in January, "economic indices" for fourth quarter of 1913, first report on administration of old age pensions law of 1910. [Paris: Berger-Levrault: price 2d.]

—Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, February, 1914. Price of wheat in French towns and of bread in Paris in January, 1914. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

Germany. — Journal of the Imperial German Labour Department, March, 1914. Employment in February, retail prices of principal articles of food in 1913, miners' sickness insurance in 1913, wages of miners in fourth quarter of 1913, departments of labour statistics in foreign countries. [Berlin: C. Heymann: price 1d.]

—Census of Occupations and Industries, June 12th, 1907: Industrial Statistics. Part VIII. General Summary. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin, 1914: Puttkammer and Mühlbrecht: pp. 184 + 281: price 6s.]

—Report on Committee appointed to investigate Question of the Meat Supply, 1912-13, 3 vols. [Berlin: Verlag von Otto Elsner: pp. xvi. + 468, xii. + 520, iv. + 376.]

—Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, January 15th, 1914. Statistics relating to accident and old-age, and infirmity insurance in 1912. [Berlin: Behrend & Co.: price 1s. 6d.]

—Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemberg, February, 1914. Labour exchanges and prices of cereals in January, March, 1914. Labour exchanges in February, retail prices in 101 localities of Wurtemberg in 1912 and 1913. [Stuttgart.]

—Statistical Journal of the Grand Duchy of Baden, January and February, 1914. Federation of Baden labour exchanges in 1913, and in January and February, 1914, prices of food, etc., in January, and wholesale and retail prices in 1913. Also special number containing statistics of births, marriages and deaths in 1912. [Karlsruhe.]

—Memorandum on Unemployment Insurance in Bavaria, with particular reference to Augsburg. Dr. Wolfram. Municipal Statistical Office. [Augsburg.]

—Wages in Municipal Undertakings on April 1st, 1913. [pp. 155.] Hours of Labour in Municipal Undertakings on April 1st, 1913. Federation of Municipal and State Workers. [pp. 61.] [Berlin: Selbstverlag des Verbandes der Gemeinde-und Staatsarbeiter.]

—Wages and Hours of Labour in the German Tanning Industry. Central Federation of German Leather Workers. [Berlin: H. Mahler: pp. 28: price 1s. 1d.]

—Statistical Inquiry relating to Wages and Labour Conditions in Paper Factories in 1912. Federation of German Factory Workers. [Hanover, G. U. H. Meister & Co.: pp. 99.]

—Wages and Labour Conditions in the German Copper Working Trade. Statistics relating to 1912. M. Hecht. Federation of German Copper Workers. [Berlin: J. Saupe: pp. 154: price 1s. 6d.]

—Statistics of the Tariff Office of German Printers for 1912. [Berlin.]

—Hours of Labour and Wages in the Joinery Trade. Federation of German Wood-workers, 1913. [Berlin: pp. 254.]

—Labour Conditions in the Brushmaking Trade. Federation of German Brushmakers, 1913. [Berlin: pp. 70.]

—Methods of Remuneration and Conditions of Labour in Agriculture. By George Schmidt, 1913. [Berlin: Paul Singer: pp. 99.]

—Publications issued in 1913 relating to Labour Questions. Supplement to the Journal "Der Arbeiterfreund." Compiled by P. Schmidt. [Berlin, 1914: pp. 78.]

Austria-Hungary. — Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, February, 1914. Work of labour exchanges in January, new collective agreement in Austrian printing trades. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]



—*Journal of Trade and Industrial Regulations*, No. 1, 1914. Austrian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: Verlag der Manzschon K. K. Hof-, Verlags- und Universitäts Buchhandlung.]

—*Journal of the Austrian Central Statistical Commission*, December, 1913, and January, 1914. Occupations of the people—preliminary results of population census of Austria, December 31st, 1910. [Brünn: F. Irrgang.]

—*Journal of Agricultural Statistics*, February, 1914. Austrian Central Statistical Commission. [Vienna: W. Frick.]

—*Insurance against unemployment—The present position in various countries*. Municipality of Vienna, 1914. [Vienna: pp. 110: price 8d.]

**Italy.**—*Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Monthly series)*, December, 1913. Retail prices in November. [price 3d.] (*Fortnightly series*), March 15th, 1914. Labour disputes in second half of February [price 3d.] *Bulletin of Credit and Thrift*, July-August, 1913. [price 10d.] Rome: Fratelli Treves.]

—*Journal of the Italian Emigration Department*, February, 1914. [Rome: Fratelli Bocca.]

**Belgium.**—*Journal of the Belgian Labour Department*, February 15th and 28th, 1914. Unemployment in 1913 and in January, 1914, retail prices of food on January 31st, labour disputes in January. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d. each part.]

**Holland.**—*Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office*, February 28th, 1914. Employment and labour disputes in January, retail prices of food, etc., in 1913, wages and hours of labour of municipal employees at Amsterdam in 1912. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

—*Investigation into Home Industries in Holland*, Part III.—Textile and Clothing Trades, Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1914. [The Hague: pp. 518.]

—*Statistical Year Book of Amsterdam*, 1913, Part I.—Municipal Statistical Office, 1913. [Amsterdam: Johannes Müller: pp. xxi. + 264: price 3s. 4d.]

**Switzerland.**—*Statistics of Swiss Railways for 1912*. Federal Postal and Railway Department, 1914. [Berne.]

—*Population of Canton of Basle-Ville on December 1st, 1910*, Part I., Dr. O. H. Jenny. Statistical Office of the Canton, 1914. [Basle: C. F. Lendorff: pp. 51 + 36.]

**Denmark.**—*Journal of the Danish Statistical Office*, March, 1914. Unemployment in December, 1913. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag.]

—*Journal of the Danish Workmen's Insurance and of the Unemployment Inspector's Department*, March, 1914. Unemployment in December, 1913. [Hellerup: V. L. Faber.]

**Norway.**—*Draft of Bill to amend Existing Law Relating to Sickness Insurance*. Also recommendations and explanations thereon. June 3rd, 1913. Commercial Department. [Christiania: pp. 141.]

—*Draft of New Clauses relating to Free Midwifery, &c., to be inserted in Bill to amend Sickness Insurance Law*. Also remarks thereon. Department for Social Affairs, &c. October 14th, 1913. [Christiania: pp. 102.]

**Sweden.**—*Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs*. No. 2, 1914. Employment in the fourth quarter of 1913, conciliation and arbitration in 1913, retail prices in 1913 and in January, 1914. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

**Russia.**—*Agricultural Statistics of Russia*. 7th Annual Volume. Contains wages of agricultural labourers. Department of Rural Economy and Agricultural Statistics, 1914. [St. Petersburg: pp. 624.]

**Spain.**—*Journal of the Spanish Labour Department*, February and March, 1914. Retail prices, April to September, 1913, in certain provinces and towns, labour disputes in February, basis of agreement for settlement of Rio Tinto mining strike. [Madrid: D. V. Suárez.]

**Bulgaria.**—*Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department*, January, 1914. Prices of food, &c., and wages of bricklayers, masons, and labourers in December, 1912. February, 1914, ditto in January. [Sofia.]

**Mexico.**—*Journal of the Mexican Labour Department*, November and December, 1913. Employment exchanges, strikes, industrial accidents in October and November, 1913. Secretary for Trade, Immigration and Industry. [Mexico: Imprenta y Fototipia de la Secretaria de Fomento.]

#### CONSULAR REPORTS.

*Consular Reports. Annual Series.* No. 5259. *Vladivostok and District*, 1912. Colonisation, labour, cottage industries, &c. [Cd. 7048-76: pp. 39: price 7d.] No. 5265. *Trade, Finances, &c. of Portugal*, 1912. [Cd. 7048-82: pp. 14: price 1d.] *Miscellaneous Series.* No. 687. *Wine and Fruit Industries of Argentina*. [Cd. 7049-2: pp. 22: price 1½d.]

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

##### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1914.

###### ADMIRALTY.—CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

*Asbestos Goods, Cloth, Fibre, Packing, &c.*—Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., 59½, Southwark St., S.E.; British Asbestos Co., Ltd., 132, Commercial St., E.; Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Guildhall Annexe, 23, King-street, E.C.; Creswells, Ltd., Wellington Mills, Bradford; G. MacLellan & Co., Glasgow Rubber Works, Maryhill, Glasgow; Turner Bros., Ltd., Spottland, Rochdale. *Biscuit, Cabin*—Walker, Harrison & Garthwaites, Ltd., Phoenix Works, Ratcliff Cross, E.; Spillers & Bakers, Ltd., Cardiff; Spratt's Patent, Ltd., 24/25, Fenchurch St., E.C.;

W. G. Clarke & Sons, Thomas St., Limehouse, E. *Boxes, Distributing, Section, Junction, &c.*—Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.; Cantie Switch Co., Ltd., 67, Mount St., Nottingham; Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Cyprus Rd., Bootle, Lancs; Crompton & Co., Ltd., Arc Works, Chelmsford; Edison & Swan & Co., Ltd., Ponder's End, Middlesex; Hawker's, Ltd., The Crescent, Hockley, Birmingham; McGeoch, W., & Co., Ltd., 46, Coventry Rd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Cambridge St., Birmingham; Spagnoletti, Ltd., Goldhawk Works, Goldhawk Rd., W.; Telford Grier & Mackay, Ltd., 16, Carrick St., Glasgow. *Brass Sheets, Naval*—Vivian & Sons, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. *Bronze, Manganese (in ingots)*—The Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., 210, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. *Calico*—Louis Behrens & Sons, 131, Portland St., Manchester; Cottrill & Co., 14, Palace Square, Manchester; Kershaw, Leese & Co., Ltd., India Mill, Stockport; J. Parkyn & Co., 70, Mosley St., Manchester; F. Taylor & Sons, 17, Bloom St., Manchester. *Canvas, Scene*—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin; John Jeffrey & Co., Kirkcaldy; Richards, Ltd., Bradford Works, Aberdeen. *Cocks, Gun Metal and Plated, &c.*—Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., 99, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.; Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Deptford Yard Brass Works, Sunderland; J. Milne & Son, Ltd., Milton House Works, Edinburgh; The Stroud Metal Co., Ltd., Dudbridge, Stroud, Glos.; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Trinity Brass and Copper Works, Hawthorn Avenue, Hull; United Brassfounders & Engineers, Ltd., Holloway Head, Birmingham; Woodhouse & Co., Ltd., Hexthorpe Brass Works, Doncaster, Yorks. *Compasses & Compass Gear, Repair of*—Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Linwood Works, Linwood, Scotland; H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., 59, Fenchurch St., E.C.; Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., 18, Cambridge St., Glasgow; Whyte, Thomson & Co., 96, Hope St., Glasgow. *Cordage*—Belfast Ropeworks Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; Dixon, Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Frost Bros., Ltd., 342, Commercial Rd. East, E.; Wm. Waites, Sons & Atkinson, Philips Park Mills, Manchester; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Universe Works, Birmingham. *Files*—Moses Eadon & Sons, Ltd., President Works, Sheffield; Hobson, Houghton & Co., Ltd., Don Steel Works, Sheffield; Jonas & Colver, Ltd., Continental Steel Works, Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Clyde Steel Works, Sheffield; H. Rossell & Co., Ltd., Waverley Works, Sheffield; T. Turner & Co., Suffolk Works, Sheffield. *Flags, British*—Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C.; Davey & Co., Fenton Rd., King's Cross, Halifax; H. James & Smith, Salmon Lane Wharf, Limehouse, E.; Kirk, Hall & Co., Kidacre St. Works, Leeds; Lane & Neeve, Ltd., Britannia Works, East Ferry Rd., E.; Procter & Cockshaw, 39A, Albion St., Leeds. *Gromets*—H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Goodman St. Works, Summer Hill, Birmingham. *Handkerchiefs, Cotton*—Rivington Mills Co., Irwell Works, Radcliffe. *India Rubber Valves, Washers, Rings, &c.*—Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts; Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Renfrew; C. E. Heinke & Co., 87, Grange Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Irwell & Eastern Rubber Co., Ltd., Mill St., Salford, Manchester; O. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., 22 and 23, Jewin St., E.C.; Midland Rubber Co., Ltd., 89, Ryland St., Birmingham; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., 2, 4 and 6, East Rd., City Rd., N.; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester. *Ironmongery*—John Allen & Sons, Clydesdale Works, Old Hill, Staffs; B. Bladen & Son, Halesowen, near Birmingham; Jukes, Coulson, Stokes & Co., Howards Rd. Ironworks, Plaistow, E.; Fellows Bros., Cradley Heath, Staffs; W. Gilbin, Sen., & Co., Ltd., Wedges Mills, Cannock, Staffs; John Golcher, King's Hill, Wednesbury; John Hill & Sons, Mounting Works, Lye, Stourbridge; G. Hughes & Sons, Temple St. Works, Wolverhampton; W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Brades Steel Works, near Birmingham; A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Heath Town, Wolverhampton; Laird & Son, Irvine, Ayrshire; T. Minion, 4, New John St., Birmingham; S. Lewis & Co., Ltd., Withymoor, near Dudley; Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Vulcan Ironworks, Derby; Leedham & Heaton, Ltd., Armlay Rd. Works, Leeds; Emma Orton, Melbourne Works, Willenhall; H. P. Parkes & Co., Ltd., Tipton Green, Tipton; Pountney & Pitt, Doctor's Piece, Willenhall; J. Truman & Co., Smithfield Passage, Birmingham. *Iron Plate Workers' Wares*—A. J. Austin, Hack St., Deritend, Birmingham; Bradley & Co., Ltd., Albion Works, Bilston; Burney & Co., Ltd., West Ferry Rd., Millwall, E.; Lancaster & Co., Hancock Rd., Bromley-by-Bow, E.; John Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol; D. McDonald & Son, New Park St., Hamilton West, Lanarkshire; Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Pratt Bros., Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; T. Procter & Son, South Shore, Gateshead-on-Tyne; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Albert St. Works, Bilston; The Sheet Iron Workers, Ltd., Mill St., Cradley, Cradley Heath; Walls, Ltd., Fazeley St., Birmingham; Wollescote Galvanizing Co., Nine Locks Works, Brierley Hill, Staffs. *Jars*—F. Brayne & Co., Ltd., Bow Pottery, Bromley-by-Bow, E.; Fulham Pottery and Cheavin Filter Co., Ltd., Fulham, S.W.; Pearson & Co., The Potteries, Whittington Moor, near Chesterfield; G. Skey & Co., Ltd., Midland Goods Station, St. Pancras, N.W. *Lead Sheet and Pipe*—G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., 34, St. John St., West Smithfield, E.C.; Locke, Lancaster, and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., 14, Fenchurch St., E.C. *Leather*—Adams Bros., Raunds, Northants. *Linen Goods*—Thomas Adair & Son, Cookstown, Co. Tyrone; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; J. Boath, Jun., & Co., Forfar; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; J. Gunnung & Son, Ltd., 35, Adelaide St., Belfast; J. Lambert & Co., Ltd., Auchtermuchty, Fife; Leadbetter Bros. & Co., Dundee; W. Lumsden &

Son, Freuchie, Fife; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Moygashel Mills, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone; Thos. MacLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield, Belfast; Robt. Usher & Co., Ltd., Greenhills Factory, Drogheda. *Linen, Table*—J. Shields & Co., Ltd., Wallace Works, Perth. *Milk, Condensed*—Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., 6/8, Eastcheap, E.C.; Fussell & Co., Ltd., 28, Monument St., E.C. *Nails, Copper, &c.*—Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., 153, Camden St., Birmingham; King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd., King's Norton, near Birmingham; D. Powis & Sons, Floodgate St., Birmingham. *Nails, Iron and Steel, and Coopers' Rivets*—D. Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Petershill Rd., Glasgow; Carlyle, Chirm & Co., Ltd., Heathfield Works, Finch Rd., Handsworth, Birmingham; Clyde Nail Co., Ltd., Newton, near Glasgow; Guest, Keen, & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 16, Broad St., Birmingham; W. Galloway & Co., Tyne Nail Works, Gateshead; Harrison & Cook, Princip St., Birmingham; W. Mills & Co., Old Hill, Staffs; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Globe Ironworks, Stalybridge; David Willetts, Ltd., Reliance Works, Cradley Heath, Staffs. *Pins, Split, for Machinery*—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 16, Broad St., Birmingham; T. P. Hawkins & Son, 75, Dean St., Birmingham. *Powder, Cleansing*—J. Riley & Sons, Hapton, Accrington; United Alkali Co., Ltd., 30, James St., Liverpool. *Putty*—Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W.; Colthurst & Harding, Temple Gate, Bristol. *Salt, Fine White*—Stafford Salt & Alkali Co., Ltd., Stafford. *Suet, Refined Beef*—Wiles & Lewis, Ltd., St. Albans. *Tea, Blended*—J. Travers & Sons, Ltd., 119, Cannon St., E.C.; Peak Bros. & Winch, Ltd., Peak House, Eastcheap, E.C.; Tower Tea, Ltd., 71, Eastcheap, E.C.; Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., Goulston St., Aldgate East, E.; British & Bennington's Tea Trading Association, Ltd., 118, Southwark St., S.E. *Voice Piping & Gear*—Interlock Metal Hose Co., River Park Rd., Wood Green, N.; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex. *Wire*—T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakmoor, Staffs; W. Cooper & Goode, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., Hay Mills, nr. Birmingham; J. Rigby & Sons, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; D. F. Taylor & Co., Ltd., New Hall Works, George St., Birmingham. *Worsted*—Fielding & Johnson, Leicester; R. Poppleton & Sons, Ltd., Horbury, nr. Wakefield; Harrap Bros., Alverthorpe, Wakefield. *Zinc Angles, Nails, Sheets, Sheathing, and Slabs*—G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., Woolwich Rd., London, S.E.; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., 14, Fenchurch St., E.C.; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., Wenlock Rd., N.

#### ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Buckets for Dredger, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham*—Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Phoenix Works, Paisley. *Timber, Planks, &c. for H.M. Dockyard, Devonport*—Plymouth & Oreston Timber Co., Ltd., Sutton Rd., Plymouth.

#### WORKS SERVICE.

*New Wireless Telegraph Station at Lerwick*—G. Hall, Back Hilton Rd., Edinburgh.

#### WAR OFFICE.

*Badges, Metal*—Bent & Parker, Ltd., Northwood St., Birmingham; W. J. Buckley, 209-211, Brearley St., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Portland St., Birmingham; W. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Graham St. Works, Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brearley St., Birmingham. *Basins, Washing*—Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Camden St., Birmingham. *Bedsteads*—T. Smith & Sons of Salford, Ltd., Birmingham. *Bicycles*—Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham. *Bicycle Parts*—C. J. Adie & Nephew, 156, Warstone Lane, Birmingham; Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham, and Redditch; J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Great Charles St., Birmingham; W. Deakin & Co., George St. Parade, Birmingham; Endless Rim Co., Ltd., Grange Rd., Selly Oak, Birmingham; Lombard Rim & Tube Co., Lombard St., Birmingham; Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Great King St., Birmingham; Midland Rubber Co., Ltd., 89, Ryland St., Birmingham. *Blankets*—D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; T. Lee & Sons, Bank Top Mills, Dewsbury; A. Preston & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury. *Boots*—Unity Co-operative Society, Ltd., High St., Ringstead, near Thrapston. *Bottles, Water*—Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd., Stourport, Worcestershire; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. *Braces*—G. Aked, Warley St., Halifax; W. Blenkiron & Son, 40, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; F. W. Duerdth, 79, High St., Chesham. *Broom Heads*—Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, Woodville Rd., Harborne, Birmingham; Blind Employment Factory, 246, &c., Waterloo Rd., S.E.; Incorporated Association for the Welfare of the Blind, 253, Tottenham Court Rd., W.; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Bancroft Brush Works, Mile End, E.; Royal Institution for the Blind, Bradford; Royal Midland Institution for the Blind, Chaucer St., Nottingham; Royal Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Albion St., Leeds. *Brushes*—J. Avons & Sons, Ltd., Castle Court Factory, Trowbridge; Wm. Cleghorn & Son, Walsall; Crowden & Garrod, Ltd., 12, Lant St., S.E.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Rd., E.C., and Hemel Hempstead, Herts; John Mason & Sons, Acton Green, Chiswick, W.; S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Wymondham, Norfolk; Alexander Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard St., S.E.; James Root & Son, Roman Rd., New Southgate, N.; Titterton & Howard, Albion Works, Dalston Lane, Hackney, N.E.; United Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Albion St., Leeds; Vale & Bradnack, Green Lane,

Walsall; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Bristol and Stonehouse, Glos. *Canvas, &c.*—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Arbroath; J. Boath, Jun., & Co., Forfar; Cox Bros, Ltd., Lochae, N.B.; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; D. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth, Perthshire. *Casks, Vat*—J. R. Harper & Co., 85, Gill St., Limehouse, E.; W. Ryan & Co., Imperial St., Bromley-by-Bow, E.; Tyson & Co., British St., Millwall, E. *Candles, Sterilizing*—Slack & Brownlow, Abbey Hey, Gorton. *Cloths, Glass, &c.*—J. S. Brown & Sons, Ltd., Lower Lodge, Ardoyne, Belfast; D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin, N.B.; Hay & Robertson, Ltd., Dunfermline; J. Lambert & Co., Ltd., Auchtermuchty; J. Mathewson & Son, Ltd., Bothwell Works, Dunfermline. *Combs*—Aberdeen Comb Works Co., Ltd., Aberdeen. *Compasses, Prismatic, &c.*—F. Darton & Co., 142, St. John St., E.C.; J. J. Hicks, 8, Hatton Garden, E.C.; H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Forest Gate, E.; Short & Mason, Ltd., Aneroid Works, Walthamstow, N.E.; Troughton & Simms, Charlton, S.E.; E. R. Watts & Son, 123, Camberwell Rd., S.E. *Composition and Fluid, Boiler (Term Contract)*—J. Harris, Armstrong Gardens, Charlton, S.E. *Cordage, &c.*—Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Teams, Gateshead; Edinburgh Roperie & Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Frost Bros., Ltd., 342, Commercial Rd., E.; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Universe Works, Millwall, E. *Curtains and Netting, Mosquito*—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; Hancock & James, Heathcote St., Nottingham; Heymann & Alexander, Nottingham; A. C. Pearce & Co., 14, Pilcher Gate, Nottingham. *Dishes, Meat, &c.*—Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Cambrian Works, Llanelly. *Drawers, Cotton*—Atkins Bros., Hinckley; G. Braund, Ltd., 10, Woodgate, Loughborough; J. Clarke & Co., Spout Lane, Arnold, Notts; W. B. Columbine, Victoria Mills, Kimberley, near Nottingham; J. & R. Morley, Nottingham, and Heanor, Derbyshire; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough. *Emery Cloth, &c.*—Thos. Goldsworthy & Sons, Britannia Emery Mills, Hulme, Manchester; London Emery Works Co., Park, Tottenham, N.; J. G. Naylor & Co., Curruthers St., Manchester. *Equipment, Web*—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Grange Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., Imperial Works, Fountayne Rd., Broad Lane, Tottenham, N.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, Quorn, and Mill St., Loughborough. *Flannel*—J. Bradbury & Co., Alexandra and Giles Mills, Uppermill, Yorks; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Valley Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Radcliffe & Co., Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons, Buckley Mills and Calliards Mill, Rochdale. *Furniture*—Edward Atkin, Church Row, Birmingham; Atkinson & Co., Ltd., 11, &c., Addington St., York Rd., Lambeth, S.E.; Barnstaple Cabinet Co., Newport Rd., Barnstaple; Wm. Bartlett & Son, High Wycombe; A. Blain & Son, 23, Atherton St., and 35, Paradise St., Liverpool; Brew & Fountain, 7A, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.; Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, Lambeth, S.E.; Imperial Cabinet Co., Ltd., Weelsby St., Grimsby; G. A. Large & Son, Jubilee Rd., High Wycombe; Sadgrove & Co., Chadwell Heath, Essex, &c.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Samuel Snawdon, Yealmpton, Devon; Stokes & Holt, Ltd., Foxon St., Leicester; Stratford & Brion, West End Rd., High Wycombe; Thonet Bros., 82, Great Eastern St., E.C. *Galvanized Ware*—Hill & Boaler, Lye, Stourbridge; George Hill (The Hayes Galvanized Iron Works), Ltd., Lye, Stourbridge; Pratt Bros., Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Sheet Iron Workers, Ltd., Mill St., Cradley, Cradley Heath; Walls, Ltd., River St., Birmingham; Wollescote Galvanizing Co., Vine Locks Works, Brierley Hill. *Gauntlets and Gloves, Leather*—F. Bryan, Woodstock and Worcester; H. K. Money & Sons, Woodstock; R. & J. Pullman, Ltd., Woodstock. *Gloves, Worsted*—Allen & Bastick, 29, Newark St., Leicester and Sibley; A. Yates & Co., Millstone Lane, Leicester and Swan St., Sibley. *Heliographs, &c.*—W. Otway & Co., Ltd., Orion Works, Ealing, W. *Hides*—Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; W. R. Shaw & Son, Ltd., The Tannery, Market Harborough. *Hollow-ware*—Hill Top Foundry Co., West Bromwich, Staffs; G. W. Pearce & Sons, Ltd., "London" Works, Chester St., Birmingham; Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Albert St. Works, Bilston; Jos. & Jesse Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich, Staffs. *Hosiery, Woolen*—A. Baum, Ltd., 25, Southgate St., Leicester; N. Corah & Sons, St. Margaret's Works, Leicester; F. W. Harmer & Co., Norwich; J. & R. Morley, Oxford St., Leicester; T. Morley & Son, Highcross St., Leicester; J. Pick & Sons, 11, Wimbledon St., Leicester; H. W. Plant & Co., 39, Welford Rd., Leicester; Pool, Lorrimer & Taberner, Foleshill, Coventry; R. Rowley & Co., Ltd., Leicester and Fleckney; S. Smith, 18A, King Richards Rd., Leicester; Stevenson & Co., Regent St., Newtownards; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester; F. & E. Tarratt, Watling St., Leicester; Toller & Lankester, Jarrom St., Leicester, and Broughton Astley; Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester and Broughton Astley; Woodford & Wormleighton, Watling St., Leicester; Wooding & Teasdale, Fleckney; A. Yates & Co., Millstone Lane, Leicester. *Kettles, Camp*—Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Camden St., Birmingham; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Rea St., Birmingham; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. *Knives, Clasp*—John Clarke & Son, Ltd., Mowbray Works, Mowbray St., Sheffield; Arthur Ibbitt, 23, Carver St., Sheffield; Frank Mills & Co., Ltd., Hanover Works, Division St., Sheffield. *Knives and Forks*—Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Milton Works, Sheffield; Boswell, Hatfield & Co., Ltd., Hawk Works, Mary St., Sheffield; Henry S. Carr & Sons, Ltd.,



Sheffield; Joseph Fenton & Sons, Eyre St., Sheffield; H. Fisher & Co., Trafalgar Works, Sheffield; Francis Greaves & Sons, Radford Works, Sheffield; Gregory Bros., Exchange Works, Egerton St., Sheffield; Irish Cutlery Manufg. Co., Ltd., 17, Merchants Quay, Dublin; H. G. Long & Co. (1911), Ltd., New Halamshire Works, Sheffield; Maleham & Yeomans, Bowden St., Sheffield; Frank Mills & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Turner & Co., Suffolk Works, Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Sheffield; John Wigfall & Co., Granville Works, Sheffield; Thomas Wilson, Granville St., Sheffield. *Laces, Leather (Term Contract)*.—T. H. Haagen, Son & Co., Horselydown Lane, Tower Bridge, S.E. *Lamps and Parts*.—Howes & Burley, Ltd., Holloway Rd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Ltd., Cambridge St., Birmingham; Reform Lighting Co., Ltd., 154, Bermondsey St., S.E.; Sherwoods, Ltd., 44/50, Granville St., Birmingham. *Linoleum*.—Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Linoleum Mfg. Co., Ltd., 6, Old Bailey, E.C., and Staines; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; M. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Northallerton. *Lorries, Motor*.—Clayton & Co., Huddersfield, Ltd., Union Works, Huddersfield; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Lancs.; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants; Walker Bros. (Wigan), Ltd., Pagefield Iron Works, Wigan. *Moquette, etc.*—Atkinson & Co., Ltd., 11, Addington St., S.E.; J. A. Wood, Ltd., Mount St. Mill, Harpurhey, Manchester; Wylie & Lochhead, Ltd., Mitchell St., Glasgow. *Nails, Horse-Shoe*.—Capewell Horse Nail Co., Ltd., Hadley, near Wellington, Salop; Mustad Manufacturing Co., Portishead, near Bristol. *Oil, Linseed*.—Palmer & Co., Ltd., Stratford, E.C.; Youngusband, Barnes & Co., Lower King and Queen Wharf, Rotherhithe, S.E. *Oil, Rangoon*.—Price's Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent. *Paint, White Lead*.—Brimson Lead Co., Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex. *Pegs, Picketing*.—East & Son, Berkhamsted. *Ropes, Heel*.—Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; Edward Jones, 145 and 147, Camden St., Birmingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Bath Row, Birmingham and Wisemore, Walsall. *Serge*.—H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Broom Mills, Farsley, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Washpit Mills and Bridge Mills, Holmfirth. *Sheets, Cotton*.—J. Parkyn & Co., Todmorden and Manchester; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Heapey, Lancs; Rose, Hewitt & Co., 10, Minshull St., Manchester. *Sheets, Linen*.—R. Bucktoft & Son, Hunslet, Leeds; Don Bros., Buist & Co., Ltd., St. James Rd., Forfar; D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin; J. Jeffrey & Co., Kirkcaldy; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie and Kirkcaldy; T. Maclaren & Sons, Rosslyn St., Kirkcaldy; W. Thomson & Son, East Bank Works, Strathmiglo. *Shoes, Horse*.—British and Colonial Horse Shoe and Machine Co., Ltd., Walsall, Staffs; Wm. Cooke & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; John Golcher, Kings Hill, Wednesbury; W. H. Tildesley, Bow St., Willenhall; Vaughan Bros., Eagle Works, Willenhall. *Soap*.—Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Stoneferry, Hull. *Stockings and Socks*.—T. Morley & Son, Leicester; Stevenson & Co., Newtownards; H. Bates & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley; J. Glazebrook & Co., Countesthorpe, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester; D. & H. McDevitt, Leicester and Glenbriens. *Structural Steel, etc.*—Braithwaite & Kirk, 36, Lime St., E.C. *Tallow*.—Grindley & Co., Ltd., Poplar, E. *Tartan*.—H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks; A. L. Cochran & Bros., Ltd., Netherdale, Galashiels; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; R. Noble & Co., Glebe Mills, Hawick; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Washpit Mills and Bridge Mills, Holmfirth. *Tinware*.—Bartlett & Digby, 66, Blackfriars Rd., S.E.; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., 153/161, Camden St., Birmingham; H. Cresser, 97, Irving St., Birmingham; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Birmingham; Haynes Bros., Gervase St., Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Francis Hill, Belmont Row, Birmingham; Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. *Towels, hand*.—Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; W. M. Christy & Sons, Ltd., Fairfield Mills, Droydsden, Manchester; Isherwood Bros. of Radcliffe, Ltd., Radcliffe; W. R. Lee, Hooley Bridge, Heywood, Lancs. *Wagons, ambulance*.—Bristol Wagon and Carriage Works Co., Ltd., Lawrence Hill, Bristol. *Waste, cotton*.—Midland Waste Mfg. Co., Oxford St., Long Eaton; Spencer & Curedale, Ltd., Bury Ground Works, Bury. *Wick (Term Contract)*.—Morgan Crossley & Co., Ltd., Ducie Mills, Miles Plating, Manchester. *Woodware*.—Brownlee & Co., Ltd., City Saw Mills, Glasgow; East & Son, Berkhamsted; Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts; Imperial Cabinet Co., Ltd., Wellington Works, Weelsby St., Grimsby; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; J. Watt Torrance & Co., Woolwich; Vickers, Ltd., Dartford. *Works Services*.—Boring, near Marsh House, Orfordness—Duke & Ockenden, Ltd., Ferry Wharf, Littlehampton. *Drainage, Latrines, Roads, etc.*, Montrose.—Watson & Sons, 53, Caledonian Rd., Perth. *Erection of Aeroplane Sheds, Farnborough*.—W. Harbrow, South Bermondsey Station, S.E. *Erection of Canteen Establishment, Rainham*.—Pavitt Bros., Aveley, Purfleet. *Erection of Officers' Mess and Quarters, Connaught Barracks, Dover*.—G. Lewis & Sons, Widred Rd., Dover. *Erection of Officers' Quarters, Farnborough*.—G. Kemp & Co., Elms Rd., Aldershot. *Erection of Reception Station, Dunbar*.—G. Cunningham, Stanley Villa, Dunbar. *Erection of Stables at Trawsfynydd Camp*.—A. Lloyd, 46, Mandeville St., Walton, Liverpool. *Erection of Warrant Officers' Quarter, Netley*.—E. Willcox, 72, High St., Fareham. *Installation of Cooking Apparatus, Crown-*

hill Barracks, Plymouth.—E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., 3, Monument St., E.C. *Installation of Heating Apparatus, Aeroplane Sheds, Montrose*.—Mackenzie & Moncur, Balcarres St., Edinburgh. *Maintenance and Repair of W.D. Buildings at*—London, C. P. Roberts, Ltd., 133, St. Paul's Rd., Highbury; Windsor, F. R. Hipperson, Northumberland St., Norwich; Purfleet and Rainham, Pavitt Bros., Aveley, Purfleet; Aldershot South, J. Crockerell, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot; Aldershot North, J. Crockerell, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot; Blackdown and Deepcut, J. Durrant, 313, Somers Rd., N. Fratton, Portsmouth; Bordon, J. Durrant, 313, Somers Rd., N. Fratton, Portsmouth; Woking, J. Durrant, 313, Somers Rd., N. Fratton, Portsmouth; Longmoor, G. Bicknell, Lemon Grove, Whitehill, Bordon; Sandhurst, E. C. Hughes, Albion Works, Wokingham; Portsmouth, J. Durrant, 313, Somers Rd., N. Fratton, Portsmouth; Stokes Bay, J. Hunt, South Wharf, Cleveland Rd., Gosport; Hurst Castle, G. Peacock, 56, Old Rd. West, Gravesend; Freshwater, W. & H. Simmonds, Cambridge Villa, Brading, I. of W.; Sandown, W. & H. Simmonds, Cambridge Villa, Brading, I. of W.; Salisbury Plain, Eastern, E. C. Hughes, Albion Works, Wokingham; Salisbury Plain, Northern, W. E. Chivers & Sons, 29, Sheep St., Devizes; Salisbury Plain, Southern, Wakeham & Sons, Friary Yard, Tot-hill, Plymouth; Bodmin, J. Buscombe & Sons, 22, Fore St., Bodmin; Falmouth, J. Buscombe & Sons, 22, Fore St., Bodmin; Plymouth, Devonport, &c., J. Crockerell, Richmond Walk, Devonport; Plymouth, Bull Point, &c., F. W. Dawson, Belair Rd., Peverell, Plymouth; Plymouth, East and West Defence, A. Carkeek, Penventon, Redruth; Newcastle, G. R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks; Tynemouth, G. R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks; Richmond, G. R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks; Hartlepool, G. H. Lee, 1, Friarage Gardens, Hartlepool; South Gare, G. H. Lee, 1, Friarage Gardens, Hartlepool; Barnard Castle, C. Hedley, 17, Galgate, Barnard Castle; Derby, E. Stone & Sons, Old Normanton, Derby; Lincoln, C. A. Fairchild, 2, Burton Rd., Lincoln; Melton Mowbray, F. D. Goodwin, 2, School Gardens, Melton Mowbray; Newark, F. Duke, 43, Victoria St., Newark; Pontefract, T. Carr, 55, New Crown St., Halifax; Scarborough, T. Carr, 55, New Crown St., Halifax; Beverley, T. Carr, 55, New Crown St., Halifax; Strensall, T. Carr, 55, New Crown St., Halifax; Selby, J. Backhouse, 101, Gouthorp St., Selby; Sheffield, E. Pickard, 100, Langsett Avenue, Walsley, Sheffield; Halifax, T. W. Dodgson, High Rd. Well, Halifax; Leeds, T. W. Dodgson, High Rd. Well, Halifax; York, A. Robinson, Woodbine Works, Idle, Bradford. *Overhead Conductors and Supports for Electricity Supply, Netheravon*.—G. E. Taylor, 8, Bush Lane, E.C. *Sewage Disposal Works, at Curragh Camp*.—Fleming Bros., Naas. *Steelwork for Shed at Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnborough*.—J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

*Alternators*.—Electric Construction Co., 9, New Broad St., E.C. *Angles, etc., Mild Steel*.—P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., 129, Trongate, Glasgow. *Angles and Joists*.—Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. *Boiler, Loco*.—Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds. *Boots*.—Pocock Bros., 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. *Buffers, etc.*—Bristol Wagon and Carriage Works Co., Ltd., Lawrence Hill, Bristol. *Canvas Packs for Concrete*.—Lane & Neve, East Ferry Rd., E. *Cement*.—Assoc. Portland Cement Mfrs., Ltd., 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; British Portland Cement Mfrs., Ltd., 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; Martin, Earle & Co., Ltd., London House, Crutched Friars, E.C. *Clothing*.—Pipe & McGill, 27, Maiden Lane, W.C.; D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill. *Compressor, etc., Air*.—Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., 9, Bridge St., Westminster, S.W. *Covers, Wagon*.—McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., 7, Victoria St., S.W. *Cycles, Motor*.—Phelon & Moore, Ltd., Cleckheaton, Yorkshire. *Engine, Fire*.—Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., Greenwich Rd., S.E. *Engines, etc., Gas*.—National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., 75a, Queen Victoria St., E.C. *Engines, Traction*.—Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester. *Fencing, C.I.*, &c.—A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., 31, Budge Row, E.C. *Fittings, Permanent Way*.—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 66, Canon St., E.C. *Girders*.—Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Ltd., Brunswick Ironworks, Wednesbury. *Instruments, etc., Staff*.—Railway Signal Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. *Ironwork*.—Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., 5, Victoria St., S.W. *Ironwork for Trailers*.—Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester. *Jerseys*.—Toller & Lankester, Jarrow St., Leicester. *Joinery*.—J. Rawlinson & Sons, Garston, Liverpool. *Joists, etc., Steel*.—P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., 129, Trongate, Glasgow. *Lathes*.—Craven Bros., Ltd., Vauxhall Ironworks, Manchester. *Loco. Spares*.—North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Springburn, Glasgow. *Machine, Drilling*.—Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. *Machines, Punching, etc.*—Kendall & Gent, Ltd., Victoria Works, Belle Vue, Hyde Rd., Manchester. *Machine, Composing*.—Linotype and Machinery Co., Ltd., 188, Fleet St., E.C. *Metal, Expanded*.—Walls, Ltd., Crown Galvanizing Works, Birmingham. *Motor, Petrol*.—Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., Greenwich Rd., S.E. *Oils, Lubricating*.—C. C. Wakefield & Co., Cheap-side, E.C. *Paints*.—W. Carson & Sons, Battersea, S.W. *Pipes, Cast Iron*.—Holwell Iron Co., Ltd., Asfordby, near Melton Mowbray; Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley Ironworks, near Chesterfield. *Pipes, W.I., and Fittings*.—Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C. *Poles, etc.*—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. *Poles, Telegraph*.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent. *Powder, Blasting*.—Kynoch, Ltd., Lion Works, Birmingham. *Rails and Fishplates, etc.*—Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 66, Cannon St., E.C. *Rock Cutter*.—Lobnitz & Co., Ltd., Renfrew, N.B.

*Rods, Stay*.—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. *Rollers, Steam*.—Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester. *Sheets, Steel, Galv., Corr., etc.*—J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol; Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Mersey Iron Works, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire. *Signalling Materials*.—Tyer & Co., Ltd., 16, Ashwin St., Dalston, N.E. *Sleepers and Keys*.—Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough. *Steel, Tool and Spring*.—J. H. Andrews & Co., Ltd., Toledo Steel Works, Sheffield. *Steel and Ironwork*.—Braithwaite & Kirk, Crown Bridge Works, West Bromwich; F. Morton & Co., Ltd., 17, Victoria St., S.W. *Steel Plates, Ship*.—P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., 129, Trongate, Glasgow. *Switchboard*.—British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., 88, Cannon St., E.C. *Tank, Cast Iron*.—Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd., 106, Cannon St., E.C. *Tarco*.—R. S. Clare & Co., Stanhope St., Liverpool. *Telephone Material*.—F. Smith & Co., Caledonia Works, Halifax. *Telephone Material*.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent. *Tubes, Steel*.—Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C. *Tua, Iron T.S.*—Ritchie, Graham & Milne, Whiteinch, Glasgow. *Wagons*.—Gloucester Rly. Carr. and Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester. *Wheels and Axles*.—Owen & Dyson, Ltd., Rother Ironworks, Rotherham. *Wire, Galv. Iron Stay*.—Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., 17, Lime St., E.C.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

*Papers of Various Descriptions*.—J. Allen & Sons (Ivybridge), Ltd., Stowford Mills, Ivybridge; J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., Kings Norton, Birmingham; J. Batchelor & Sons, Ltd., Ford Mill, Ashford, Kent; Brown, Stewart & Co., Ltd., Dalmanock & Overton Mills, Glasgow; H. Bruce & Sons, Ltd., Kenleith Mill, Currie, N.B.; E. Collins & Son, Kelvindale Mill, Maryhill, Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik, N.B.; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat & Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Burnside Mills, Kendal; C. Davidson & Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen and Manchester; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Kettlebrook Mill, Tamworth; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele Works, Cullompton; Hollingworth & Co., Turkey Mill, Maidstone; Ilford Paper Mills Co., Ilford; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; A. E. Reed & Co., Ltd., Dartford; Reed & Smith, Ltd., Silverton Mills, Cullompton; St. Neot's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots, Hunts.; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Rye Mills, High Wycombe, and Hawley Mills, Dartford; Towgood & Beckwith, Ltd., Usk Mill, Crickhowell; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Furness Mills, Ulverston; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Glory Mill, Woburn; J. Wild & Sons, Ltd., Radcliff Mill, Manchester.

*Printing, Binding, etc.*—Account Book Binding Contracts, 1914: Division I., J. Rissen, Ltd., Clerkenwell House, Clerkenwell Green, E.C.; Division II., Waterloo & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.; Divisions III., V., VI. and IX.—McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., London and Wolverton. Division IV.—Waterloo Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Upper Thames St., E.C.; Division VII.—Willmott & Sons, Ltd. 52/56, Bartholomew Close, E.C. Division VIII.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery Av., E.C.—Division X.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., London and Tonbridge. Division XI.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., Southwark, S.E. Binding 45,000 copies of "Manual of Military Law, 1914."—A. Straker & Son, Smith Bros., Ltd., Wheatsteeff Works, Carmelite St., E.C., and Ivy Works, 154, Clapham Park Rd., S.W. Printing the "Post Office Guide for Birmingham and District."—White and Pike, Ltd., 34, Moor St., Birmingham. Printing certain Volumes of Evidence, &c., for Royal Commission on Public Services in India.—Darling and Son, Ltd., 11/17 Hare St., Bethnal Green, E., and J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., Suffolk Lane, E.C. Printing, &c., 500 copies "Abridgments of Specifications."—Darling & Son, Ltd., 34/40, Bacon St., and 11/17, Hare St., E. Printing, &c., 500,000 Insurance Contribution Books and 5,661,000 Insurance Contribution Cards.—Barclay & Fry, Ltd., Southwark, S.E. Printing, &c., 500,000 Insurance Contribution Books.—R. Clay & Sons, Ltd., Brunswick St., S.E. Printing, &c., 500,000 Insurance Contribution Books.—Electrician Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., 1/3, Salisbury Court, E.C. Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Insurance Contribution Books.—L. Upcott Gill & Son, Ltd., London and County Works, Drury Lane, W.C. Printing, &c., 9,000,000 Insurance Contribution Books and 11,055,000 Insurance Contribution Cards.—Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Printing, &c., 200,000 Insurance Contribution Cards.—J. Horn, Ltd., 149, Howard St., Glasgow. Printing, &c., 500,000 Insurance Contribution Books, G. S. Ikin, 13, Fold St., Bolton. Printing, &c., 700,000 Insurance Contribution Cards, Maclure Macdonald & Co., 2, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow. Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Insurance Contribution Books, McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., St. Thomas St., S.E., and Cardington St., N.W. Printing, &c., 1,350,000 Insurance Contribution Cards, Millington & Sons (1908), Ltd., Broad Lane, S. Tottenham, N. Printing, &c., 1,400,000 Insurance Contribution Cards.—Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Tanfield, Edinburgh. Printing, &c., 1,500,000 Insurance Contribution Books.—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. Printing, &c., 100,000 pamphlets, "Some Facts about the Army."—Gale & Polden, Ltd., Aldershot. Printing, Binding, &c., 40,000 "Workman's Diary T. E." Ruling, Binding, &c., 4,000 books "D. 192." 600 books "Dimension Books," 1,700 "Engineer's Pocket Book," 3,250 Memo Books, 1,000 Metallic Note Books, Ruling, printing, binding, &c., 600 books "M. No. 1001," 1,000 books "Postmasters No. 1007," 1,500 books "S. 1151." Supplying 7,000 Millboards 6½ in. by 4 in., 3,000 Millboards (split), 13½ in. by 8½ in., 625 portfolios, 900 spring portfolios, Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. Ruling and Binding 50,000 Memo Slip Books, Ruling, Printing and Binding 3,500 books "Postmaster's No. 1093 and 1094."—Fenner,

Appleton & Co., Ltd., 77, St. John St., E.C. Ruling, Printing and Binding, 3,000 "Incident Book No. 265."—T. Hooley & Co., Ltd., Stockport. Ruling, Printing and Binding 1,500 books "S. 71B," 1,400 books "S. 252," 700 books "S. 388," 5,000 books "S. 467," 2,000 books "T.E. No. 520," 2,000 books "Army Book 275," 2,000 books "England No. 4," 1,500 books "List of Registered Articles," 1,200 books "Postmasters No. 1083," 1,000 books "Postmasters No. 1114"; supplying 3,400 books "S. 247," 10,000 books "Naval Savings Bank Pass Book," 20,000 Cloth Cases, 9 in. by 8½ in., 2,000 Portfolios.—McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Ruling, printing and binding 4,000 books "Agricultural Statistics, 1914."—A. Thom & Co., Ltd., Middle Abbey St., Dublin. Ruling, printing and binding 500 books "Record of Tide Pole Readings"; supplying 1,000 Portfolios.—J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., Suffolk Lane, E.C. Ruling, printing and binding 1,500 "Pension Order Book," 1,200 "Ships Rotation Books No. 238."—Whitmore, Ltd., 151, Edmund St., Birmingham. Ruling, printing and binding 7,000 "Army Book 193," 850 books "S. 560," 1,700 books "Telegraph Message"; supplying 1,000 Portfolios.—Willmott & Sons, Ltd., 52-56, Bartholomew Close, E.C. Supplying 3,100 Strawboard Boxes.—Macvinn & Cameron, Ltd., Bowersburn Works, Leith. *Stores and Miscellaneous*.—India Rubber Stamps.—H. Savage, 96 and 98, Old St., E.C. India Tags.—M. Cunningham & Co., 406a, Bury New Rd., Prestwich; H. Wheeler & Co., 107/113, London Rd., and 2, Chesterton Terrace, Plaistow, E. Paper Fasteners.—H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Goodman St., Birmingham. Parchments of various descriptions.—H. Gibbs & Son, Mitcham, Surrey. Triplex and Pasteboards of various descriptions.—J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Apsley and Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead; Smith & McLaurin, Ltd., Cartside Mills, Millikenpark, N.B.; J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., Red Cross St., S.E.

## INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

*Antimony*.—J. J. Pratt & Son, 79, Queen St., E.C. *Axles*.—Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield. *Barley*.—J. Strachan & Sons, Aberdeen. *Brass, etc., Sheets*.—Elliott's Metal Co., Selly Oak, Birmingham. *Cables*.—London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, E.C. *Camp Kettles*.—Orme, Evans & Co., Wolverhampton. *Canvas*.—Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Baxter Bros., Dundee; Corsar & Sons, Arbroath; A. McGregor & Co., 21, Lawrence Lane, E.C. *Carriages*.—Gloucester Ry. Car., &c., Co., Gloucester; Metropolitan Ry. Car., &c., Co., Saitley, Birmingham. *Casks (Running Contracts)*.—T. Davis, 25, Hamilton St., Deptford, S.E.; W. Ryan & Co., Imperial St., Bromley-by-Bow. *Chicken Essence*.—Brand & Co., S. Lambeth Rd., S.W. *Cloth*.—J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford. *Compositions*.—Suter, Hartmann & Rahtjens Comp. Co., 18, Billiter St., E.C. *Copper, etc.*—Delta Metal Co., E. Greenwich. *Copper Plates*.—Williams, Foster & Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons, Leadenhall Buildings, E.C. *Cotton*.—E. Spinner & Co., Albert Sq., Manchester. *Crane Locomotives*.—Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows. *Crucibles*.—Morgan Crucible Co., Battersea, S.W. *Diaphragms*.—T. Cooke & Son, York. *Electric Plant*.—Gilbert Gilkes & Co., Kendal. *Engines*.—J. Simpson & Co., 153, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough. *Fagots (Running Contract)*.—W. Bowen, Halstead, Sevenoaks. *Furnace*.—Morgan Crucible Co., Battersea. *Hessian (Running Contract)*.—T. Briggs (London), 2, Budge Row, E.C. *Insulators, etc.*—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. *Iron, Pig*.—W. Baird & Co., Glasgow. *Iron, Fire Bar*.—Darlington Rolling Mills Co., Darlington. *Lathe*.—Dean, Smith & Grace, Keighley. *Lead Sheet*.—Locke, Lancaster, and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, 14, Fenchurch St., E.C. *Lifter*.—Bretts Patent Lifter Co., Coventry. *Lines and Twines (Running Contracts)*.—I. N. Lyons, 5, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; J. & E. Wright, Universe Works, Birmingham. *Locomotives*.—Hudswell, Clarke & Co., Leeds; North British Locomotive Co., Glasgow. *Messengers' Clothing*.—Hobson & Sons, Lexington St., W. *Nails*.—J. Stone & Co., Deptford, S.E. *Oil, Lubricating (Running Contract)*.—J. L. Wade & Co., Nine Elms Lane, Vauxhall. *Packing*.—Turner Bros., Spotland, Rochdale. *Panel Plates*.—Smith & McLean, Gartoch, Glasgow. *Paper, Waterproof (Running Contract)*.—T. Briggs (London), 2, Budge Row, E.C. *Paper, Corrugated (Running Contract)*.—The Thompson & Norris Mfg. Co., Warple Way, Uxbridge Rd., W. *Pumping Plant*.—J. Simpson & Co., 153, Queen Victoria St., E.C. *Railway Track*.—R. Hudson, Gildersome, Leeds. *Rollers*.—Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough; Ruston, Proctor & Co., Lincoln. *Serge*.—J. Casson, Elland. *Solder*.—E. Austin & Sons, Berkshire Rd., Hackney Wick, N.E. *Sounders*.—Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Lennox House, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C. *Steel, Flat, and Plates*.—Steel Co. of Scotland, Glasgow. *Steel, Flat*.—Steel, Peech & Tozer, Sheffield; Watson, Saville & Co., Sheffield. *Steel, Sheets*.—J. Lysaght, Ltd., 36, Gracechurch St., E.C. *Steel, Angles*.—Lilleshall Co., Shifnal, Shropshire. *Tables, etc.*—Arnold & Sons, Giltspur St., E.C. *Tartan*.—D. Ballantyne & Co., Peebles. *Tin Linings (Running Contract)*.—Haynes Bros., Gervase St., Old Kent Rd., S.E. *Tin Cylinders (Running Contract)*.—E. S. Snell, Great Prescott St., Goodman Fields, E. *Tubes, Steel*.—Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow. *Tubes, Brass*.—Elliott's Metal Co., Selly Oak, Birmingham. *Tubes, Boiler*.—Weldless Steel Tube Co., Birmingham. *Tubing*.—Muntz's Metal Co., French Walls, Birmingham. *Type*.—Caslon & Co., Chiswell St., E.C. *Tyres*.—Steel, Peech & Tozer, Sheffield. *Varnish*.—R. I. Clark & Co., West Ham Abbey, E. *Wheels and Axles*.—Owen & Dyson, Rotherham. *Wire, Copper*.—F. Smith & Co., Salford, Manchester; Shropshire Iron Co.,



Hadley, Shropshire; T. Bolton & Sons, Oakamoor, Staffs; Callenders Cable, &c., Co., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. *Wire, Iron.*—Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough; White Cross Co., Warrington; Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Shropshire. *Wood Wool (Running Contract).*—City of London Wood Wool Co., Hackney Wick.

## POST OFFICE.

*Apparatus, Protective.*—British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. *Apparatus, Telephonic.*—Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Leyton, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., Cricklewood, N.W.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. *Arms, Wood.*—British Australian Timber Co., Ltd., Burt's Wharf, Silverton, E. *Blocks, Wood.*—Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Rotherhithe, S.E. *Boxes, Battery.*—British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts. *Cable, Submarine.*—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E. *Cable, Telephonic.*—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire, and Prescott; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Leyton, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. *Insulators.*—Bullers, Ltd., Hanley, Staffs; Doultton & Co., Ltd., Burslem. *Ironwork.*—Butlin, T., & Co., Ltd., Wellingborough; Elwell, J., Ltd., Birmingham; Finedon Foundry Co., Finedon, Northants; Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Langley Green, Birmingham; Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Stanton-by-Dale, Nottingham; Thompson, S., & Co. (Millfields), Ltd., Millfields, Wolverhampton. *Oil.*—Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Millwall, E. *Paper, Telegraph.*—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Old Ford, E. *Pipes, Cast Iron.*—James Allan, Senior & Son, Ltd., Possil Rd., Glasgow; Bailey, Pegg & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Birtley Iron Co., Birtley, Co. Durham; Bradley & Turton, Ltd., Kidderminster; Clay Cross Co., Ltd., Clay Cross, Chesterfield; Cochrane & Co., Ltd. (Cochrane Grove Branch), Middlesbrough; D. King & Sons, Possil Park, Glasgow; Macfarlane, Strang & Co., Ltd., Maryhill, Glasgow; J. & R. Ritchie, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Sheepbridge, Chesterfield; Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Stanton-by-Dale, Nottingham; Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley, Chesterfield; Watson, Gow & Co., Ltd., Falkirk. *Plugs, Cable Distribution.*—Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E. *Rods, Sweeps.*—Cokebread, Robey & Co., Wood Green, N. *Steeves, Lead.*—T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., Nine Elms Lane, S.W. *Tubes, Steel.*—Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Coatbridge. *Uniform Clothing, Tailoring.*—Hazel & Co., East Rd., E.C., and Chatham; Myers & Co., Cambridge Rd., N.E. *Wire, Bronze.*—T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; F. Smith & Co., incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., Salford, Manchester. *Wire, Copper.*—T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak, Birmingham; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; F. Smith & Co., incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham. *Wire, Galvanized Iron.*—Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington. *Band Conveyor, Stockport P.O.*—G. Robson & Co., Eclipse Engineering Works, Napier St., Sheffield. *Electric Lifts, Birmingham Telegraph Factory.*—Medway's Safety Lift Co., Rolt St., Deptford, S.E. *Electric Lift, Glasgow Parcel Office.*—Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Thynne St., Bolton. *Electric Lifts, Leeds Telephone Exchange.*—Medway's Safety Lift Co., Rolt St., Deptford, S.E. *Laying Lines of Pipes, Aldersgate St., E.C.*—J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, S.W. *Laying Lines of Pipes, Belfast.*—J. Ross & Son, Brookhill Avenue, Belfast. *Laying Lines of Pipes, Dover.*—Folkestone.—W. Dobson, Yeaman Lane, Edinburgh. *Laying Lines of Pipes, Holborn Circus, E.C.*—Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.—J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, S.W. *Laying Lines of Pipes, Kennington Park Rd., S.E.*—J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, S.W. *Laying Lines of Pipes, Leeds.*—Bradford (Leeds Section).—Wm. Irwin & Co., Ltd., Burley Rd., Leeds. *Laying Lines of Pipes, Pembroke Sq., W.*—O. C. Summers, 113, York Rd., Camden Rd., N. *Laying Lines of Pipes and Ducts, Huddersfield.*—Deusbury (Huddersfield Section).—J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W. *Telephone Exchange Extension Equipment, Bristol.*—Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. *Telephone Exchange Extension Equipment, London (Official).*—Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C. *Telephone Exchange Extension Equipment, London (Victoria).*—Peel Connor Telephone Works, Ltd., Adelphi, Salford, Lancs. *Telephone Exchange Extension Equipment, North Shields.*—Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.G. *Doncaster.*—Sheffield, Conveyance of Mails.—Harry Tyler, Worcester, Leeds.—Sheffield, Conveyance of Mails.—Messrs. Thomas Tilling, Ltd., Peckham, S.E.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS, &amp;c.

*Building Works.*—Barking New Post Office, Erection.—James W. Jerram, Boundary Rd., Plaistow, E. Perth Head Post Office, Alterations.—Beat Bros., 65, Canal St., Perth. Salford Labour Exchange Divisional Office, Adaptation of Existing Premises.—J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton, near Manchester. *Engineering Work.*—Warrington Labour Exchange Divisional Office, Heating and Hot Water Services.—Joseph Bramham, 104, Dale St., Liverpool. *Supply of Metal Backs.*—Insurance Commission, Maida

Vale.—Estler Bros., South Molton Rd., Victoria Docks, E. Warrington Labour Exchange Divisional Office.—Estler Bros., South Molton Rd., Victoria Docks, E. *Various Miscellaneous Works.*—Islington Postal Stores, Steel Sashes.—Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manor Works, Braintree, Essex. *North-Western D.P.O.*—Wood Block Flooring.—Acme Flooring and Paving Co., Ltd., Gainsborough Rd., Victoria Park, E.C. Scotland, Government Offices in, Swing Seat Brackets.—Comyn, Ching & Co., Ltd., 54-58, Castle St., Long Acre, W.C.

## BOARD OF TRADE.

New Steam Launch for service on the River Tees.—F. T. Harker, Stockton-on-Tees.

## OFFICE OF WOODS.

*Agricultural Branch.*—New Cottages at Moulton, Lincolnshire, J. R. Baker, Moulton Chapel, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

## BROADMOOR ASYLUM, CROWTHORNE, BERKS.

*Ale and Stout.*—Ashby's, Staines Brewery, Ltd., Staines. *Boots.*—Pocock Bros., 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. *Carpenters' Materials.*—Messers, Ltd., Queen's Rd., Reading. *Cheesemongery.*—G. T. Cox & Sons, Ltd., 9-10, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C. *Coals and Coke.*—James Edge, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C.; C. & G. Ayres, Friar St., Reading. *Drugs and Druggists' Sundries.*—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., Brunton's Wharf, Commercial Rd. East, E. *Earthenware.*—J. Green & Nephew, Ltd., 5, Upper Thames St., E.C. *Flour.*—J. Rank, Ltd., Baltic House, Leadenhall St., E.C. *Gasfitters' Materials.*—Pryke & Palmer, 40, 41, Upper Thames St., E.C. *Groceries.*—G. T. Cox & Sons, Ltd., 9-10, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C. *Haberdashery.*—G. Brettell & Co., 119, Wood St., E.C. *Hosiery, Blankets, &c.*—Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E. *Ironmongers, Smiths, Founders, Bellhangers' Materials.*—Pryke & Palmer, 40, 41, Upper Thames St., E.C. *Leather.*—Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., 298/304, Bishopsgate, E.C. *Linen Drapery.*—Schedule A.—Rylands & Sons, Ltd., 55, Wood St., E.C. Schedule B.—Jas. Shoobred & Co., Ltd., 156, Tottenham Court Rd., W. *Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers', Slaters' Materials.*—Hooper & Ashby, Ltd., Bangor Wharf, King's Rd., Reading. *Meat.*—J. T. Gardner, 379, Central Markets, E.C. *Oilmen's Articles.*—Pryke & Palmer, 40, 41, Upper Thames St., E.C. *Painters', Plumbers', and Glaziers' Materials.*—L. Frank & Son, 22, Borough High St., London Bridge, S.E. *Tools.*—Pryke & Palmer, 40, 41, Upper Thames St., E.C. *Uniform Caps.*—Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E. *Woollen Drapery and Tailors' Materials.*—Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

*Collection of Stray Dogs.*—Our Dumb Friends' League, 58, Victoria St., S.W. *Reconstruction of Paddington Police Station.*—Adamson & Sons, 129, High St., Putney, S.W.

## PRISON COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND.

*Flour.*—J. & R. Snodgrass, 92, Washington St., Glasgow.

## ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

*Badges and Chevrons.*—Stephen Simpson, Avenham Rd. Works, Preston. *Conveyance of Stores.*—John Wallis & Sons, 33, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. *Forage Caps.*—Samuel Hess & Son, Ltd., 44, Bethnal Green Rd., E.

## COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

*Guiding Works.*—Foilaclera National School, Co. Limerick, Erection.—E. Danaher, Foilaclera, Doon, Co. Limerick. Four-milewater National School, Co. Cork, Erection.—W. J. Murphy, New St., Bantry, Co. Cork. Toomore National School, Co. Mayo, Erection.—C. O'Malley, The Mall, Westport, Co. Mayo.

## GENERAL PRISONS BOARD: DUBLIN CASTLE.

*Calico and Worsted.*—McBirney & Co., Ltd., Aston's Quay, Dublin. *Canvas.*—Woods, Sons & Co., 62 and 63, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C. *Cloth, Uniform.*—Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield. *Cocoa.*—Savoy Confectioner's Co., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin. *Flannel.*—Arnott & Co., Ltd., 9 to 15, Henry St., Dublin. *Linen Sheeting.*—Belfast Linen and Damask Co., 21, Exchequer St., Dublin. *Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Groceries, &c.*—R. Dickeson & Co., Ltd., Upper Exchange St., Dublin. *Rugs, Bed.*—Arnott & Co., Ltd., 9 to 15, Henry St., Dublin. *Soap.*—John Barrington & Sons, Ltd., 202, Parnell St., Dublin. *Tin Plates.*—Thos. Lenihan & Co., 124/125, Capel St., Dublin. *Weaving Materials.*—Hill & Sons, Ltd., Lucan Woollen Factory, Co. Dublin. *Wheatmeal and Flour.*—Odlum, & Odlum, Leinster Mills, Naas, Co. Kildare; R. Oliver, Buttevant, Co. Cork. *Zinc, Lead, Ironmongery, &c.*—Brooks, Thomas & Co., Ltd., 4, Sackville Place, Dublin; Gleeson, O'Dea & Co., Ltd., 21, Christchurch Place, Dublin; Thos. Henshaw & Co., Ltd., 5, Christchurch Place, Dublin.

## THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, CO. DUBLIN.

*Bread.*—Bolands, Ltd., Grand Canal Quay, Dublin. *Fresh Meat.*—Hodgins & Co., Ltd., 46, William 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., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies, in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. FISHER UNWIN, London, W.C. Printed by WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter Lane, E.C.—Price 1d.—April, 1914.