

THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XX.—No. 4.

APRIL, 1912.

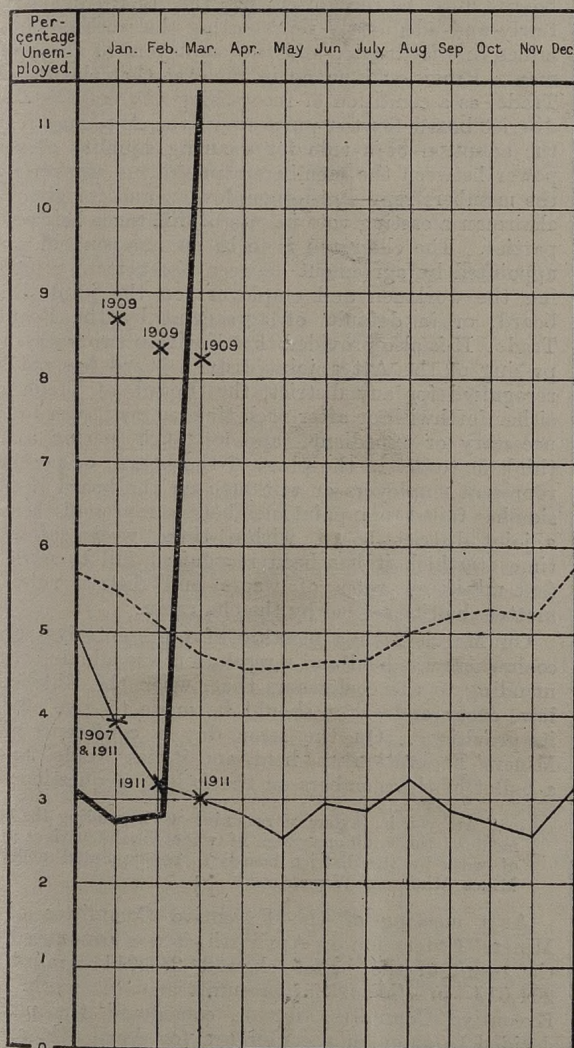
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN MARCH.

Employment in all industries was affected by the coal strike. In the pig iron, iron and steel, tinplate, pottery, glass and brick trades the effects of the dispute were felt at an early date, and became more acute with each successive week. Employment in connection with railways, shipping and docks was also seriously reduced. The influence of the strike was less marked in the cotton, hosiery and lace trades, while the linen and shirt and collar trades even showed an improvement as compared with a month ago. The jute industry had a dispute of its own at Dundee.

Compared with a year ago most of the principal industries showed a decline, due to the coal strike, but in the cotton, lace and boot and shoe trades there was an improvement.

In the 392 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 675,535, making returns, 76,144 (or 11.3 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of March, 1912, compared with 2.8 per cent. at the end of February, 1912, and 3.0 per cent. at the end of March, 1911.

Returns from firms employing 422,707 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd, 1912, showed a decrease of 9.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 8.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in March affected 11,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of nearly £600 per week. The principal increases affected 1,350 painters in the Tyne district, 1,025 painters in the Edinburgh district, and 5,500 woolcombers in the Bradford district.

Trade Disputes.—The great dispute in the coal mining industry, involving about 1,000,000 workpeople, began on March 1st, and continued throughout the whole of the month and the early part of April, but came to an end after the Easter holidays. Other large disputes in progress during March were those involving about 28,000 jute workers and 2,000 calenderers, &c., at Dundee, 1,200 moulders at Sheffield, and 1,100 fitters, turners, &c., at Birkenhead. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 1,040,542 as compared with 164,650 in February, 1912, and 46,577 in March, 1911. The estimated aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress during March was 24,579,500, as compared with 463,500 in the previous month and 723,800 in the corresponding month of last year.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Cases dealt with during the month include the national dispute in the coal trade; taxi-cab drivers, London; shoe and slipper operatives, Rossendale Valley; building trade operatives, Coventry; skep and basket makers, Yorkshire; painters, Southport and Birkdale, and Blackburn; weavers, Congleton; musicians, Provinces; pottery turners, Glasgow; and glove makers, Dumfries. A

Of the textile trades generally it may be said that they were but slightly affected until towards the end of the month. The cotton trade in Lancashire was hardly affected at all until the fourth week, and in some districts employment showed a distinct improvement up to the 23rd; but in the last week stoppages and short time began to become general. The woollen and worsted trades were somewhat less fortunate, and showed a pronounced decline, especially in Yorkshire, after the 9th; in Scotland employment was well maintained up to the 23rd. Employment in the linen and lace trades was well maintained till the last week of the month. The hosiery, silk and carpet trades showed a steady decline during the month, especially after the 16th, and the same is true of the bleaching &c., trades, in which the fall was most pronounced in Yorkshire.

In the quarrying industry there was a considerable amount of unemployment and short time during the month.

Owing to the great curtailment of railway services, especially after about the middle of the month, railway servants were considerably affected; many of the regular employees were put on short time or took their annual leave, while large numbers of men in the lower grades were thrown entirely out of employment. This was particularly the case with men employed in the coal exporting ports, and for similar reasons large numbers of seamen, coal trimmers and teemers, dock and riverside labourers, and coal porters were unemployed. The fishing industry was greatly affected, especially at Grimsby and Hull, where most of the trawlers were laid up, thus throwing large numbers of labourers, in addition to the crews, out of work. Generally, it may be said that casual labour, in its various forms, was severely affected throughout the country.

Other industries were, on the whole, not greatly affected; but it may be mentioned that in some districts the building trades suffered from a lack of material towards the end of the month owing to restricted railway facilities.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS.

(A) CONCILIATION CASES.

Taxi-Cab Drivers, London.

On 18th March the drivers in the employ of the British Motor Cab Co., Ltd., came out on strike in support of a claim for the observance, by that Company, of the terms of the award of the Court of Arbitration appointed to decide matters in difference between the Motor Cab Proprietors' Association, Ltd., and the London Cab Drivers' Trade Union, by which certain matters of difference between the parties were referred to a Court of Arbitration appointed by the Board of Trade (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1912, p. 86). The British Motor Cab Co. was not a party to the arbitration proceedings in this case.

Negotiations between the parties proceeded from the 15th March, and certain concessions offered by the company on 17th March having been refused by the Union, about 1,100 drivers struck work. The position being brought to the notice of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, negotiations were then conducted by Mr. D. C. Cummings, of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, with the result that an agreement was arrived at on 23rd March, the men returning to work on 25th March.

By this agreement the company agreed to adhere to the first four clauses of the award, and to refer to an Arbitration Court to be appointed by the Board of Trade the following points:—

1. Whether the Company is bound by the terms of the Award of March 6th.
2. Whether the conditions of service and regulations are equitable as between the Company and the Drivers.
3. Whether the interest of either party will be served by the substitution of the terms of the Award for the above-mentioned conditions and regulations.

[At the request of Mr. Cummings, of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's department, the Company agreed, as a temporary measure, that: "Odd men" to whom a cab is not allotted are to be paid 1s., provided they have entered the garage before 10 a.m. and have waited within the building for a period of not less than 2 hours.]

A Court of Arbitration was accordingly appointed, consisting of the Right Hon. Viscount St. Aldwyn (Chairman), Mr. L. A. Martin (from the employers' panel), and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. (from the labour panel), and they issued their award on April 12th as follows:—

(1) That although the British Motor Cab Co., Ltd., not being a party to the reference of 15th December, 1911, is in no way bound by the terms of the award of 6th March, with the following exception the interest of both parties would be served by the substitution of the terms of the said award for the present conditions of service and regulations for the drivers of the British Motor Cab Co., Ltd.

(2) That a separate Conciliation Board, consisting of four representatives of the employers and four representatives of the drivers, be set up for the British Motor Cab Co. and their drivers. The employers' representatives to be selected by the British Motor Cab Co. The representatives of the men shall include at least two drivers in the actual service of the Company.

(3) The above award to take effect from and after 1st May, 1912, the agreement of 25th March to remain in force until that date.

Shoe and Slipper Trade Operatives, Rossendale Valley.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the arbitrator appointed to deal with differences which had arisen in connection with the Clicking-room Statement for the Rossendale shoe and slipper trade (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1912, p. 87), issued his award on March 27th. The award deals with the prices for marking and tying up of uppers, payment for bad offal, classification of goat skins, definition of small orders, and an application for time and a half for all time worked after 10 hours per day. With regard to the overtime claim, Mr. Smith awarded time and a quarter after a full 10 hours' work, provision being made as regards temporary breakdowns of boilers or machinery and workpeople absent from work for a portion of the day. It also provided in the award that overtime may be worked up to 8 p.m. on three nights in any one week, or for three quarters of an hour next following the ordinary closing time, on each of the first five working days of the week. At certain periods of the year overtime may be worked without extra payment for a period of six weeks altogether in any one year.

Building Trade Operatives, Coventry.

Difficulties having arisen with regard to building trade operatives at Coventry, the parties agreed to refer to arbitration certain demands of the carpenters and joiners and of the bricklayers for an advance in the rate of wages, and for alteration in the rules as to overtime and walking time, and demands of the painters for an advance in the rate of wages and various alterations in the working rules. As regards the plumbers and plasterers, an agreement was arrived at providing for an advance of ½d. per hour in the rate of wages and for recognition of the Union, and also for such other alterations in the working rules as might be decided by the arbitration proceedings. With regard to the builders' labourers, an agreement also was arrived at as a result of negotiations in which Mr. D. C. Cummings assisted.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner appointed a Court of Arbitration consisting of Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C. (Chairman), Sir Robert Hadfield, F.R.S., from the employers' panel, and Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., from the labour panel. The Court sat at Coventry on 2nd April, and having heard the parties issued their award, the effect of which is to give the bricklayers and carpenters and joiners an advance of ½d. per hour in the rate of wages, and of ¾d. per hour to the painters. Alterations were also made in the working rules as regards work on Bank Holidays, the boundary covered by the rules, and walking time.

Skep and Basket Makers, Yorkshire.

Early in March a number of skep and basket makers in Yorkshire struck work in support of a demand for an advance of 10 per cent. in the rate of wages. On the matter being brought to the attention of the Chief In-

dustrial Commissioner, Mr. D. C. Cummings visited Leeds on 10th April, and conferred with representatives of the parties, as a result of which an agreement was arrived at providing that the Yorkshire list dated March 16th, 1896, should be adhered to with the addition of an advance, as regards new work, of 5 per cent. on inches as printed in this list, and of 5 per cent. on wages as regards repair work in shops as per the list. A joint committee is to be appointed to decide upon any complaint of non-compliance with the list and the added percentages. It is further provided that any men at present employed in any of the associated firms who employed union labour before the dispute are to become members of the Union, and no further apprentices are to be indentured in any of these firms, unless the number indentured is less than stated in the men's rules. The agreement is to last for four years, and to continue in operation thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side.

Painters, Southport and Birkdale and Blackburn.

Mr. J. R. Atkin, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to deal with matters affecting painters at Southport and Birkdale (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1912, p. 87) has issued his award. The questions referred to Mr. Atkin were a demand of the operatives for an advance in the rate of wages from 8½d. to 9½d. per hour, and of an alteration in the working rules as regards notice of alteration of the rules, and of the employers for an alteration of the rules relating to hours of labour for winter months so that from November 1st to February 1st each shop should govern its own working hours, and for the deletion of the boundary rule. Mr. Atkin decided that the rate of wages should be raised to 9d. per hour, but that no other alteration should be made in the working rules.

On April 2nd joint application was made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to determine certain points in dispute affecting painters at Blackburn. Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., has been appointed to act as arbitrator.

Weavers, Congleton.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the arbitrator appointed to deal with a dispute affecting weavers at Congleton (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1912, p. 6), issued his award on March 13th. The question referred to Mr. Smith was an application of the workpeople for—

"The abolition of the 5 per cent. now deducted from wages earned, and the addition of 10 per cent. to wages, making a full total increase of 15 per cent."

The arbitrator awarded—

"That the 5 per cent. reduction last imposed on the workpeople, and which is now deducted from the total wages earned by the individual operative each week—working either on time or piecework—shall cease to be deducted."

Musicians, Provinces.

Notice having been served upon managers of variety theatres in the provinces requesting that arrangements should be made regulating the terms and conditions of employment in these theatres, an agreement was arrived at between the parties, after discussion, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the award of Sir George Askwith in the music-hall dispute of 1907. Having considered this agreement, Sir George Askwith, on March 26th, 1912, issued an award setting forth the terms and conditions which shall be obligatory with regard to the employment of musicians in these theatres.

Pottery Turners, Glasgow.

A dispute having arisen respecting pottery turners at Glasgow, on March 26th, in accordance with an agreement existing between the Potters' Federation, Ltd., and the National Amalgamated Society of Male and Female Pottery Workers, joint application was made by the parties for the appointment of an arbiter to determine the matters in dispute. The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Professor Richard Lodge to act in the desired capacity.

Glove Makers, Dumfries.

On March 22nd a strike commenced at a glove works at Dumfries, involving about 150 workpeople, chiefly females. The parties subsequently agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, and application was accordingly made to the Chief Industrial Commissioner, who has appointed Professor Richard Lodge to act as arbiter in the matter.

(B) COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT.

Dock Workers, Leith.

An agreement, dated March 9th, 1912, has been arrived at between the Leith Dock Labour Employers' Association and the National Union of Dock Labourers with regard to the conditions of labour at the docks of Leith. The agreement deals with rates of wages, hours of labour, payment on Sundays, holidays, and for special classes of work, and other matters. The agreement is to remain in force until February 28th, 1913, and if thereafter either party desires any modification, 14 days' notice is to be given. Until the expiry of the agreement no strike of any of the men in the employ of the members of the employers' association is to take place, and no strike shall in any case take place among such men on account of the action of any employer not a member of the employers' association.

Provision is made that any alleged breach of the agreement shall be brought to the notice of the organisation concerned. If such alleged breach is not recognised by it the question may be referred to the decision of Sir George Askwith. If the action complained of is recognised as a breach, or is decided to be so by Sir George Askwith, the party complained to shall immediately deal with the matter in an adequate manner, and, failing this, the party complaining, whether employers or men, may thereupon terminate the agreement.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

CERTAIN additions have recently been made to the panels of the Courts of Arbitration appointed for cases when both parties to a labour dispute make application for hearing before a Court of three or more persons. Members of the respective panels will hold office for three years from January 1st, 1912.

The following is a list of the persons now constituting the respective panels; in addition the members of the Industrial Council will, in suitable cases, be eligible *ex officio* as members of Courts of Arbitration:—

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

The Duke of Devonshire.
Rt. Hon. Viscount St. Aldwyn.
Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. Lord MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B.
Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Lord Richard Cavendish.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Parker.
Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart.
Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G.
Sir Francis W. Maclean, K.C.I.E.
His Honour Judge Austin.
His Honour Judge A. O'Connor, K.C.
Sheriff-Principal J. A. Fleming, K.C.
Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie.
Mr. J. R. Atkin, K.C.
Mr. C. M. Bailhache, K.C.
Mr. J. Burnett.
Mrs. Fawcett.
Miss Haldane.
Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C.
Professor Richard Lodge.
Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C.
Miss Margaret Sewell.
Mr. W. B. Yates.

Table with columns: District, Workpeople (Week ended March 23rd, 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended March 23rd, 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Leicester, Leicester Country District, Notts and Derbyshire, Scotland, Other Districts, and Total, United Kingdom.

At Leicester employment on the whole was fair, but not so good as a month ago and a year ago; at the end of the month it was affected by the coal dispute. At Hinckley and Loughborough employment was fairly good. With power frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire some short time owing to shortage of coal was reported, but employment on the whole was fairly good; with hand frame workers it was also fairly good. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, Mar., 1912, Feb., 1912, Mar., 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports: Hosery, Woollen, Cotton; Exports: Hosery, Woollen, Cotton.

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 60 Returns—53 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate during March, and a number of factories worked short time owing to the coal strike.

Returns received from firms employing 9,074 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd, 1912, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 4.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: Branches/Districts, Workpeople (Week ended Mar. 23rd, 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended Mar. 23rd, 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Throwing, Spinning, Weaving, Other, Not specified, Lancashire and W. Riding, Yorkshire, Macclesfield, Congleton and District, Eastern Counties, Other Districts, Scotland and Leek, and Total.

Employment with throwsters and spinners was moderate at Macclesfield, and bad at Leek. At Congleton it was fair with throwsters, moderate with spinners, short time being worked throughout the month. At Macclesfield employment with handloom weavers was good in factories, overtime being worked, but continued bad with outside workers. With power-loom weavers it continued fair. With trimming weavers employment was fair at both Leek and Congleton, being better than a month ago in the latter case. In the Bradford district employment was good. In the Eastern Counties employment was moderate.

Table with columns: Description, Mar., 1912, Feb., 1912, Mar., 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports: Raw Silk, Thrown Silk, Spun Silk Yarn, Silk Broad-Stuffs; Exports: Thrown Silk, Spun Silk Yarn, Silk Broad-Stuffs.

CARPET TRADE.

(Based on 35 Returns—25 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was adversely affected generally by the coal strike and, in Scotland, by the dispute in the jute industry at Dundee.

Returns from firms employing 7,827 workpeople and paying £6,211 in wages in the week ended March 23rd, 1912, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago, the number employed increased by 2.7 per cent., but there was a decrease of 9.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In consequence of the coal dispute short time was reported in the industry at Kidderminster, Bradford and Halifax districts. In Scotland it was reported that, in addition to the coal dispute, employment was further affected by the dispute in the Dundee jute industry, which caused a lack of raw material at some of the carpet works.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

(Based on 330 Returns—312 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 10 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally was affected by the dispute in the coal trade, and there was a considerable decline compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 30,222 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd showed a decrease of 6.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 15.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 6.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 17.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: Trades/Districts, Workpeople (Week ended Mar. 23rd, 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended Mar. 23rd, 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Trimming, Finishing, and Other Departments, Not specified, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Scotland, Ireland, Other Districts, and Total.

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago, owing to the effect of the coal dispute. At Basford employment was fairly good. In Dundee it was good.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers was disorganised by the coal dispute, and much short time was reported. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was slack. In Scotland much short time was reported.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers was disorganised by the dispute in the coal trade. With cotton dyers in Lancashire employment was fairly good; in Yorkshire employment showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. With silk dyers employment was reported as fair at Macclesfield and Leek and good at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was moderate.

Trimming, Finishing, etc.—At Leicester, Hinckley, and Loughborough employment was slack, and much short time was reported; at Basford it was fair. With calenderers employment was reported as bad at Glasgow; at Dundee it was affected by a dispute in the jute industry.

LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 36 Returns—23 from Trade Unions and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during March was moderate. Trade Unions with 2,974 members reported 7.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, compared with 5.1 per cent. a month ago and 5.0 per cent. a year ago.

Skippers, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, etc.—Skippers at Leeds reported employment as still fair, though the number unemployed showed an increase on the previous month; in London employment was dull. With curriers in London employment was bad, at Birmingham it was quiet, with short time on account of the coal strike; it was also quiet at Walsall. At Glasgow it continued good. Leather workers at Bolton, Bury and Wigan continued fairly well employed, at Manchester employment was good, and overtime was worked.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—At Walsall employment continued quiet with gig saddlers, and was worse than a year ago; short time was worked. With brown saddlers it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In London it was quiet with harness makers and slack with brown saddlers. At Birmingham employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago; at Glasgow and Dublin it was fair, and better than a year ago.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—Employment with portmanteau makers continued fair in London, and was better than a year ago; at Manchester it was fair, worse than a month ago and better than a year ago. With fancy leather workers it was fair, and slightly worse than a month ago and a year ago, short time being worked.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, Mar., 1912, Feb., 1912, Mar., 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports: Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry, Ditto, wet; Total Hides, dry and wet; Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins; Leather; Exports: Leather, Gloves, Machinery Belting, Saddlery and Harness, Other Sorts.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 510 Returns—450 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 50 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good until the end of the month, when it was affected by the dispute in the coal trade; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 66,548 workpeople in the week ended March 23rd showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an

increase of 4.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: District, Workpeople (Week ended Mar. 23rd, 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended Mar. 23rd, 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include ENGLAND & WALES, LONDON, Leicester, Leicester Country District, Northampton, Northampton Country District, Kettering, Stafford & District, Norwich & District, Bristol & District, Kingswood, Leeds & District, Manchester & District, Birmingham & District, Other parts of England and Wales, ENGLAND & WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, UNITED KINGDOM.

At Leicester employment was good until the end of the month, when it was affected by the coal dispute; it was better than a year ago. At Northampton and Kettering employment was fairly good, but some short time was worked in the factories at the end of March. With army bootmakers in Northamptonshire there was an improvement. At Norwich employment was fairly good, and much better than a year ago. At Bristol, Kingswood and Leeds much short time was reported, largely owing to the coal dispute, and employment was worse than a year ago. In Scotland lack of fuel caused a decline in employment, which was, however, better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, Mar., 1912, Feb., 1912, Mar., 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports (less re-exports): Leather, Rubber, Other materials; Exports (British & Irish): Leather, Rubber, Other materials.

HAT TRADE.

(Based on 11 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT during March in the silk hat trade continued quiet, and was worse than a year ago.

In the felt hat trade employment was affected by the coal dispute, but was better than a year ago. The percentage of trade union members unemployed at the end of March was 2.5, compared with 1.2 a month ago, and 4.0 a year ago. At Denton and Stockport there was much short time; in Warwickshire employment was reported as good.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, Mar., 1912, Feb., 1912, Mar., 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1912, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports: All kinds; Exports: Hats, Felt, Straw, Other sorts, Total.

and fairly good at Hartlepool. At Hull, Grimsby and Goole employment was bad with dock labourers; with coal porters it was especially bad.

There was a decline at Leith, and at Grangemouth employment was very bad. It was slack at Glasgow. Employment was moderate at Belfast.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

(Based on 17 Returns—2 from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 8 from the Collectors of Fishing Statistics of England and Wales and the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1 from the Department of Agriculture, Ireland, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

THE fish landed in March, 1912, showed a decrease in both quantity and value as compared with March, 1911.

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

Table showing quantity and value of fish landed in March 1912 and 1911, categorized by region and fish type.

Employment at the principal ports was moderate on the whole. At Grimsby it was bad with fishermen, fish dock labourers and fish curers, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

The Exports of cured and salted herrings, in March, 1912, were valued at £67,439, as compared with £93,662 in February, 1912, and £82,356 in March, 1911.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN MARCH.

Based on 27 Returns received through the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.)

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during March 33,505 seamen,* of whom 2,412 (or 7.2 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels.

During the three months, January-March, 1912, the total number of seamen shipped was 111,939, a decrease of 6,938 on the total for the corresponding period of 1911.

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

Tyne Ports, Glasgow, and Liverpool. There were large increases at London and Southampton. Lascars are not included in these figures.

Table showing the number of seamen shipped in March and three months ended March, for various principal ports.

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

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.

The results of the ascertainment of the selling prices of Pig and Manufactured Iron in various districts are given in the table below:—

Table showing prices and wages for pig iron and manufactured iron across different districts.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were increased by 1 1/2 per cent. in Cleveland and by 2 1/2 per cent. in Cumberland.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England and the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers were increased by 3d. per ton, and those of millmen by 2 1/2 per cent., whilst in the Midlands wages remained unchanged as a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on April 1st, 1912, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT? FELONIOUS ACT: ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, is payable to an injured workman only where his injury was caused by an accident, and the accident was one both arising out of and in the course of the employment.

A man who had been for some time in a lunatic asylum was discharged as cured. After his discharge he engaged a boy as errand boy in his business.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that what had happened was not an accident, but an intentional felonious act, as the man, having been discharged from the asylum, must be considered sane.

WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT? SICKNESS CONTRACTED BY HOSPITAL ATTENDANT

A man who was employed as a porter at a fever hospital was obliged, as part of his duties, to go into scarlet fever wards and to clean the mortuary.

Table showing predominant prices of bread and flour per 4 lbs. in various districts for April 1st, 1912, compared with March 1st, 1912, and April 1st, 1911.

Compared with a month ago the mean of the predominant prices remains unchanged. Compared with April 1st, 1911, a slight increase is shown.

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

Table showing predominant prices of bread per 4 lbs. in various districts for April 1st, 1912, and last change.

As compared with a month ago the price of bread has risen 1/2d. per 4 lbs. at Cardiff, Ipswich and Wolverhampton. At Southampton the predominant price is now 5d. and 6d. per 4 lbs.;

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Table showing imports of wheat and flour (Average Declared Value) for British and foreign sources.

The imports of wheat during September, 1911—March, 1912, amounted to 52,186,160 cwts., or 3,123,516 cwts. less than in the corresponding months of 1910-11.

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

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: ASSAULT BY FELLOW WORKMEN ON STRIKE. During a strike of carters a store-keeper in the employment of a firm undertook to do the work of a carter for a short time in consideration of a promise by his employers to protect him and to be responsible for any injury he might suffer.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: INJURY WHILE PREPARING FOR WORK.

A spinner engaged in a cotton mill strained a tendon of a finger of his hand in removing one of his socks and was thereby for some time incapacitated. He claimed compensation. It was proved at the hearing of the claim that it was not necessary for a spinner to take off his socks, but that many of them did so, finding it more comfortable to work in bare feet.

The Court of Appeal held that though the accident had happened in the course of the man's employment, as it had happened while he was preparing to work and within a few minutes of the time when he ought to have commenced work, still it had not arisen out of the employment. He was removing his socks for his own convenience. An accident which arose out of the

JUVENILES—DISTRICT TABLE.*

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended March 29th, 1912 (General Register).

Table with 15 columns: Districts, Applications for Employment (On Live Register, Received during Period, On Live Register at End of Period), and Vacancies (Notified during Period, Filled during Period). Rows include London and South Eastern, South Western, West Midlands, Yorkshire and East Midlands, North Western, Scotland and North of England, Wales, Ireland, and various Towns.

* Exclusive of Casual Employments.

† Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

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

ADULTS—TRADE TABLE.*

Table III.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended March 29th, 1912. [General Register.]

Table with 19 columns: Trades, Applications for Employment (On Live Register at Beginning, Received during Period, On Live Register at End), and Vacancies (Notified during, Filled during). Rows include Building, Carpentry, Bricklayers, Painters, Decorators, and various other trades.

* Exclusive of casual employments, see separate Table below.

† Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

JUVENILES—TRADE TABLE.

Table IV.—Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the five weeks ended March 29th, 1912.

Table with 7 columns: Trades, Vacancies for Juveniles (Notified during Period, Filled during Period). Rows include Building and Works of Construction, Mining and Quarrying, Metals, Machines, etc.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

Table V.—Applicants registered and Work given in the five weeks ended March 29th, 1912.

Table with 6 columns: Employment, Applicants on Register, Number of Jobs, Estimated number of days on which work was given, Estimated average number of days on which work was given per applicant given work.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN MARCH, 1912.

(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) During March 840 fresh applications (438 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 815 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 225 persons, of whom 115 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 225 situations found for applicants, 188 were of a more or less permanent character, while 37 were temporary only. The demand for cooks and parlourmaids greatly exceeded the supply; the supply of ladies' maids and companions exceeded the demand.

Table with columns for Applications by Workpeople during, Situations offered by Employers during, and Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers. Includes sub-tables for Summary by Bureaux and Summary by Occupations.

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 56 persons in London and 42 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 329 persons in London and 105 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.*

The total number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in the two months January-February, 1912, was 56,074, of whom 42,918 were British subjects; the corresponding figure for January-February, 1911, was 53,211, of whom 39,363 were British subjects. The total number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe in January-February, 1912, was 26,856, of whom 15,932 were British subjects; the corresponding number for January-February, 1911, was 26,285, of whom 13,460 were British subjects. The balance outward during January-February, 1912, was 29,219, as compared with 26,926 in January-February, 1911, and an annual average of 21,390 in January-February for the five years 1907-11. The corresponding numbers for British subjects only were 26,936 and 25,903 and an average of 17,573. Of the balance outward of British subjects 20 per cent. left for British North America in January-February, 1912, as compared with 28 per cent. in January-February, 1911, and 28 per cent. in January-February, 1907-11; and those for the United States 13, 19, and 20 respectively.

Table showing passenger statistics for Outward, Inward, and Balance Outward, categorized by destination (British N. America, To Australia, To United States).

* Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports. † Not shown separately previous to 1910.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for March, 1912, and for the Three Months ended March, 1912.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE. NOTE.—The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight, or when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Table showing Imports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise for March 1912 and Three Months ended March 1912, categorized by commodity groups I-IV.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Table showing Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom for March 1912 and Three Months ended March 1912, categorized by commodity groups I-IV.

The exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise amounted to £10,867,000 during March, 1912, an increase of £1,692,000 on March, 1911, and of £2,423,000 on March, 1910. During the three months January-March, 1912, they amounted to £31,186,000, an increase of 3,376,000 and of £4,410,000 on the amounts for the corresponding period of 1911 and 1910 respectively.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

(Based on information published weekly in the "Times.") The goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways during March, 1912, show very heavy decreases, due to the loss of traffic on account of the coal dispute. The receipts during the four weeks ended March 30th, 1912, amounted to £2,803,357, a decrease of £1,979,353 (or 41.4 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1911. During the thirteen weeks ended March 30th, 1912, the receipts amounted to £13,190,465, a decrease of £1,767,950 (or 11.8 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1911.

Table showing Railway Goods and Mineral Traffic Receipts for 4 weeks ended March 30th, 1912, and 13 weeks ended March 30th, 1912, categorized by railway lines (English, Scottish, Irish).

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

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS DURING MARCH, 1912.

Table listing Certifying Factory Surgeons by District, including names like G. F. Campbell, J. G. McGregor, M. C. O'Hara, etc.

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

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1906.

The Home Office has published a new edition of the list of the names, addresses and districts of Certifying Factory Surgeons in England and Wales revised to 31st December, 1911, and a similar list for Scotland has also been published. 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 Section 8 of 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 Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., and Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The following table, taken from the Annual Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies of Western Australia, compares the growth of friendly societies with the increase of population in that State during the 15 years 1895-1910:—

Table showing Membership of Friendly Societies by Year (1895-1910), including Population, Number, and Percentage of Population.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION.

According to the December Immigration Bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, the total number of aliens admitted into the United States during December, 1911, was 61,626, compared with 59,481 in December, 1910, and 68,711 in December, 1909. The inward balance of aliens in the four months July-October, 1911, was 100,842, compared with 228,092 in 1910 and 207,188 in 1909.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MARCH.

UNITED KINGDOM.

(All the United Kingdom Official Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.) Merchant Shipping, 1910-11. Abstracts of Returns of Shipping Casualties, with particulars of the Loss of Life for the year ended June 30th, 1911. Board of Trade. [Cd. 6093: pp. xxiii. + 119: price 4s. 3d.] Report to Home Office on the Ignition of M. B. Powder No. 1 at Factory No. 226, Clayknowes, near Bonnybridge, on November 25th, 1911. By Major F. H. Crozier. [Cd. 6115: pp. 7: price 1d.]

Deaths from Starvation or Accelerated by Privation (England and Wales). Return of the number of deaths upon which a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of death from starvation or accelerated by privation for the year 1910. Local Government Board. [H.C. 333: pp. 39: price 4d.]

Census of 1911. Scotland: City of Edinburgh. [Cd. 6097: pp. 38: price 4d.] Ireland: Leinster, County of Wicklow. [Cd. 6049-XII: pp. viii. + 103: price 11d.] Ireland: Munster, County of Clare. [Cd. 6050: pp. viii. + 152: price 1s. 3d.] Ireland: Ulster, County of Cavan. [Cd. 6051-III: pp. viii. + 114: price 1s.] Ireland: Connaught, County of Leitrim. [Cd. 6052-I: pp. viii. + 94: price 10d.]

Agricultural Statistics, 1910. Vol. XLV.: Part IV. Colonial and Foreign Statistics. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6058: pp. 142: price 7d.]

Annual Report of Proceedings under Acts relating to Sea Fisheries for the year 1910. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6120: pp. cxviii. + 193: price 2s. 3d.]

Departmental Committee on Forestry in Scotland. Report, with Appendices and Evidence. [Cd. 6085: pp. 94: price 1s. 3d.]

Trustee Savings Banks. Report of Proceedings of the Inspection Committee of Trustee Savings Banks for the year ended November 20th, 1911. 20th Annual Report. [H.C. 41: pp. 21: price 2½d.]

National Debt (Savings Banks and Friendly Societies). Accounts for year ended November 20th, 1911. [H.C. 35: pp. 7: price 1d.]

Assurance Companies. Part A. Life Assurance Statements. Board of Trade. [H.C. 334: pp. 833: price 6s. 8d.]

Army. Annual Return of the Territorial Force for the year 1911. [Cd. 6066: pp. 118: price 6d.]

Report of the Emigrants' Information Office, 1911. [Cd. 6088: pp. 17: price 2½d.]

BRITISH COLONIES.

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, February, 1912. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during January; immigration and colonisation; trade disputes, industrial accidents, and prices (wholesale and retail) during January. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 112.]

—Census and Statistics Monthly, January, 1912. Crop-reporting methods and the collection of agricultural statistics.

—Saskatchewan, Bulletin No. 28 of the Government Labour Bureau of the Province of Saskatchewan, December, 1911. The protection of the wage worker, wages on Government work, &c. [Regina: John A. Reid, Government Printer: pp. 11.]

New Zealand.—Journal of the Department of Labour, January, 1912. Condition of trade and employment at December 31st, 1911; recent legal decisions; cases under the Workers' Compensation Act, persons assisted to employment, co-operative works, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 96.]

—Awards, Agreements, and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XII. Parts 8 and 9. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

Western Australia.—Tenth Annual Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1902, and the Trade Unions Act, 1902, for the year ended June 30th, 1911. Registrar of Friendly Societies. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer: pp. 21.]

—Report of Proceedings by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended June 30th, 1911. Friendly, Building, Co-operative, and Provident Societies' Acts, Workers' Compensation and Truck Acts. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer: pp. 70.]

Victoria.—Wages Board Determinations. Carters dated January 16th, 1912, cancelling that of May 3rd, 1911. Cigar Trade, dated February 1st, 1912, cancelling that of March 8th, 1911. Gold Miners, dated January 24th, 1912. Painters, dated October 31st, 1911, cancelling that of August 22nd, 1910. Plasterers, dated November 9th, 1911. Electrical Installation, dated February 7th, 1912.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Journal of the International Labour Office. French edition. Nos. 9 and 10, 1911. [Paris: Berger-Levrault et Cie.] Do., German edition, Nos. 1 and 2, 1912. [Jena: Gustav Fischer.] Labour Legislation.

—Monographs on Agricultural Co-operation in Various Countries. Vol. I. International Institute of Agriculture, 1911. [Rome: pp. xvi. + 451: price 2s. 9½d.]

United States.—Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour. No. 96. September, 1911. 1. Hours and Earnings of Women Workers in Maryland and California. 2. Employment of Children in Maryland Industries. 3. Massachusetts Manufacturers and Employees' Health. 4. German Workmen's Insurance Code, July 19th, 1911. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 521.]

—Mediation and Arbitration of Railway Labour Disputes in the United States. To form part of Bulletin 98 of the Bureau of Labour. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 63.]

Bureau of the Census. Bulletin 113. Supply and Distribution of Cotton for the year ending August 31st, 1911. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 31.]

—New York. Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour for the year ended September 30th, 1911. [Albany, State Department of Labour: pp. 383.]

—Missouri Red Book, 1911. Part I.—Labour Section (pp. 282). Parts II., III., and IV.—Surplus Products of Counties; Good Roads and Drainage (pp. 278). [State Bureau of Labour Statistics.]

WAGONS, GOODS.—*Metropolitan Amal. Rly. Carr. & Wag. Co., Ltd.*, Saltley, Birmingham.
 WAGONS, GOODS, BOGIE COVERED.—*Leeds Forge Co., Ltd.*, Leeds.
 WAGONS, STEAM AND SPARES.—*Fodens, Ltd.*, Elsworth Works, Sandbach.
 WAGONS, HIGH SIDED BOGIE.—*Stableford & Co.*, 38/39, Parliament St., S.W.
 WHEELS AND AXLES.—*Birmingham Rly. Carr. & Wag. Co.*, Smethwick, Birmingham.
 WHITE LEAD.—*Brimsdown Lead Co.*, Brimsdown.
 WIRE, COPPER.—*Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd.*, 17, Lime St., E.C.

OFFICE OF WORKS.

BUILDERS' WORK.—

Edinburgh Central Telephone Exchange: Alterations and Extension.—*J. Angus & Sons*, 6, West End Place, Edinburgh.
 Kew Gardens: Reconstruction of North Octagon Temperate House.—*W. J. Wilkinson*, Swan Rd., West Drayton.
 Nuneaton Post Office: Enlargement.—*W. Bowers & Co.*, Bath St., Hereford.
 Purley Oaks New Sorting Office: Erection.—*J. Smith & Sons, Ltd.*, Junction Works, South Norwood.
 Sheffield, Attercliffe New Telephone Exchange: Erection.—*J. W. Wildgoose*, Rutland St., Matlock.
 South-Western District Post Office: Extension: 3rd Contract.—*Gabraith Bros., Ltd.*, Camberwell Green Works, S.E.
 West Bromwich Labour Exchange: Adaptation.—*J. E. Harper*, 76-78, Lombard St., Birmingham.
 Windsor Castle Waterworks: Erection of Water Tower.—*Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd.*, Belvedere Rd., Lambeth, S.E.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.—

North District.—*E. F. Duffin & Co.*, 49, Crowndale Rd., Camden Town, N.W.
 South District.—*Phillips & Lewis*, 89, Lillington St., Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.
 East Central District.—*J. & R. Rayment*, 2, Norwich St., Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Whitehall District.—*W. Relleen*, 3, Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.

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 500 Yellow Deal Cases and 4,000 Yellow Deal Boxes.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.

LABOUR IN DAY WORK AT BRITISH MUSEUM AND HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—*Clements, Jeakes & Co.*, 51, Great Russell St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

PARKS CONTRACTS.—

Sale of Refreshments in Kew Gardens, Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park.—*Ewens & Son*, The Kiosk, Kensington Gardens, W.
 Sale of Refreshments in Regent's Park.—*E. Strange*, 36, Abinger Rd., Lambeth, S.E.
 Slopping, &c., of Roads in the Central Parks and Regent's Park.—*Western Cartage Co., Ltd.*, Railway Wharf, Exeter Rd., Brondesbury, N.W.

STEEL CASEMENTS AND LANTERN LIGHTS, Birmingham Telegraph Stores.—*G. Wragge, Ltd.*, 209, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

WINDOW CLEANING, East Central and Whitehall Districts.—*Great Metropolitan Window Cleaning Co., Ltd.*, 537, Fulham Rd., S.W.

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 Binding, &c., 6,000 Army Book 72; binding, &c., 1,200 ditto 38; printing and binding, &c., 1,000 "Estate Cash Book No. A/cs. 2"; 12,000 Ships Rotation Books; 3,000 Rotation Books; 600 Warehouse Overpayment Books; 2,000 Books S. 72; 3,500 ditto S. 71A; 1,000 Army Book 27; 1,000 Books "S. 71 B."; 30,000 "Army Book 153"; 2,000 Books T.E. No. 25; supplying 1,200 ditto "S. 76 B.," *McCorquodale & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverton, Bucks.
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Printing, &c., 20,000 Books "Certificate of Posting No. 1a," *Gale & Polden, Ltd.*, Aldershot.
 Printing, &c., 7,000,000 Forms L.T.S. 372, *W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd.*, Old Bailey, E.C.

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Copying Press Stands, *Higgs & Hill, Ltd.*, Crown Works, South Lambeth Rd., S.W.

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 S. & C. C.—*Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.
 Submarine.—*Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.

INSULATORS.—*Taylor, Tunnick & Co., Ltd.*, Eastwood, Hanley.
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LAYING LINES OF PIPES, CROYDON—WALLINGTON.—*Clough, Smith & Co., Ltd.*, Spencer House, South Place, E.C.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT, LINCOLN.—*The Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd.*, Peel Works, Salford, Lancs.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT, SEVENOAKS.—*The Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.

MOTOR MAIL SERVICES IN LONDON.—*Tilling, Ltd.*, Peckham, London, S.E.

MARINE DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE.

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